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**"THE SEEDS THAT YIELD  
ARE SOLD BY FIELD."**



**ANNUAL CATALOG 1918**  
**HENRY FIELD SEED CO.**  
 SHENANDOAH, IOWA



## MY OWN PAGE

*THIS PICTURE shows how I answer your letters. I don't really write them. It would take too long. I just sit up all evening and talk it at the dictaphone just like I was talking direct to you and next morning it takes two or three girls to copy it all off and send it to you. It works fine. I couldn't answer a tenth part of the letters I get if it wasn't for this.*



**CALL** this my own page. The rest of the book is written to suit you and the rest of the folks. It must be done just about right. No mistakes and no wrong grammar and no waste space. But this page I write just to suit myself. If it don't suit you, you don't have to read it. You can go on and read the rest of the book and come back to this later when you haven't anything else to do,

A catalog has to be written about so so. It must be exact and painstaking and complete and just about a cross between an encyclopedia and a price list.

It's lots of work writing one. I have been working on this one several months. I wrote every word of it myself and laid out the pages, and watched it put in type and corrected the proofs and helped set the ink on the press when it started running.

But it's done now, all but this page. You know in a book of this kind the first page is always the last one printed. After the rest of the book is all in type and waiting for the press to start on the last section, then I write this page.

It has been a great old year, hasn't it? How has it treated you, anyway? We came through pretty well, all things considered, and I guess we all did. We are pretty lucky to be alive and at work and with a prospect of making garden next spring.

The seed business has been fine. Better than ever. We are getting more customers and better customers all the time. Every one brings in two or three new ones. And they are all welcome.

And such nice letters we get from them! That is the best part of it. My wife says she believes I would stay in the seed business anyway, even if I didn't make a cent, just for the sake of the letters.

I hope you'll like the catalog. It's a sort of home-made affair and not specially artistic, but I have tried to make it helpful and honest and entertaining. And we have done all the work on it ourselves from start to finish.

If you don't want to take time to read it you can look at the pictures anyway. It's great on pictures. They are real pictures, too. Not the highly inflated, imaginary kind you sometimes see.

I hope you all have fine gardens this year. I believe it's going to be a good year for us. Plan on having the best garden you ever had. Of course you ought to buy the seeds of me, but whether you do or not, read this catalog through and you will get a lot of good ideas about gardening that won't cost a cent. And if you will read *Seed Sense* regularly you will get a lot more. I will send you a sample copy with this catalog or soon afterward. And if you happen to get an extra one, you can pass it on to a neighbor.

If the seeds have done well and I have treated you right and you like the catalog and *Seed Sense*, tell your neighbors about it and loan them your catalog, or give it to them and I will send you another. It all helps. Come and see me sometime. I will be mighty pleased to see you and will show you all through the house. If you can't come and see me, write me a letter anyway. Whether you order or not, you can be friendly. If I can help you in any way with advice or information, or any other way, just help yourself.

Now, I won't bother you any more and you can go ahead and read the catalog and fill out the order sheet in the back. Write soon. **HENRY FIELD.**

P. S.—Don't forget about *Seed Sense*. You can get it for a year for only 25c., or get it free if you order \$2.00 or over.



# Request for Special Quotations

## Let Us Figure Your Wants

To HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Date.....

I would like to have you quote me your lowest wholesale price on the seeds listed below. Also tell whether it would be best to have them shipped by freight, express, or parcel post, and about what the charges will be. Or quote prices delivered here, all charges prepaid.

[illegible]

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

R. F. D., St. or Box No. ....

*Freight or Express Office*.....

*What Railroad is it on?*.....

If more than one R. R. or Express, which do you

prefer? .....

**Don't Use This Sheet For Family Garden Lists.**

**Don't Use This Sheet For Family Garden Lists.** On all small seeds, bulbs, etc., the catalog prices stand unchanged. We never quote any different prices on them. But on field seeds, clover, etc., and on implements and large amounts of garden seeds, plants, etc., prices vary and we prefer to quote special prices. Use this list to get special prices on seed corn, field seeds, etc., and large lots of garden seeds, plants, etc.

# The Seedsman's Conscience

**S**OME one has said that "The trial ground is the seedsman's conscience, staring him in the face all summer with his mistakes, or praising him for his carefulness."

**The Gospel Truth** That is the Gospel truth, too. Every word of it. I count my trial grounds the most important part of my seed business. Old Mother Nature won't lie to me. If she shows up a mistake in some lot of seeds and proves it to me in the trial ground, I take it meekly and strive to do better next time.

## Biggest Trial Grounds In the West

Do you know that I have the most extensive and thorough trial grounds in the west? There is no seedsman anywhere in this part of the country that puts in anywhere near the time and space I do in growing and testing the seed stock he sells. That is why I am so positive in what I tell you, and so certain I am right about it.

## Everything Tested and Compared

From every variety of seeds I sell I save out a sample and plant it in my trial grounds, alongside of samples from a lot of other leading growers. Last summer I had over 1,000 different samples, all planted separately, marked, staked and watched carefully. It's pretty hard to fool me after I have watched the garden all summer. If anything goes wrong, or I have better stocks than the other fellow, or he has better than mine, I know it before anyone else does.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.,

## The Verdict of Test Boxes

All fall and winter and spring they are at work and they tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." No matter in how big a hurry we are to use out of a bag of seeds, we wait till we get the decision of the test boxes. They are the court of last resort, and, if the germination shows up poor, that bag of seed goes on the dump. That's why I feel safe in offering to replace free any seeds that are bad.

## The Summing Up of the Whole Matter

I tell you this thing of the purity and germination of seed is a mighty important proposition. The man who sells you the seed may mean well, but if he has had the decision of the microscope, and the test box and the accumulated lessons of several years of trial grounds, he knows positively what he is talking about. He would be a fool or a rascal, or both, to sell anything but good seeds after the chance he has to know the difference.

## Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back

It is agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not entirely satisfactory and money will be refunded, and that we will refill at any time any garden seeds, flower seeds, or flower bulbs with which you do not feel entirely satisfied; but we do not in any way warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

Shenandoah, Iowa.



**Inspecting the Test Boxes:** Every lot of seeds must show a rigid test before it is used. This is a special incubator-seed tester made for me by the M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb. We use it for the garden seeds. We have a big, specially built corn tester. H. F.



**AN APOLOGY:** This story below is old to the old customers and I wish to apologize to them for printing it again, but it is new to the new customers and I am reprinting it for their benefit. You old customers can skip it or read it over again, just as you please. The new customer should read it, for nothing else will give so good an idea of what this business is like and why it grows as it does.

## THE BEGINNING OF THE SEED BUSINESS



*It all started from my mother reading the James Vick catalog to me; it was my dearest possession.*

to Mr. Vick to that effect. The dear old man wrote me a personal letter in reply, which I carried around until I wore it out. He also sent me a colored picture of gladiolas, the first I had ever seen. All the next summer I was saving seed every chance I got, but when fall came, to my sore disappointment, I could not find anyone who would buy them. Finally Aunt Martha Long, a kind hearted old lady, out of the goodness of her heart, gave me an order for fifty cents worth of flower seeds and I think I must have worked



*At eight years of age I embarked in the gardening business, walking two miles to town with garden stuff to sell.*

flowers. Every year I got more and more into the market garden business. My father was a live-stock farmer, but my tastes ran entirely to garden stuff and flowers and fruit. He humored me in this and allowed me to have practically a free hand at my kind of farming and I worked up quite a trade on strawberry plants and seed potatoes of improved varieties.



*When I was twenty-one, I was doing a big market business on my own little truck farm.*

you to know that the plans formulated at that time, now about thirty

IT IS always interesting to look at a big business and know the inside history of it, the reason for its being and how it started. My seed business now ranks as one of the half dozen largest in the United States. I have customers at probably every postoffice in the country. I have a lovely big fire-proof building and about three hundred people working for me and it all traces back to 50 cents worth of home-grown flower seeds which I put up and sold about forty years ago when I was a boy five years old. I think it all started from the reading of the James Vick catalog. James Vick was really the father of the mail-order seed business and I can remember yet just how that catalog looked to me. It was my dearest possession, and I can remember having my mother read it out loud to me. Up to that time my ambition had been somewhat divided and I did not really know whether I wanted to be a policeman or a railroad engineer, but it certainly was to be one of the two. After studying the catalog, however, I wanted to be a seedsman and I insisted that my mother write



*A kind-hearted old lady gave me an order for 50c worth of seeds. My first order.*



*Worked in seed store at \$3.50 per week, but the inspiration I gained made it worth while.*

At fifteen I got my first experience in real seed business. At that time Livingston's Seed Company, then and now of Columbus, Ohio, had a branch house at Des Moines, Iowa, in charge of one of his sons, Josiah. I went to Des Moines and worked in the seed house all winter for him. It was there I met the late A. W. Livingston, of tomato fame, a lovable old man, and I gained from him a bigger and better idea of the seed business than I had ever had up to that time. I worked for \$3.50 a week that winter and paid \$3.00 of it for board, but what I learned and the inspiration I gained, made it richly worth while.



*I took to soliciting orders among my neighbors every winter and would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I sold good dependable seed at a reasonable price and helped my customers in every way to make a success of them.*



*My first catalog--a little four-page folder that I printed nights myself, on a hand-power printing press. The next year I had a twelve-page catalog with some pictures in it.*

a hand-power Printing press. I worked nights for two weeks or more getting out a few thousand of them. The next year I had a twelve-page catalog with some pictures in it, but of course the business was as yet very small.

About 1902 I built my first seedhouse, a story and a half structure costing about \$500, and with my



*We are still growing. Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Most of our new business comes from personal recommendations of satisfied customers. But back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods.*

name in big letters across the front of it. Maybe you think I wasn't proud of it. It seemed a terrible venture to put that much money into a business, and the building was really bigger than it seemed I would ever need, but I had the nerve to go ahead with it. Below is a photograph of it.

That was 15 years ago. Well we had to build an addition to that building every year. By 1907 we had built on every side of it and there was no room to build any farther. In 1903 we had put out our first catalog. It was thirty-two pages, nicely printed and with a colored cover.

About that time, possibly the next year, I started the crusade for selling seed corn in the ear instead of shelled. The seed trade laughed at me, then growled at me. They said I was unsettling the whole seed business, but my customers

liked it, and they simply swamped me with seed-corn business. Practically every seedsman in the United States now offers ear seed corn. Then along about 1906 I commenced grading my shelled seed corn so it would run in an edge drop planter. This was the first attempt any seedsman ever made to do such a thing. They all do it now—they have to.

All this time the business has been growing and expanding until it had entirely out-grown our facilities so in 1907 some of my friends told me I ought to incorporate the business and let them help me. They offered to go in with me and help put the business in shape so that we could take care of the customers in the right manner, so we organized the **Henry**

**Field Seed Company** with \$75,000 capital and put up a fine, big fire-proof seed house near the track where we could load and unload the cars right at our own platform. On the next page is a picture of the building just as it looks, but it does not show the seed corn annex, which is a building about the same size, but not so tall, on the other side of the main building as it shows in the picture.

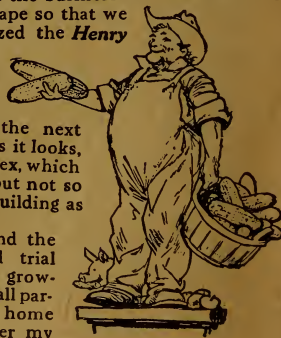
We have beautiful grounds around the building, all planted to flowers, and trial ground, and such as that. The seed growing is on farms further out, except small particular lots which I have here on the home grounds, where they can be right under my eye. We have a splendid printing office right in the building, where we do all of our own



*We furnish over two-thirds of the postal business of this town, and have the largest winter payroll in town, employing nearly 300 people in the different departments. Our postoffice here does more business than anywhere in this congressional district. We keep our postmaster and his employees on the run sometimes.*



My First Seed House in 1902



"From Iowa and Proud of it"





**HENRY FIELD**  
Seedsman

Pres. and Gen. Mgr.  
Henry Field Seed Co.

printing. In a busy time we have about 300 people working in the different departments. We furnish over two-thirds of the postal business of this town, and have the largest winter pay-roll in the place. We have probably the finest collection of peonies in the world, over 300 named varieties, many of them very rare. We have a collection of gladiolas which flower lovers have come hundreds of miles to see when they were in bloom. We have built up the grade of seed corn around Shenandoah until Page county is known for the excellence of the seed grown here, and it all traces back to the five-year old boy studying Vick's catalog and making a sale of 50c worth of flower seed.

And we are still growing. Our increase last year was over 50 per cent. At the time this is written, our increase this year so far is above 80 per cent over last year. Where it will stop I don't know. Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Of course, I have advertised, and sent out nice catalogs and all that; but back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods.

All the good advertising in the world wouldn't do a bit of good if I didn't back it up with value received. I know that as well as you do. The advertising is simply my show-window to attract customers. After they come once, it is up to me to keep them coming, and I really believe that four-fifths of our new business comes not from advertising, but from the personal recommendations of satisfied customers.

HENRY FIELD.

P. S.—I want your help to make the business bigger yet. Speak a good word for me to that neighbor of yours and hand him your catalog. I will gladly send you another.

H. F.

## We Have Had a Good Year

Our sales for the year were \$631,206.74.

Here is our history for the past 5 years, tabulated so you can see at a glance what we have been doing:

Year	No. Orders	Amt. Sales
1913	60,804	\$170,973.09
1914	82,628	241,486.13
1915	105,122	313,373.12
1916	133,652	412,912.29
1917	204,773	631,206.74

Comment is really unnecessary.

Of course there is a good reason for this increase but I am too modest to mention it. I am willing to leave it to you to figure out for yourself.

Advertising?—yes, but all the advertising in the world won't do a bit of good unless you back it up with the goods. You know that. Anyway, we are doing less advertising every year and probably less than any other big seedhouse in the country.

Our business is not only one of the biggest of its kind in the country, (confidentially, there are just three catalog seedhouses now ahead of us and we hope to pass them this year,) but one of the nicest in the country. I don't believe there is a seedhouse going that has as nice customers, nor as nice help, nor as pleasant a deal all around.

Of course, we made a good, fair profit out of the year's business. We do every year. Nothing startling, but enough so we can all live pleasantly



Our Big, New, Fireproof Building, Built in 1907

**The Business as it is** This story was written and printed several years ago, but there is nothing special to be added to it to bring it down to date. We are going on just the same as ever, and following out the same policies that we have stuck to from the start. We are not getting rich, but we are getting three meals a day and a fair amount of clothes and a place to live, and that's about all any one is getting. The business is flourishing like a green bay tree. We have three more buildings now, have a big print shop, where we print this catalog and Seed Sense and all the other printed matter we use, and we have more customers and more friends and better seeds than ever. We send catalogs and seeds to practically every postoffice in the United States. Our postage expense last year was over \$70,000.00 or more than double all the rest of Shenandoah put together.

In the busy time we have as high as 300 people working here at the seed house.

H. F.

and comfortably and decently and that is enough for anyone. It takes lots of the money we get to pay postage and payroll and war taxes and all the rest of it.

One thing, we believe in the help getting their share. We get good help, pay good wages and try and keep them happy. We gave them a raise of about ten to fifteen per cent., July 1st, and another raise of flat ten per cent., Nov. 1st. Put in free life insurance for every one working for us and gave them a share of the year's profits again—what we call a "labor dividend." There were 178 of the employees in on this labor dividend last year. It was simply a flat percentage on their wages for the entire year and was paid to everyone who had earned \$100 or over in wages.

So when you send an order to us, you can rest assured that the profit, if any, will not go for plug hats and political aspirations, but will mostly go to pay for the simple comforts of life for two or three hundred of the happiest people in the country. H. F.

## Visitors Welcome

Visitors are always welcome here at the seed house. We are glad to have you come and proud to show you around. If you get anywhere in this part of the country, come and see us. You will not find any "no admission" signs nor locked doors here. Nor very much style either. We're just common sort of folks, too busy to put on style and too sensible to put on airs.

# The Rainbow Chaser

I started out to call this a page of fakes and then I changed my mind, for my courage failed me. I was afraid I might hurt some one's feelings: and by telling the truth about some of these wonderful "novelties", I am certainly stepping on the toes of some mighty prominent seedsmen. I confess that two or three of these things I have listed and sold myself with at least a half-way endorsement, but then I always was a little inclined to get a little bit over-enthusiastic and some of these things really do seem attractive, especially the first year they are grown.

## The Rainbow Chaser

The rainbow chaser is a man who is always hunting for something wonderful, something fine, something greater than anyone has ever had before. That is a commendable spirit, but sometimes carried to extremes; and, sad to say, some of the seedsmen have banked on this trait among their customers and offered wonderful "novelties", which, to say the least, were overboomed. It is a wonderful temptation to do this. Just as sure as one of those wonderful "novelties" is announced, I get hundreds of letters asking why I do not offer it for sale. They are all ready to buy and begging for a chance to spend their money, and they cannot understand why I want to wait and try it a year myself. They think I am behind the times.

All these new things that come out I try at least one year myself before I offer them, then if I am pleased with it, I offer it for sale to my customers. On the contrary, if I am not suited with it, if it looks to me like a fake, I simply say nothing about it. At least that is the way I have always done, but have decided that this year I would take two pages for my own use, and tell the cold brutal truth about some of these wonderful "novelties." I also offer them for sale, and many not listed here I can supply. In fact, any wonderful novelty or new creation that you see offered by other seedsmen I can generally supply at a reasonable price, and also I can probably tell you the real truth about it, whether it is of real value or not.

Now, mind you, I don't say these things are fakes, pure and simple. I do say they have been over-boomed. They have points of value, and are of real value in some special locations, but they are not suited for general culture, as a rule, and should not be planted on a large scale without thorough trial in a small way first.

## The Wonderberry

The Wonderberry for instance—did you invest in that? Hundreds of my customers begged me for seed, but I was afraid of it and I wanted to wait a year.

If you planted some, or your neighbor did, you know all about the wonderful Wonderberry now. It was said



to be wonderfully delicious, even luscious. Have you eaten one? How did you like it? Did you cry for more? I know several people who have eaten some of the berries and have not yet found any one who is leaving out his strawberries to plant Wonderberries.

## Himalaya Berry

It is barely possible that this will be very nearly what is claimed for it, but I am rather doubtful about it. On our own grounds it is certainly a strong grower but it has not lived through a winter yet for me. Samples of the fruit which I have seen are much like blackberries, but rather small. I do not believe it will make us rich, or take the place of blackberries, but it is worth experimenting with.

## Pencillaria.

I plead guilty to having listed this myself for several years. Under favorable conditions it makes an enormous growth, and I was greatly pleased with it, and I still believe that in good weather and right conditions, it will make more growth than any fodder crop you can plant; but if you allow it to get much size it is too tough to be of any account. It is hard to get a stand, too. I thought honestly that it was different from Pearl millet, but I now really think it is absolutely the same thing as Pearl millet, or Cattail millet. Pkt. 10c, 30c per pound, postpaid.

## Billion Dollar Grass

(Japanese Millet, Barnyard Millet.) This is simply an overgrown type of the common barnyard grass family. It makes a rank, ragged growth and on rich ground will make a large yield of hay, but of doubtful quality. Price, large pkt. 10c, 30c per pound postpaid.

## Jerusalem Artichoke

A rank weed that you will never be able to get rid of. Yield of roots is small and quality poor. Let them alone.

## Helianti.

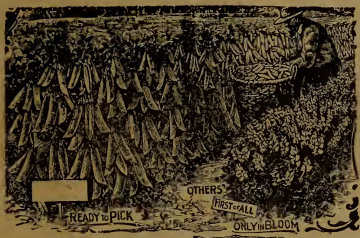
This wonderful vegetable from France, which was to revolutionize farming, I find to be very similar to the Jerusalem Artichoke, but not so good. The roots look like Artichokes, but are smaller and more tender.

## Teosinte

This is the wonderful fodder crop that is supposed to yield 300 tons of green fodder per acre. The fact of the matter is that it is a sub-tropical plant which will not grow in this country except in the hottest weather and under the most favorable conditions and then will not make so much as good corn fodder would. It is quite a curiosity in that it stools, making sometimes 20 to 30 stalks from a single seed and with great care and a warm location it will sometimes make a big growth of fodder. Large package 25c, 75c per pound.







## Rainbow Chasers Continued

I see right now that if I am going to name all these wonderful "novelties" that are offered to the public, it will take more pages than I can spare. You know the list about as well as I do. Here are some of the old timers:

**Sacaline**, the wonderful forage plant from the coast of Asia; **Bohemian Oats**, which were all the rage here about 15 years ago; the **Tree Blackberry**, from which we were all going to get rich; the **Japanese Wine Berry**, the **Crimson Winter Rhubarb**, **Alaska Wheat**, and so on.

It's no use to try going through the whole list. It would take too long and wouldn't do any good anyway. I guess there's no way but to let the people buy these things if they want them. But coming down a little closer to actual values, here are a few things you want to look out for:

**300 Bushel Corn** You all know as well as I do that it's mighty seldom in this weak and erring world that we ever get beyond 100 bushels of corn per acre, but that's "going some," and when any one offers you 300-bushel corn or even 200-bushel corn, just make him show his

## About Trying Novelties

I don't want you to think from what I say above that I am opposed to new varieties. The horticultural world progresses by the addition of new and improved varieties, but a tendency with many seedsmen and nurserymen has been to run wild on these new things, to get over-enthusiased about them and to over-boom them. Now, I want you to try new varieties that look reasonable, possible and sensible, but don't risk your whole crop on any new variety and don't spend much money on it the first year. Try it out in a small way first, trying a few new things each year. Then after they succeed well and look profitable, you can go after them hard the next year. And above all, don't fool with new things unless they look reasonable and possible. You can easily tell by reading the description and looking at the pictures whether the man is really trying to tell you the truth or is simply trying to hoodwink you. If he tells you things that you know from your own experience are absolutely foolish, don't bother with him for a minute.

Of course, you can see for yourself the difference between natural enthusiasm or personal pride in your own production, on the one hand, and downright guff on the other hand.

papers.

**200 Bushel Oats** Some oats are offered as 200 bushels and some as 175 per acre, and you know as well as I do that even in the wonderful irrigation country it is seldom that they get over 100 bushels.

**47-Day Tomato** The best that any State Experiment Station has been able to go on tomatoes was 95 days from seeding to harvest.

**35-Day Potato** If you can get potatoes big enough to eat in 35 days from planting the seed, you are beating anything I can do by about three weeks.

That kind of potatoes would be worth about \$100 a bushel, but I haven't got them. Now, I could go on here all day, telling you about these things, but I don't believe it is necessary. If you want any of these wonderful things, I will sell them to you and you can get the experience cheaper than you could in most places; but you take my advice and stick to things that sound at least reasonable.

**P. S.** I knew one man who bought some 300-bushel oats. He said he didn't believe they would yield that much, but even discounting it 50 per cent they would be great stuff. I asked him how he fixed his percentage. If he admitted that the man who sold them was 50 per cent liar, why not 100 per cent.

He tried the oats, anyway, and he's raised his percentage.

**P. S.** While you are about it you might add the Thornless Cactus, the Seedless Apple, and the Belgian Hare; and you might as well add **Ginseng**, too. **H. F.**

**P. P. S.** Add the Seedless Watermelon, too. I wish to apologize for these pictures. They are simply specimens of the Rainbow Chaser style of pictures clipped from representative sources. Do they look familiar to you?

## HENRY FIELD SEED CO. INCREASE HOLDINGS

Take Over the Ratekin Seed House  
Buildings and Equipment.

The Henry Field Seed Co. has taken over the buildings and equipment of the Ratekin Seed House, Incorporated, and have already taken possession. This gives the Field Co. a substantial increase in plant and equipment for their rapidly growing business. The Ratekin building will be known as warehouse No. 4, and for the present will be used mostly for storage purposes. Later on a part of the seedcorn may be handled there.—*Shenandoah World Nov. 1*



Bonvalette's Giant

## Asparagus

Most people hesitate to plant this most delicious vegetable because they imagine it is hard to grow, but this is a mistake. Plant the seed just like you would onion seed, in good rich soil where you want it to stand, or in a bed from which you can move the plants to the proper place after one year's growth. Keep it well hoed and weeded the first year. And after that you can mulch it and not weed it at all. Special prices on large lots; write for prices. Full instructions given in our free leaflet. Ask for it. (See also page 120)

**Columbian Mammoth White.** A new and distinct variety having light green or white stalks. Very large and tender. It does not come entirely straight from seed, but will come about 80 per cent white. — **Conover's Colossal.** The standard sort. Large green stalks, early and tender. — **Palmetto.** A standard large sort. Much grown east for market.

**Bonvalette's Giant.** A new variety and the best of all. It has the advantage of coming into bearing fully a year ahead of other kinds. Yearling plants of this sort are as large as two-year plants of other kinds. It is also remarkably resistant to rust, which is such a drawback to asparagus in many places.

**Asparagus Plants:** You can cut asparagus from your bed next year if you use plants. This will save you one year and is an ideal way to get started. One year old plants are really best. They cost less and are easier to start. See page 120 for prices.

## Wilson's Bush Lima

A California bean grower sent us a good liberal sample of this variety last spring and we planted them beside Burpee's Bush Lima and Fordhook Bush Lima, for we wanted to see just how they compared with these two popular sorts. They did fine. At the first picking we did not get anything from Burpee's Bush Lima and a fair picking from Fordhook and a heavy picking from *Wilson's Bush Lima*. I am not ready to say they are better than Fordhook, although they proved so this season. It is, without a doubt, however, a splendid bean. I don't know who Wilson is or where this bean was first grown. It is a cross between Burpee's Bush Lima and Fordhook Bush Lima, showing good blood. With this parentage and the showing it made this season, I would not be surprised to see it take the lead among the bush limas. The bush is more erect than Fordhook, the pod larger and well filled and the bean thicker through than the old fashioned limas. Try it by all means. Liberal sized packet 15c,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 25c postpaid.



Wilson's Bush Lima

This Wilson Bush Lima is an extra good new sort. See full description above. The Lima beans are all good, however, and well worth growing. The only trouble is that some of them are rather late in maturing. If you are pretty well north, try for early maturing sorts. They like rich, warm soil and plenty of heat. They stand dry weather better than wet. When I was in California I saw thousands of acres solid in Lima beans. They grow both for seed and eating beans. All the seed limas used in the whole country come from there, and about all the dry-eating Limas too.

Plant a few rows in your garden.





Field's First Early

## Green-Podded Bush Beans

The general opinion is that the green-podded beans are richer in flavor than the others and slightly hardier. To my mind the best of this kind is *Field's First Early*. It has a big, broad, irregular shaped pod that fills a basket in no time. It is as early or earlier than any other variety. Altogether I like the bean fine. Another flat podded bean is *Early Six Weeks*. The long straight pods of the bean make a pretty appearance and it sells well on market but is not as tender as *Field's First Early*.

Among the round pod sorts *Stringless Green Pod* is the most popular with us. It is exceptionally tender. It is as near stringless as any bean grown. Even when the beans are well formed the pod is stringless. It is hardy, early and yields well. Another with a name similar is the *Giant Stringless Green Pod*. The name, in a sense, is slightly misleading, as the bean is not larger than *Stringless Green Pod*, so the first part of the name, "Giant" might be dropped or changed if the originator would permit. It is a good bean, the foliage

and the pod showing a lighter shade of green, pods about the same size and not quite so early.

*Round Pod Valentine* has been an old standby for years. You will make no mistake in planting this bean, as in quality, yield and earliness it will be more than satisfactory. I think it is the best in the Valentine class. Another is the *Black Valentine* with a round pod, some longer than *Round Pod Valentine*. The yield is heavy with this variety and it sells well because of its appearance.

*Refugee or 1000 to 1* is a heavy yielding, round podded variety, but late. It is the kind that is almost always used by the canning factories, as it makes beautiful canned string beans.

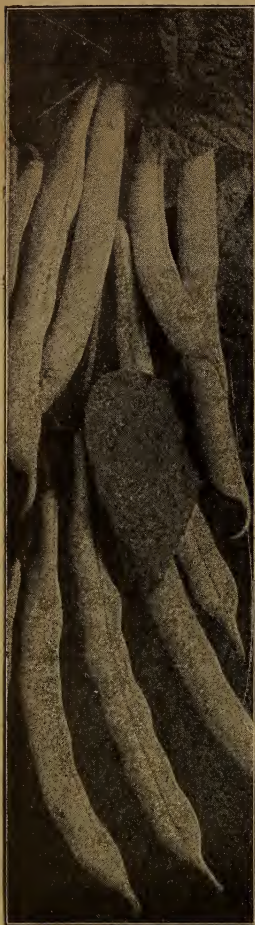
*Tepary Beans*. They look much like the navy beans except that they are more flattened in shape and slightly smaller. They swell more in cooking. It is estimated that two pounds of *Teparies* will make as large a dish of cooked beans as three pounds of navies. Their great value however, is in their ability to grow and make a good crop in extremely dry weather, when practically all other crops would fail. If you have some friends or relatives in the dry country, it would be a fine thing to send them a start of these beans for trial.

Our seed is dry land grown on about ten inches of rainfall per year. You should plant them just like any other beans, only possibly thinner. Use about ten pounds of seed to the acre, drilled in rows three feet apart. They are fine beans to grow in a high altitude.

*Mexican Pinto*. Extremely popular in the west, where it ranks almost equal with the *Tepary* in standing dry weather conditions. Best for winter use. Very high feeding value.



Soy Beans. (Soja). They are all the rage for field and garden. Sample packet, all varieties mixed, for trial, 10c.



New Stringless Yellow Pod

## Wax Podded Bush Beans

The yellow-podded beans are more beautiful in appearance than the green podded ones, and in many markets brings a bigger price. They are generally good yielders, but are slightly more subject to rust or mildew than the green-podded sort.

The best of them to my mind is *New Stringless Yellow Pod*. In appearance it is exactly like the *Stringless Green Pod*, except in color, but a true wax bean with a beautiful yellow pod. The pods look much like *Black wax*, but are much larger, straighter, and on a larger bush. They hang as thick as *Davis' Kidney Wax* or *Golden Wax*, and will outyield any wax bean I have ever seen. Fine for home use and the best one of all for market gardeners. I don't see how it could be much improved.

As a rule the round podded beans are more tender although it is not always the case, it certainly is the case

with the three varieties of round pod wax beans that we list, *New Stringless Yellow Pod*, *Challenge Black wax* and *Pencil Pod Black wax*.

*Challenge Black Wax* has lots of pods, is early and tender, and considering the yield is a good variety for Market Gardeners. *Pencil Pod Black Wax* is selected especially on account of the quality. The pods are not so attractive as others, being crooked and small but for home it is fine.

Among the flat podded wax beans the *Golden Wax* is the most popular variety. The name probably has something to do with this although the quality and yield could hardly be improved upon. It has a short, stubby, flat pod and is among the earliest.

*Davis White Kidney Wax* is a very showy variety and is very largely grown for shipping and for the canning factories. Has a long, straight, flat pod, showing a beautiful waxy color.

Of the flat-podded wax beans the best one is *Perfection Wax*. It is somewhat similar to *Wardwell's Kidney Wax*, but with a larger, longer, pod, very often 7 or 8 inches long. They are a clear wax color, and perfectly tender. In fact they are just about perfect, first early and bears a long time.

Probably the *Wardwell's Kidney Wax* will come nearer making good under adverse conditions than any other wax podded bush beans. It is early and a heavy yielder, has a showy yellow pod which makes it popular with the market gardeners. It also resists rust remarkably well, which is a great recommendation in some sections.

## Bush Beans For Shelling

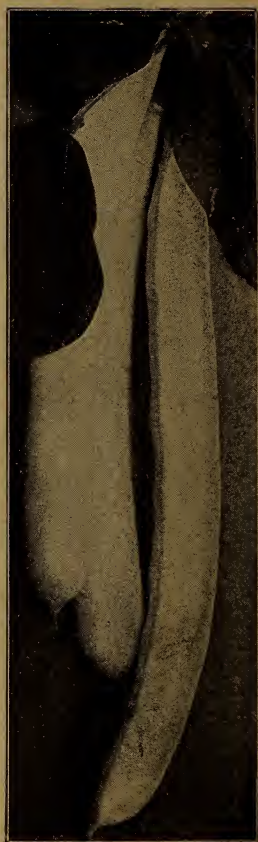
These varieties have tough pods so are no good for string beans, but are valuable for shelling out green for succotash and the like, also for dry beans for winter.

*Henderson's Bush Lima* is the best of all bush limas. Bears all summer, small, white, flat seed.

*Burpee's Bush Lima* is the old standard bush lima. It does well in the south, or where the seasons are long enough, but is not satisfactory in this section or farther north. It has a very large flat pod and yields well under favorable conditions. It will, in all probability, be replaced, in time, by *Wilson's Bush Lima* which is described elsewhere.

*Fordhook Bush Lima* is one of the best limas for the middle west. The pod is large and very thick and the yield is dependable. It is early enough so that it has a chance to make good. It is related to the *Dreer's Bush Lima*, but is superior. *Dreer's Bush Lima* will usually make a crop, but the pods are rather small, although the quality is just as good as any.

The popular varieties for succotash are: *The Dwarf Horticultural*, a round, speckled seed, the *Red Kidney*, a very large red seed and *White Kidney* similar except the seed is pure white. These are all very large and very rich in flavor and good yielders.



Golden Wax



## Pole Beans

The beauty of the pole beans is that they bear much heavier than bunch beans and keep on bearing all fall. They are more work and not so early as bunch beans, but the enormous yield and high quality will well repay you for all your trouble. Many of the varieties of the highest quality can be had only in the pole form. They can be used either as green beans to cook pod and all, or they can be left for shelled beans.

### Green Podded Pole Beans

**Improved Missouri Wonder**—Of the pole beans proper I like this variety best of all. It is a variety that originated near here in Missouri, and I secured a start of seed from some of my customers there. It is enormously prolific and so hardy that it will often come up volunteer where the seed has lain out in the ground over winter. It will grow and bear in spite of any kind of weather, and will outyield any kind I have ever grown. Pods are light green, large and tender; stringless if picked when young. Fine for shell beans or succotash if let grow.

Next to the Missouri Wonder I like the **Kentucky Wonder** best of all. It is an old variety, but hard to beat. It has a long, very wrinkly pod, fat and tender, and good any time. Pods light green; bean is brown.

There is also a bean advertised as **White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder**, which we find to be the same as Burger's Stringless, but it is a good bean under either name. It is a very early and tender variety. Pods are rather small, round, straight, and tender. Probably the earliest of all pole beans, and bears continuously. Absolutely stringless.

Another variety with a pod very similar to this Burger's Stringless is the **White Creaseback**. It has a



**Extra Early Lima, or Butter Beans**

small, straight, round pod, tender and meaty, and great to bear. They are nice for string beans and the seed, being a pure white, are nice to put away dry for winter use. Another good, White-seeded pole bean is the **Dutch Case Knife**, which has very wide, flat white seed, and a wide, flat pod as long and wide as a case knife blade.

One of the old favorites is **Horticultural**, or **Cranberry**, which is sometimes called the "Bird Egg" bean, are very large and rich flavor. Are fine shelling, but not so good for string beans. The same is true of the **Cut-short**, or **Cornhill**. It is great to bear and a good sort to



**Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans**

plant in corn. There is also advertised a **White-seeded Cutshort**, but we find this to be much like Lazy Wife.

### Wax-Podded Pole Beans

Of the waxpodded pole beans I know of only two that are a success. The best of these is the **Kentucky Wonder Wax**, which is practically identical to the well-known Kentucky Wonder, except that the pod is of a beautiful waxy color. Another good wax-podded pole bean is the **Golden Cluster Wax**, which has a beautiful, large, yellow pod and pure white seed and is sometimes called the Banana bean.

### Pole Lima Beans

The best of all pole beans is **Extra Early Lima**, which is the old-fashioned "Butter Bean," the earliest and in many ways, the best. It is rather small, but bears enormously, always sure to bear and is of fine flavor, the only one always a success with us. Yields so heavily that many families grow a supply of them each year for winter use.

Of the large type or true lima bean, the largest is the **King Lima** or **King of the Garden**. It is the largest of all limas and is fine in every way. There is also an earlier type of the same bean called **Seibert's Lima**. It is not quite so large as the King Lima, but makes up for it in earliness.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



A Good Sample of Our Strain of Eclipse Table Beet

## Table Beets

I have taken great pains to get the best beet seed to be had, and a crop from my seed will show it. I tried to get a strain with beets of uniform

shape and color, small tops and small tap root, free from fibrous or sprangling roots. The seed is all tested for germination, but you must remember that beet seed must be sown early, as it comes best when the ground is cool.

The long beet requires the whole season for its growth, but the turnip-shaped will mature in six or eight weeks.

Probably the best and most popular of all beets is the *Eclipse*, or as it is sometimes called the *Extra Early Eclipse*. It is round or slightly pointed in shape; early, quick-growing and tender, small tops and bright red flesh, not quite so dark red as the Egyptian, but a good color. It will sell in the market ahead of any other variety. If you want beets for late or winter use, use this variety planted in June or July.

Somewhat similar varieties are *Blood Turnip* and *Detroit Dark Red*. The *Blood Turnip* is the old-fashioned deep red, turnip-shaped beet so well known everywhere, while the *Detroit Dark Red* is evidently an improved strain of the same thing. It is dark red like the Egyptian but perfect globe-shaped like *Eclipse*.

If you want a long, large table beet, the best one is *Long Blood*. Later than turnip beets, and while of fine quality and a beautiful red color, many object to their long shape. Good for late use and keep well all winter. The new Swiss Chard "*Lucullus*" is very handsome and said to be more tender than the old sort.



Crosby's Egyptian

The most popular early variety,

There are two varieties or strains known under the name of *Egyptian*. One is the old-fashioned extra-early or *Flat Egyptian*, while the other is the *Crosby's* or *Improved Egyptian*. It is larger and not so flat as the older type, but on the other hand, the older type has the advantage of being a deeper red color. Generally speaking, the *Egyptian* is the earliest beet of all.

## Beet, New Blood Red

Flesh a deep, blood red with very few streaks or zones. Shaped about like *Eclipse*. A good early sort. This is the variety we gave a page to last year, but our crop is almost a failure this year. While it lasts per packet 20c postpaid,

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



## Stock Beets and Mangel Wurzels



Stock Beet

Some people call them cow beets, but whatever name you call them, they are certainly a very profitable crop to grow, especially for the dairy farmer. Still, I don't know as they are any more necessary to the dairy farmer than they are to the general stock farmer, for all kinds of stock will eat them readily. Hogs will thrive on them pretty nearly as well as on alfalfa and sheep will just about live on them all winter. They are very easily grown and will thrive in almost any soil, although, of course, a rich, fairly moist soil is the best.

They yield enormously. I don't suppose you would believe me if I told you what they actually yield, but it is a fact that I took twelve tons of them off of a quarter of an acre once. That, of course, is an extra heavy yield, but it is no trick at all to raise thirty tons per acre of them. They are not hard to grow at all. Plant the seed in April or the first part of May in rows any convenient width. I have had them in rows 12 inches apart and from that on up to corn row

width and I got about the same yield per acre whichever way they were planted, for the wider apart I planted them the larger they grew. They should be thinned out to about ten inches apart in the row. Just about room to get a hoe between the plants. They will have to be weeded by hand about once. After that you can tend them with the cultivator.

As they grow almost entirely above ground they are very easily harvested. They should be left to stand until there is frost enough to kill the leaves, but before hard freezing, strip off the leaves, pick them up and haul them in. They can be stored in any ordinary cave, cellar, or root house.

just so they are safe from hard freezing, and fed all winter. Use about 12 pounds of seed per acre. The seed can be put in by hand, but a drill is better. Better plant rather thick and thin to a stand.

### Varieties

There really is no great choice of varieties of these stock beets. They will, any of them, yield enough, if given good soil and good care and there is no amount of difference in feeding value.

The *Mammoth Long Red* is the best known of any. It is very large and tall, yields well and is easily handled. The *Giant Feeding Sugar* looks like a cross between the sugar beet and the stock beet, but grows well out of the ground like stock beets and yields well. It is white in color and quite rich, rather oval in shape. Stood third in yield for us, following *Sludstrup* and *Long Red*.

The *Golden Tankard* is deep yellow in color, rather a squared oval in shape and sets entirely on top of the ground. The *Eckendorfers*, which come both yellow and red, are about the same way.

You will see lots of catalogs offering different kinds of these beets under fancy names, but if you will test them side by side you will find they are practically always some of these standard varieties



### Stock Beets In Our Trial Grounds

This shows Walt Pitzer and myself inspecting the stock beets in our trial grounds. We had samples of all the different varieties growing there and it was a great sight. They yielded about 60 tons per acre, or at that rate. These were topped ready to pull when picture was taken. You can grow them this way, too, and it is the cheapest cow feed you can grow.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



**The Norseman.** Greatest of All Early Cabbage

Notice the deep round head, smooth and tight on top, the thick, vigorous outside leaves, and the healthy appearance of the plant. It is the nearest "wormproof" of any cabbage we have, as it grows so fast and is so solid and tight the worms can't get inside.

## The Norseman

### New Early Cabbage

An entirely new type of early cabbage. As early as Early Jersey Wakefield, as large as All Head, hardier, solider, and better quality than either.

I have always insisted that there was nothing better than Early Jersey Wakefield and All Head Early for early cabbage. But the Danish gardener who grows my Danish Ballhead winter cabbage for me sent me a sample of early cabbage seed and a long letter about it. He wrote that he had all the other cabbage growers in Denmark beat on the early cabbage and that he was sure it would beat anything that we had in America.

I tried the sample and found it to be all he claimed. It is not much, if any, earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, but it certainly is as early, almost twice as large, round-ed instead of pointed shape,

very solid and slow to burst (you know the top flies off a Wakefield about the next twenty-four hours after it gets solid.) It differs from All Head in that it is deeper up and down, at least a week earlier and has round, close-fitting leaves like Wakefield, which fold in rather than turn out. It is much hardier than All Head and will stand more cold weather and more hardship at all times. We gave it the name of *Norseman*.

It is an entirely new type of early cabbage, entirely different from any of the standard varieties and far ahead of them. The only other variety which it resembles in any way is the New Copenhagen, which evidently belongs to the same group. The market-gardeners who get in early on the *Norseman* cabbage will have a big lead over all their competitors and will repeat the experience of those who went in heavily on Early Jersey Wakefield and on All Head Early when they were first introduced.

## Its Record on Our Trial Grounds

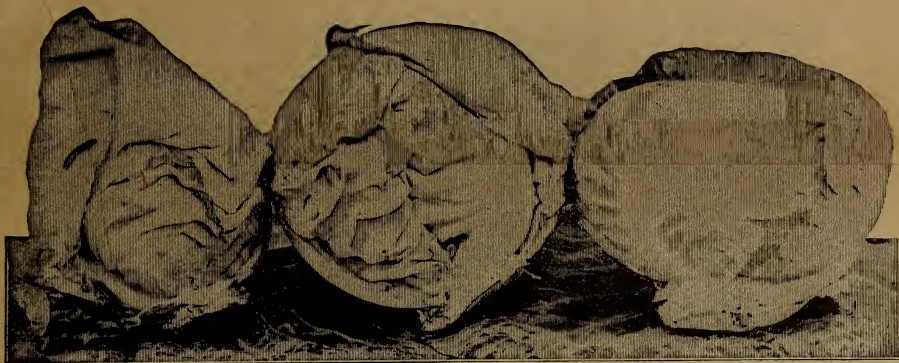
We checked up carefully all the standard varieties of cabbage in our trial grounds. The first cutting of cabbage is always the one that pays best. In the first cutting *Norseman* showed 45 per cent of the heads ready for market, Early Jersey Wakefield of the best strain showed 38 per cent ready. Early Spring showed 20 per cent ready and All Head Early none ready yet. The *Norseman* besides were almost twice as large as either the Wakefield or the Early Spring and bought a considerably higher price in market. They run absolutely uniform in weight, size and shape.



**Danish Summer Ballhead**—Just like Norseman, only some later and larger

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.





Early Jersey Wakefield

The Norseman

All Head Early

### The Three Best Kinds of Cabbage

I consider the *Norseman* the best of all varieties of early cabbage. I haven't room to describe it in full here, however, so I have taken a page for it further over in the book and you will find it fully described there. This, of course, is a new variety recently introduced.

Of the standard varieties I would place first of all the *Early Jersey Wakefield*. In my experience I have found it the best of all the standard early kinds and it has held its place at the head of all the list for a quarter of a century. It is a fair size, sometimes weighing as high as six or eight pounds on extra rich soil; pointed or conical in shape; very early; and almost sure to head. The leaves are slightly thicker than most other varieties and seem to stand the frost exceedingly well. As the leaves are small it can be planted as close as a foot apart in the row.

There are a few varieties which are possibly a little earlier than this, such as: *Etampes*, *Express*, *Lightning*, and other extra early varieties, but they are all in my experience either too small or too soft to be of much use. The *Norseman* has the same thick, smooth leaves as the *Wakefield*, but the head is round or globe-shaped instead of pointed, and is larger and heavier than *Wakefield*.

The *Charleston Wakefield* or large *Wakefield* is simply a large selection from the true *Early Jersey Wakefield* and is similar in every way except being a little larger and a little later. *Early Winingstadt* is pointed like the *Wakefield*, but not near so early. It is an old favorite, but has been largely superseded by the *Wakefield*.

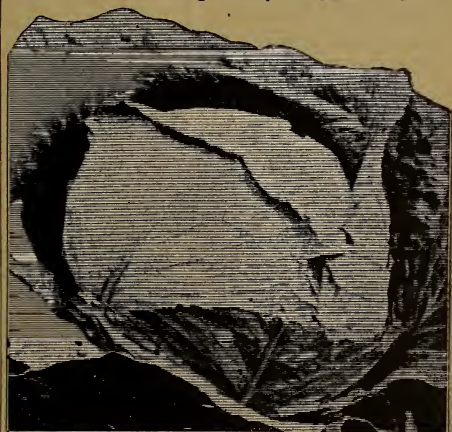
The *Copenhagen* is a new variety recently introduced from Denmark; which is quite early and at the same time is of good size. The head would be described more as round than flat. It is just about perfect globe shaped; but in season it follows right after the *Wakefield*. It is of the same general class as the *Norseman*. It is very highly spoken of and bids fair to be one of the leading varieties.

Another good early or second early cabbage is the *Glory of Enkhuise*, a new variety from Holland. It looks like the *Norseman* and has the same deep, solid globe-shaped head, but is not so early. I am sure it will please you

The largest of all the flat-headed type of early cabbage is the *All Head Early*. It is perhaps a week later than *Early Jersey Wakefield*, but grows to be larger and stands longer without bursting. It has a flat or slightly rounded head like the big late cabbage, and practically equals them in size. I have raised them to weigh 17 pounds each; remarkably sure to head and a great money-maker under all conditions. This variety is also often used as a late cabbage by planting it late.

*Henderson's Early Summer* is similar to the *All Head Early*, but not quite so large and possibly a trifle later. *Early Flat Dutch* is also a very similar variety. In fact, there is very little to choose between these three, but I consider the *All Head Early* the best of the group.

*Succession* is slightly later than *All Head Early*, but still comes in ahead of the late varieties. It is very large, quite flat on top; fine quality; a heavy yielder and a good seller, but will not keep well for winter sales. Fine for August and September market and generally brings good prices.



Premium Flat Dutch. Late Cabbage.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



This is not an ordinary fake or ordinary overdrawn "catalog picture;" but is an actual photograph of a load of real cabbage grown by me from my special strain of Surehead, the same seed I will sell you. If you have any trouble getting cabbage to head, try this strain.

## Late Cabbage

My cabbage seed is all American grown, except the Hollander. You may find seed that will cost you more a pound, but you cannot get any better seed, no matter what price you pay. I do not, as some seedsmen do, tack my name to every variety and charge you two or three prices on the strength of it. I don't believe in that way of doing business. The list given below consists of mostly standard, well-known sorts and ones I have grown myself for market. I know them to be all right, and I have the best strains of them to be had. Cabbage has always been a brag crop with me, and the big load shown above has probably never been equaled; so you see I know what I am talking about. It was grown from the same strain of seed that I offer you.

There is a world of varieties of cabbage, but really there are more varieties listed in the catalogs than there are different kinds of cabbage, and the average gardener does not need over a half dozen of these. I have tried to cut my list down to varieties that are distinct, or where they are similar I tell you so. I hope these candid and sensible descriptions will appeal to you.

I have the best luck with the late cabbage by drilling the seed right in the field where the plants are to stand, and then thinning it out afterwards instead of transplanting. I drill it about the first of June with an ordinary garden drill, using a pound of seed to the acre, but it can be dropped by hand in hills, about six or eight seeds in a place, if you prefer. When about three weeks old thin it down to a stand. It never stops growing, and you are sure of a stand whatever the weather may be. Try it.

The best known and most widely grown of all the late cabbage is the *Premium Late Flat Dutch*. It is the best strain of the popular Flat Dutch type, makes large, flat heads, vigorous growers and good keepers. The Large American Drumhead is very

similar, but is sometimes coarse and always very large, but not so uniform nor so fine quality.

The *Surehead* is one of the best all-round cabbages grown. It is large, solid, deeper and heavier than the Flat Dutch, and is fine-grained and keeps well for winter use. Certain to head. The main difference between this and the Premium Late Flat Dutch is that the *Surehead* is about a week earlier, is rounder on top and generally of finer quality.

The *Fottler's Brunswick* is very similar to the Large American Drumhead, but earlier. A variety that is very popular in the South is the *St. Louis Late Market*, but with me, I can see no difference between it and the Premium Late Flat Dutch. In the northern states the *Hollander* or *Danish Ball-head*, is very popular. It is grown especially in the great cabbage regions of Michigan and New York. Not over large, but very solid and is said to keep until cabbage comes again. It does not seem to be a success south of Iowa, but anywhere north is all right. I import my seed of this variety direct from Denmark and have the true type. I use the "middle stem" or medium height strain.

A large, late, coarse variety is the *Autumn King*, but I find it good only for exhibition purposes and for growing for kraut factories. *All Seasons* is a large, flat cabbage of the drumhead type and is good for fall planting, but not late enough to keep well for winter use, as it rots easily around the stem.

Probably the best winter variety, all things considered, is the *Corn Belt Cabbage*, especially for the great central states. I have always made cabbage a leading market crop and have been convinced of the necessity of some variety more suited to the climatic conditions of the central west than any of the known sorts. Our location here is about the center of what is known as the "corn belt," and in the majority of years the season is against a successful crop of late cabbage, as most of my farmer friends can tell you, who have tried it. It is the dry July, August and September that makes the trouble.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



## Late Cabbage---Continued

We generally have plenty of rain in June to get the plants started, but they have to fight for it the rest of the summer. If they can hold out until rain comes in September or October, we are sure of a crop.

What is wanted is a late cabbage that is hardy enough to stand the adverse conditions during the late summer and then make a big solid head in the fall, and that is what I think I can now offer you. The photo given below will give you an idea of its appearance and size. It is some like Surehead, but larger and a little later. It does not rot as easily and will stand more handling. When grown it has a bluish cast to the outside leaves and looks noticeably rugged and hearty. It is a typically rough-and-ready western product and has the true get-there spirit. If you have become discouraged trying to grow late cabbage of the eastern sorts, try this one.

### Cabbage On Our Trial Grounds

Our cabbage trials serve a double purpose. By it we can see whether our grower is doing as he promised to do, that is, giving us a stock that heads good, and the heads of even size and shape. Also we are able to compare the varieties we list with the new varieties that are coming out each year. We have added two or three varieties the last year or so that we found in just this way.

The *Norseman* we found in this way: A gardener from Denmark sent us a sample of seed and it was the dry year we had 7 years ago when it was hard to get cabbage to head. But the *Norseman* checked out in splendid shape and I then decided to list it. See description elsewhere in this catalog

There is a Russian variety of cabbage which has been introduced within the last few years that has been found very profitable in many localities. It is called *Volga*. It makes the same deep round, very hard head as the *Hollander*, but grows much closer to the ground, and will succeed in the southern states where the *Hollander* is a failure. It is reported to be especially valuable in Texas, Louisiana, and other southern states where the *Hollander* is a failure, and I have made a great success of it here in Iowa. I have also had some very enthusiastic reports on it from Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

The *Volga* matures quicker than most late cabbage, so should be planted later unless wanted for early market. We very often set out plants of this variety here in Iowa as late as the middle of July and make a good crop for winter cabbage. I advise market gardeners everywhere to plant especially heavy of this variety. It makes a deep, very heavy head, remarkably solid and white. I have noticed that in selling cabbage from the field the buyers were always anxious to get over on the side of the field where the *Volga* was growing.

If you want a red cabbage, the best one I have ever found is the *Mammoth Red Rock*. It is a dark red, very solid and sure to head.

### What About Cabbage Worms?

I have tried everything from moral suasion to Paris green and from ice water to red pepper. Sometimes it seemed to do some good, and sometimes it didn't. Tobacco dust is good. It is not dangerous like Paris Green and really seems to drive the worms away. Dry road dust is good, so is strong brine. One customer writes that he makes a weak lye water, two teaspoonsful to a bucket of water, and sprays that on and it does the business. Poultry, especially young ducks, will often eat the worms.

Keep the cabbage growing faster than the worms can eat it.



Cornbelt Cabbage. The Best Variety For the Great Central States.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.





A Beautiful Pile of Copenhagen Cauliflower. This picture was sent us by our Danish grower. All of our Cauliflower seed is genuine imported Danish grown.



Cauliflower—Early Snowball

## Cauliflower

Someone has said that "Cauliflower is cabbage with a college education." Anyway, it is very similar to cabbage in manner of growth and requires the same culture. It can't stand hot dry weather so should be started as early as possible and handled like early cabbage.

The best seed is all imported, coming from Denmark. I do not handle any but the very finest grade of seed, and I know I can suit you.

The earliest of all the standard varieties everywhere is the *Early Snowball*. It is small, very early, pure white, and always sure to head. Can be set very close together. This is the kind that is always used for growing under glass. *Danish Perfection* is a new strain much like Snowball, but better in some ways.

Among professional gardeners or truckers, probably the most popular is the *Early Dwarf Erfurt*. It is not quite so early as Snowball, but larger and heavier. It is very short-stemmed and not inclined to become leggy, as some varieties do.

If you have had trouble growing cauliflower, it might be well for you to try the *Dry Weather*, or *Copenhagen*, for it seems to be able to stand all kinds of grief and will come nearer carrying through the hot weather than any other I have ever seen. It is not quite so early as the other two, but is still fairly early, good size and very sure to head.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.





## Our Home in the Timber at Old Manti Near Shenandoah



WE HAVE always lived right next to the seed house, until a year ago last spring, when I built a home in a beautiful piece of timber about four miles out. We live there in the summer now and beside the seedhouse in the winter. We moved into town in November and will move back about May 1st when the roads get so I can drive back and forth to my work.

No, it is not a colony or a settlement. The houses are all for just us. You see there's lots of

us and we take lots of house room, so we just divided up into six separate cottages, and the children do their own housekeeping. We have one house for a central dining room where we all eat together at noon.

It is a fine place to live there in the timber and we all enjoy it fine. We have our own electric light plant (a Delco) and a water and sewer system and all the comforts that ought to be in every farm home. In fact we have most all the comforts of both town and country.



### The Field Bunch in Their Everyday Clothes



THIS isn't the same picture I showed you last year. It's a brand new one. Count them and see. There's one more than there was last year—John Henry—most a year old now and feeling b'gger than a grown man, in his first overalls. This picture, you will notice, is taken in the yard at our home in town beside the seedhouse. We moved back to town about Nov. 1st, but will be back in the country again in the spring.

I guess you know most of the children. Beginning next to their mother, there's Faith, Hope, Philip, Josephine, Jessie, Mary, Ruth, Georgia and John Henry. Then besides these there's Frank who is married now and has a boy of his own. Frank and Hope work at the seed house and Faith worked there last winter, but may stay home and help her mother this winter, Hope, you will notice, has on the seed house uniform. Philip would like to work there, but isn't old enough yet, but he comes over after school and practices on the typewriter. John Henry tries to run away and get over there, too, but can't quite make it, for he's only 11 months old and not very steady on his pins yet.





## Our Banner Seed Collection

**A Whole Garden for 30 Cents. Suitable for Either Town, Country or City**

We have been asked dozens of times to make up a low priced collection of seeds for the small garden, the common everyday things that everyone grows, containing just the things needed in the right varieties, and at a low price. But we never got around to it till recently. This year we have abundant crops; lots of seed, and we want 100,000 new customers. So we thought this introductory collection would be just the thing to make us acquainted with new customers.

We are going to put the price so low that everyone will buy it—10 packages for 30c. And we are going to make the quality so good that it will be a living and growing advertisement for us all summer. The seed is all new crop, tested, vigorous seed, the kind you always get from us. We want you to test it alongside of any seed you can get anywhere. The packages are big and full, enough for any ordinary garden. And the seed will grow, too.

And of course we are putting in some flowers, for a garden isn't right without flowers. See list above, except pansies instead of which we are using asters, as pansies are very scarce.

**One package each of the varieties named above, 10 in all, for 30c. Can you beat it?**

Think what a fine garden it would make for a boy or girl. We cannot change the assortment listed above, as we can make this low price only by putting up the collection in enormous amounts a long ways ahead. If you want other things you can order them from the regular list in the catalog. Remember, these are not little skimpy sample packets, but real, sure-enough garden size, and good tested seed of the very best varieties. We have made the price low simply because we have good crops and we want 100,000 new customers.

**HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY**

**Shenandoah, Iowa**





## Okra

### or Gumbo

This vegetable is but little known in the north but more northern people ought to have it in their gardens. The pods are full of little seeds like peas. Pick these pods when young and tender and cook pods, seeds and all like string beans. Fine! Try it. There are several sorts, slightly different and I have picked out the four best ones and mixed them.

## Kohl Rabi

### Okra, or Gumbo

This vegetable looks like a cross between a cabbage and a turnip and is better eating than either one. The leaves look like cabbage only smaller. It makes a sort of turnip, but above ground. Grow it just like cabbage. It is fine eating, more delicious and tender than any turnip and is very easily grown. The variety we use is the *White Vienna*.

## Egg Plant

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it are always calling for it. There is no other vegetable that quite equals it when properly prepared for the table. It has a delicious meaty flavor that can't be beat.

Plant and tend the same as peppers and it is just as easy to get a crop, except that flea beetles and other insects are hard on it, but you can usually get ahead of them with a good insect powder or tobacco dust which they are not particularly fond of.

The most popular and best known variety is the *New York Purple*, which is a good sized smooth variety, shaped something like a pear. The plants of this one at one time were covered with spines, but our stock is perfectly free of them. The fruit is a dark purple but not as dark as the *Black Beauty*. This one is almost black. It is also larger and earlier. The shape is about the same except that it shows a tendency to come a little flat instead of round.

There is still another variety, the *Early Long Purple*, earlier than *Black Beauty*, but much smaller. The fruits are rather long in shape and considering its size I do not strongly recommend it, for it is not enough earlier to make up for the small fruit it produces.

To some it is puzzling to know when egg plants are ready to use. You can use them any time after they are one-third grown. Under ordinary conditions they should be a little larger than a pint cup at this time. After they are full grown and the seeds begin to get hard they lose their tenderness and good quality.

## Celery

If you once had a taste of home-grown celery, just from the garden, crisp, rich and fresh, you would never be without it. It is comparatively easy to grow and really more people ought to grow it. I put directions on every packet of seeds and besides I have written a little leaflet on the subject that gives a more detailed account of the work. It is free for the asking. You can grow celery as easy as cabbage.



**Celery—Golden Self Bleaching.**  
Earliest and tenderest of all celery.

The biggest, heaviest celery is *Giant Pascal*, much used by professional celery growers. Is slow and hard to bleach, but fine when rightly handled and is the best keeper of any.

One of the best in quality and one of the easiest to bleach, is *Golden Self Bleaching*; medium to large size, creamy white, healthy and vigorous. Will bleach itself if shaded on sides, but does better if completely shaded or banked up with dirt. Another variety much like this one, but earlier and slightly smaller, is the *White Plume*. Pure white, very tender and has a very delicate flavor. Is the earliest of all celery and tenderest, not large nor a good keeper.

We have a free leaflet on the growing of celery and will be glad to send it free to those who wish it. The best celery seed in the past came from France but the war has entirely upset it the last two seasons. We offer this year strictly American grown seed from selected plants which we believe you will find to be exceptionally fine.

## Citrons



These are a hard-meated sort of a melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft as in a watermelon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and yields enormously.



Carrot. Danvers Half Long. Most Popular Market Variety.

## Table Carrots

The most popular variety for garden use is the *Oxheart*, which is an early, short, thick carrot of fine quality. Very popular for bunching when small. Deep orange color, thick side meat and very little core.

Another just as good in every way and just as early is the *Chantenay*. In fact I think it is a little earlier than the *Oxheart*. It is a trifle longer, very smooth and free from side roots and the quality is fine.

If you would prefer a larger variety, one that will yield better, you will probably be suited with *Danvers Half Long*. This is a larger carrot than either of the above, has more of a pointed root, but the quality is just as good. It is the celebrated carrot of the eastern markets and is grown in great quantities in Connecticut for the New York market. In the table carrots there is no variety that will outyield it. Known sometimes as Half Long Orange.

The *Long Orange* is rather a long, smooth carrot, as its name would indicate. Color a deeper orange than most other table varieties. The quality is exceptionally fine. It will not yield quite as heavy as the *Danvers Half Long*. It is later, but this is no objection for it can be used in late season and stored for winter use.

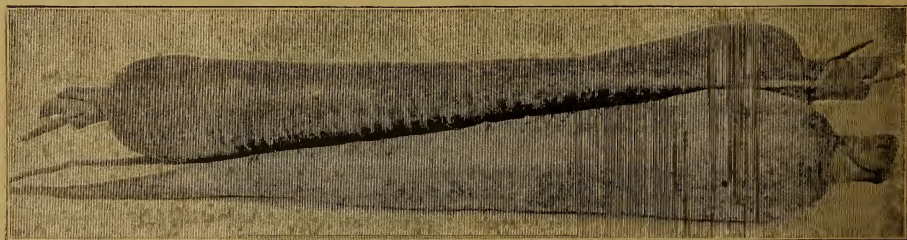
In an extremely early carrot, we have the *Early Scarlet Horn*. This is rather small, but desirable for its extreme earliness.

## Carrots For Stock Feeding

Carrots take a front rank among the field products. Horses, particularly colts, eat them with the greatest relish and grow fat. Cattle winter in fine shape and ~~cowe~~ increase in milk when fed carrots. Sow seed early in spring in drills far enough apart to use a one-horse cultivator. Five pounds of seed will sow an acre.

The varieties of carrots used for stock feeding are larger, later and coarser than the table varieties and make a much larger yield. The most popular varieties are *White Vosges* and *Yellow Belgian*. These have stood the test for years and still are leaders. These varieties are quite often listed under other names.

*White Vosges* is also listed under the name of Improved Short White. It is a short, heavy carrot, makes splendid yields and is easily harvested. The *Yellow Belgian* is a much lighter shade of yellow than the table varieties. Will grow from a foot to 16 inches long and makes a heavy yield. It seems to be a little more popular than *White Vosges*, but just why I do not know, as we find the yield and feeding value practically the same. My advice is to plant plenty of these stock carrots for as cereals advance in price, stock men will find it necessary to feed heavier of root crops.



Long Orange Carrot. Good For Either Table Use or Stock Feed.





Evergreen Cucumber.

## Cucumber

Cucumbers should have very rich soil, the richer the better, but will do very well almost anywhere. Plant about as early as you would corn, and put in plenty of seed. After the bugs get through with them, thin out so as to leave each vine plenty of room. Don't crowd them. That is what makes them grow knobby and crooked sometimes. When they begin to bear, keep them picked, as the vines will stop bearing if the cucumbers are left on. Use tobacco dust for the bugs.

For slicers, one of the best varieties I have ever grown is the *Emerald*, a new sort introduced by the Livingstons. It is a handsome cucumber—long, straight, and dark green, and as smooth as an egg. It has no prickles or spines on it, and from start to finish it is perfectly smooth and dark rich green in color. It does not turn yellow in ripening, but remains the same color. It does not set thick

enough to be valuable for pickles, but for slicers it is good, as it will sell well; besides it will keep a week after picking and look just as fresh as ever.

Another good slicer, an old standard, is the *White Spine*. There are several strains of this variety and the one we handle is the *Arlington*. It is a good size cucumber, very smooth, a dark bluish green color, and holds its color remarkably well.

One of the best varieties we list is a cross between the *White Spine* and *Emerald*, known as *Henderson's Perfected White Spine*. It shows the dark green color of the *Emerald* except that it shades to a lighter green at the end. It is certainly a handsome cucumber and is growing more popular from year to year, especially among the market gardeners. It is the right shape, tapering small at each end like the *White Spine*. It carries well in the market. In quality it is equal to or better than anything we list. The man who grows our cucumber seed in Colorado has been urging us for a long time to push this variety and I believe his judgment is good and it is worth pushing.

There is also a strain of *White Spine* sold as *Cool and Crisp*, which is extra long and slender, and one called *Klondike*, which is popular in the west but run out of late years.

If you want a long, slender, pickling cucumber the best is the old-fashioned, *Long Green*. This is the old-fashioned, long, almost seedless, and dark-green cucumber, which, under favorable conditions, will grow a foot long or more, and makes a delightfully brittle, slender pickle.

A cross between the *Long Green* and the *White Spine* is the *Davis Perfect*. It isn't a very heavy yielder, but a beautiful green color. Not as dark green as some others. It is exceptionally good as a forcer.

The biggest cucumber of all is the *Goliath*, or *Giant Prolific*, which is of the English type, very large and long, and seedless, very often 18 inches long. If you want something extra early to make the very earliest small sized slicers and good pickles later on, you should use *Early Cluster*.

*Early Russian* is very similar, although possibly a trifle shorter in shape. These extra earlies all turn yellow quickly, and should be used while comparatively small. For main crop pickles I like the *Evergreen* best of all. It is smooth, dark green straight, and medium size. It comes the nearest to a general purpose variety of any of them, and I prefer to use it entirely for pickling. *Chicago Pickle*, and *Everbearing* are very similar, being special strains developed by the pickle factories for commercial pickles. If you want a curiosity in cucumbers, you should plant the *White Wonder* or, as it is sometimes called, the *White Pearl*, which never turns green at all, but is ivory white in color right from the start. It is as good as any ordinary variety, and a great curiosity.

The variety of cucumbers to choose depends on what you want it for. The same cucumber that would be fine for pickles might be comparatively worthless for slicers, and many of the varieties making fine slicers are too shy bearers to be valuable for pickling, so in order to get exactly what you want, you should grow two or three, or possibly four varieties.

# Lettuce

Lettuce is something that is found in every garden and that every one is fond of, at least in the early spring. It can be grown in any old corner, but does best in rich warm soil. Plant early, the earlier the better, and don't get it too thick. If you want good sized heads, it ought to be thinned to several inches apart each way. Probably the most popular variety of all for early use is the *Simpson*, or, as it is generally called, *Blackseeded Simpson*. It does not make a true head, but a loose fluffy bunch of tender, light green or creamy leaves. Delicate flavor and grows very thickly.

If you prefer a smooth-leaved, or cabbage-leaved variety of lettuce that is extra early, you use *May King*. It is the earliest and tenderest of the cabbage-head varieties and if well tended on rich ground, will make a true head almost as solid as a cabbage head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown and the inner leaves are creamy yellow. Fine, rich buttery flavor.

Another good head lettuce is the *Hanson*, although it does not make a true head like the cabbage variety. Is the largest of all the curled varieties, dark green leaves outside and creamy white inside. Leaves are curly and tender and form a loose head, large as an early cabbage. Slow to run to seed.

Some people prefer a red or brown lettuce. The best one of that color is the *Prize Head*, which is about the same as *Simpson*, except for color, which is a mixture of red and green. The leaves are very thin and tender. This is the one that is sometimes called "Beefsteak," or "All Cream."

In the true cabbage head or smooth-leaved lettuce there is the *May King*, which I have already mentioned, *California Cream Butter* and the *Big Boston*. The *California Cream Butter* is probably the best of all the cabbage-head varieties. It makes



A Field of Hanson Lettuce

a flat, smooth head about the shape of Flat Dutch cabbage. The leaves are very thick and rich in flavor. It stands the heat well and is good all summer.

The southern growers who plant lettuce in the fall or winter for early shipment north, use the *Big Boston*. It seems to be the only variety that will stand winter-growing. At least, it is practically the only variety that the southern growers will use.

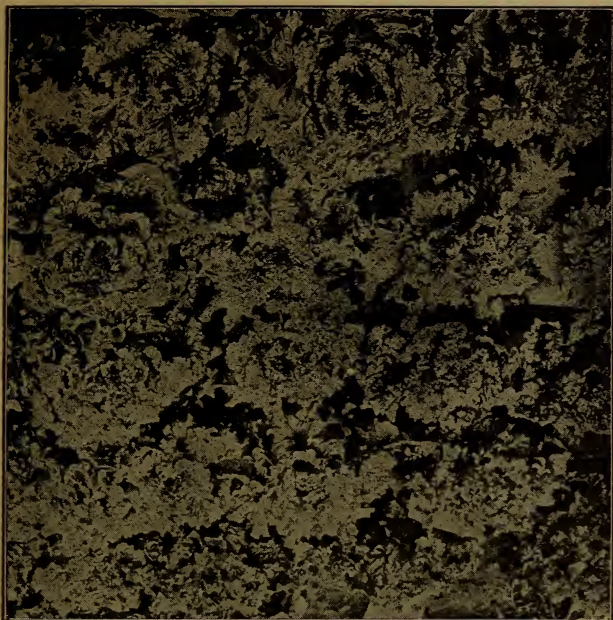


California Cream Butter—Best of the Cabbage Head Varieties.

Still another head variety is *Hartford Bronze Head*. This is a little larger than the *California Cream Butter* and for quality there is absolutely nothing on the list that will beat it. The color is against it for market, it resembling *Prize Head* in this respect. If you are fond of lettuce and want something exceptionally good for your own table, be sure and grow some of this splendid variety.

Out on the western coast in California, *New York* or *Wonderful* seems to be a very popular head variety. The leaves are a very dark green, in fact, this is a noticeable characteristic. They are rather curly something like the *Hanson*. The head is very large and is exceptionally good for early spring planting. It is inclined to resist drouth, and will do as well during the hot summer as some other varieties.





A glimpse of the lettuce in our trial grounds. Top row is Prize-head; next Hanson, then two rows of Simpson and last a row of Grand Rapids. Plants are left a foot apart each way to head up. Don't they look nice.

## Lettuce (Continued)

Another head variety, large, same shape and size, is *Iceburg*. The leaves are lighter green and are tinged with red at the edge. The ribs are rather coarse, but the quality is exceptionally good.

For greenhouse use there is nothing better than *Grand Rapids*. *May King*, and *California Cream Butter*, also force well and are good as head lettuce, but *Grand Rapids* is away in the lead as a forcing variety. Heads loose, leaves very curly and is desirable for garnishing on this account. The strain I have is especially used for forcing. A peculiarity is a very hard shell on the seed, making it difficult to germinate and often a poor stand is the result. It should be planted thick and handled carefully for this reason. An entirely distinct type known as *Cos Lettuce*, is extensively grown in Europe, but little known here. We have an excellent strain, the *White-Heart Cos*. If grown right it has a rich buttery flavor that is hardly equaled by any other variety. When plants get good size tie tops of leaves together so it will bleach and be tender.

set frames on stakes a foot from ground. It is better to coversides, but not necessary. It must be remembered that what you want in lettuce is a very rapid, tender growth and that means that you should have the soil very rich and the lettuce should never lack for either fertility or moisture. A lack of either will mean a stunted plant with tough, bitter leaves. Lettuce runs to seed quickly if crowded or stunted, plenty of plant food and moisture will make a big growth of leaves first.



Typical Heads of Simpson and Grand Rapids. We have especially fine strains of these.

## Growing Lettuce For Market

Lettuce is a crop that pays well to grow for market if you have it when others have none, or can supply a better quality than any one else. It is easily grown under glass either in a hotbed or regular greenhouse, does not require much heat; must have rich soil and be kept growing. Give it plenty of room. Most people plant it too thick. If it is expected to make good-sized heads it must have at least six inches of room each direction or a foot is better yet.

I have always had good success growing lettuce from plants. For an early crop out door it is a good plan to start them in a hotbed and transplant like cabbage. They can be shipped from the south.

You've no idea how much difference it will make in the quality and tenderness of lettuce to shade it and keep from the hot sun. Cheese cloth is cheap and makes good covering. Plant seed or transplant plants in a bed six feet wide and as long as you want it. Make a frame size of bed cover with cheesecloth and





## Field's Daisy Muskmelon--The Best Melon of All

This new variety originated with Mr. Alfred Apel, a market-gardener in the northern part of Iowa and it combines more good points than any other melon I have ever grown and I have had an extended experience with melons, both as market gardener and seedsman.

It looks somewhat like Emerald Gem, but is larger more uniform in size and shape, not so deeply creased, thicker meated, especially at the blossom end and much more salable melon in every way. But above all other good points is its quality. I never tasted as good a melon in my life. It has the same rich orange-colored flesh as Osage, Emerald Gem, Perfection and Burrell's Gem, but it is far superior to either of them. It fairly melts in your mouth and is good clear to the rind. You can see by the picture below how thick-meated it

is and the above picture shows the handsome outside appearance and uniform shape. In size they will average about six or seven inches in diameter and weigh about three lbs. each. And they run absolutely uniform in size and appearance, too. A pile of fifty of them won't vary an inch in size. Is extremely early, which is exceptional for so large a melon. Apparently blight proof, stays green and vigorous, bearing after all others are done. In market it outsold everything else, and in fact, after people got a taste of it you couldn't sell any other melon at any price.

That is what I said about the Daisy last year, and the only correction I would make now would be to make it stronger in every particular. Can't make it too strong. I believe I never introduced a new thing that was so absolutely satisfactory in all ways, or that so nearly pleased everyone. In my garden the points I most noticed were these.

**Drouth Resistant.** It was very dry here; almost everything in the garden was killed or badly crippled, but the Daisy was fresh and vigorous right through dry weather and all.

**Blight Proof.** The Daisy showed no trace of blight all summer. We picked ripe ones the first of August and the vines were still green and vigorous in October, eight weeks later and still loaded with melons.

**High Quality.** Absolutely I never ate so good a melon. No chance for argument on that. On our trial grounds we had practically every known variety of melons and the Daisy was the only one we would eat. The others found a poor market. I had to get up early to beat the boys to the patch.

**Heavy Yield.** They set very full and every melon made good. No runts or culls. They would have sold for a fancy price, but we saved them all for our own use and for seed.



**Field's Daisy.** Cross section showing thick flesh.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.





### **New Greeley Wonder Muskmelon on the Grounds of the Originator**

**T**HIS new melon has taken the Denver and Greeley markets by storm. It originated with a German gardner at Greeley and he has been several years getting fancy prices for them in the home market and shipping them to Denver. It is large, early, high quality, and a good snipper. Looks like Hackensack but cuts like Osage. Weighs 4 to 5 pounds. Has made four hundred crates per acre. This picture will give you a good idea of the size, shape, and yield.

**PRICES:** Pkt. 10c. Oz. 25c.

# Muskmelons and Cantaloupes

I take a special pride in my muskmelon seed. I do not believe there is a man in the United States who can, and does furnish better seed than I do. Some, I grow myself and some is grown by specialists in other parts of the country. Some, like Hackensack, I have grown in the east, the native home of that melon. Better seed can be grown here in Iowa from others, like Osage and Emerald Gem. The various types of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe are grown to perfection at Rocky Ford, Colorado, from where I have my seed grown by specialist. It is the best that can be had, is saved from selected melons, such as bring a fancy price on the market. No culls, frost-bitten stock, or slick melons are allowed to be used. No seed is ever saved from blighted fields. Whether you want a 5c packet or 500 lbs. for a shipping association, I can fix you out to perfection. Ask for special prices on large lots.

## The Best Varieties

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of muskmelon. All are good and it depends largely on your individual taste which one you think is the best. Some like a yellow-meated melon, while others will have nothing but a green-meated melon and



Perfection

others want a big melon they can cut in slices; still others want a little nutmeg which simply needs to be cut in halves. Therefore we list a big lot of varieties and let you take your choice.

## Yellow Meated Sorts

Personally, I prefer the yellow-meated varieties. Of this, the best one all things considered, is Field's Daisy, which is fully described on page 22. Next to that my choice would be *Perfection*, the biggest of all the large varieties, often selling on our markets at 15 or 25c each. You know it takes a pretty good muskmelon to do this. It is almost round, heavily ribbed, deep yellow or salmon color and of the richest, sweetest flavor imaginable. It is a very pretty melon, being a bright yellow in color and heavily netted. It is very thick meated and, in fact, is the best variety I know of and will surely suit you.

Another popular yellow-meated sort is the *Osage*, a standard variety on the Chicago markets, being grown largely in Michigan. Not as large as the *Perfection*, skin resembles the Daisy or Emerald Gem. Shape oblong, dark green skin, salmon flesh, fine quality. We have an Iowa type of the *Osage*, called *Netted Osage*, has a heavier net, is very solid, and is slightly earlier and some smaller.



A Typical Standard Rocky Ford Muskmelon

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.





Burrell's Gem

## Muskmelons and Cantaloupes

The *Burrell's Gem* has the shape and much the appearance of the regular Rocky Ford, but has deep, salmon-colored flesh like Emerald Gem or Perfection. It is not quite so early as the Emerald Gem or Rocky Ford, but it is great to yield, and in most markets it outsells all other small melons. You might say it has the Osage or Emerald Gem quality, with the Rocky Ford size, shape and shipping qualities. There is also another medium, sized, yellow-meated muskmelon lately introduced, called the *Fordhook*, which is rather small and looks more like a Hackensack. I do not think very much of it and do not consider it as good as the ones I have already named.

If you want the old-fashioned, big yellow, fragrant muskmelon, the kind we used to have when we were boys, you should plant the *California Cream Cantaloupe*. It is big and yellow, and showy, but only fair in quality. The *Banana* is distinct and peculiar in appearance, having the shape and somewhat the taste of a banana.

### Green Fleshed Sorts

The best known and most popular of all the green-fleshed muskmelons and cantaloupes is the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, named after a district in Colorado, where it was first extensively grown. There are a number of distinct strains of this popular type of small melon, but all are more or less similar. Small, egg-shaped, very solid and very sweet, a good shipper, great to yield, and always uniform in size. For the shipping market there is probably more of this variety grown than of all the other varieties put together. I have all my seed of these grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, by men who have made a specialty of cantaloupes for years. I pay them practically double the usual price. You couldn't get better seed anywhere at any price, so what's the use in going bargain hunting?

I visited Rocky Ford in cantaloupe time and studied into this cantaloupe business and the se-

lection of the seed very thoroughly and I believe my grower has the best strain of Standard Rocky Ford there is grown there.

The shipping associations and the big growers there all grow what is known as *Standard Rocky Ford*. This means that it is a strain that has been selected and bred up until it is absolutely true to type and meets the high standard called for by all of the shipping associations. To meet their specifications it must run absolutely uniform in size and shape, must be very heavy netted even clear across the ends, thick meated, high flavored, early in ripening and free from blight. When a cantaloupe meets all these requirements, it is known as standard. That's why everybody wants seed of the *Standard Rocky Ford*. This type is advised by the Colorado Experiment station. My grower has made an extra choice selection of this seed and is a regular cantaloupe show prize winner.

Next to the strain my grower is using, probably the best would be Pollock's strain. This, or practically the same, is also sold as *Eden Gem* and *Blinn's Rust Proof* and *Netted Rock*. In fact, there are probably a dozen different named strains of Rocky Ford cantaloupes there, but to tell you the truth, I can see practically no difference, and there is no need of listing more than one or two.

The southern growers, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, have a slightly different idea on the cantaloupes, and while they grow the same variety as the Colorado shippers, they have selected it slightly different and more according to their ideas. This is also the strain that is most popular in Delaware and the Carolinas. It is called by them the *Improved Rocky Ford---Southern Type*. It is slightly larger than the regular Rocky Ford, rounder in shape and showing more distinct ribs. My seed is grown by a noted melon shipper in Oklahoma and is highly selected. If you want a strain of seed less expensive than these two highly selected types, I can give you the ordinary *Rocky Ford*, or *Netted Gem*. This is the regular commercial strain of seed and is the original type from which all other strains have been developed.



Pollock strain of Standard Rocky Ford. A highly developed type. Eden Gem and Netted Rock are very similar. Notice rounded shape and heavy netting. These show the true Rocky Ford type.



Another Picture of Field's Daisy. Can You Beat It

## Muskmelons and Cantaloupes

### (Con inued)

There is a growing call for a yellow-meated cantaloupe of the same shape, size and general character of the regular Rocky Ford, and that can be packed in the standard crates. This has been met at last by the *Salmon Fleshed Rocky Ford*, which is a regular Standard Rocky Ford with salmon colored flesh and the peculiar rich flavor of all that color. It has the typical Rocky Ford appearance in every way, but I think the flavor better and I find it is selling better in the markets than the regular sort. It has the same high flavor as Burrell's Gem, the same beautiful color inside, but it is better because it has the earliness, rounded shape, solid net, and standard size of the best type of Rocky Fords.

We have a very fine strain of them grown for us by the best grower at Rocky Ford, Colo. I am sure they will please you. There is a great demand from professional growers for the seed of this new strain, and I would advise you to place your order early.

The *Green Meated Nutmeg* is the old-fashioned, little sweet nutmeg melon that has been the standard for a generation or more. Small, extremely early, sweet and prolific. Of the large, green-meated melons, the best type known is the *Hackensack*. We have three strains of this. The regular *Hackensack* is about like the *Perfection* in size, but is green-fleshed. It is large in size, fine quality, and fairly early. The *Extra Early Hackensack* is a week to ten days earlier ripening. Very nearly as early as Rocky Ford, but of course larger.

The *Long Island Beauty* is a special strain of the *Hackensack*, and is the largest of the three, but still fairly early. All are very fine-looking melons, deeply ribbed, heavily netted, and of very fine flavor. The flesh is fine quality and clear green in color.

This practically covers the cream of the list in muskmelons and cantaloupes, but there are numerous other good varieties, of which I keep seed on hand and can supply on special orders.

## The Greeley Wonder Muskmelon

In telling about the different kinds of muskmelons and cantaloupes, I forgot to mention the *Greeley Wonder*, because it is a new one with us. It is a dandy, though and you should not overlook it. It originated at Greeley, Colorado, with a German market gardener who grows it extensively for the Denver and Greeley markets. It is in great demand and brings higher prices than any other variety, because of its earliness, large size and fine quality. It looks like *Hackensack* for shape and general appearance, but it has deep yellow flesh, is very solid and earlier than any other large melon. The quality is extra good. You should grow it by all means.

## Honey Dew Casaba

There are a great many varieties of these Casabas. They usually have a hard, smooth skin and a flavor all their own. They are extensively grown in California, but up to the time we found this variety, we have never been successful in finding one that would do well here in the middle west.

However, a year or so ago we found the *Honey Dew* out in Colorado. They were growing and shipping large quantities of them, which sold well on their markets. They are splendid shippers, very large, being as large as the *perfection*, smooth with hardly any rib showing. I can not say they are particularly attractive, but for quality there is absolutely nothing ahead of them. They are very sweet, the flesh a light green and fine grain. They do not ripen as early as other muskmelons, but they will keep well. Pull what are not ripe at time of frost and store them in a cool place and there they will ripen and you can have muskmelons at Christmas time.

## Cantaloupe Seed For Big Growers

I want to emphasize the fact that I have the finest strains of cantaloupe seed, and the very best quality you can get anywhere. When I was at Rocky Ford I made sure of this fact.



# Watermelons

## The Best Varieties

It is mighty hard to make a choice of watermelons. They are all good and I could be happy with any of them. I suppose there are something like three hundred varieties of watermelons listed in all the catalogs put together, but I have managed to boil it down to about twenty, and of these I would hate to throw away any of them, for they all have many good points.

Of course, a man always has his personal preference, and for myself I believe that the Kleckley Sweet class are the best of the lot. This includes *Kleckley Sweet*, *Improved Kleckley Sweet*, *Halbert Honey*, *Tom Watson*, and *Monte Christo*. These varieties are all more or less similar, and each variety has its friends who claim it is the best one of the lot. Taken as a class they are the sweetest, biggest, best melons in the whole list. They are all long, dark green, and extra fine quality.

The Kleckley Sweet is the original strain and is probably the best known. It is too brittle to ship and haul very far to market, but if you have a near-by market and customers who will appreciate good melons you can do well with it. Bright red flesh and white seeds.

The *Halbert Honey* is slightly longer, more slender in shape, and slightly darker green in color. The *Improved Kleckley Sweet* is the Rocky

### Halbert Honey, the Standard For Quality

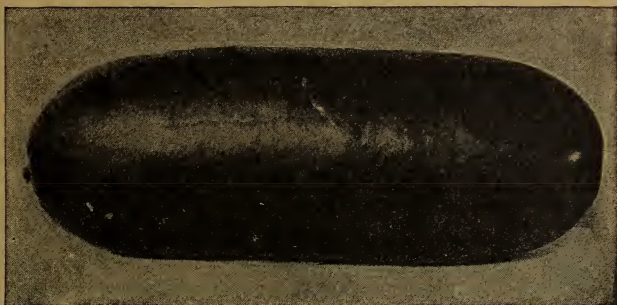
Ford strain, and it is, in my opinion, the best strain of Kleckley I have ever seen. It is absolutely uniform in size and shape. A little bigger waisted than the standard Kleckley and a little larger. Quality absolutely perfect. It does not break quite so easily in handling as the original strain, and for this reason it is sometimes called the "Hard Shell Kleckley." It is an improvement in every way over the Kleckley and you can't lose on it. But it is still too tender to ship long distances. The *Monte Christo* I find to be practically the same as the original strain. I can see no difference in the two.

*McIvor's Wonderful Sugar* is another main crop melon. It looks like the old Rattlesnake, but is of much better quality. Large and long, medium early. Handles well and is good either for market or home use.

The *Iceberg* is an improved Kolb's Gem. Better quality, and larger

and better color. It is sometimes known as the "Blue Gem." Red flesh and black seed.

The *Tom Watson* is the latest development of the Kleckley type and is, I think, the largest melon I have ever grown. It looks like a Kleckley on the outside, but is slightly lighter in color, although of the same shape and general appearance, and has the same red flesh and white seeds, but the seeds are darker than others of the Kleckley class of melons. It has the same wonderful quality as the Kleckley, but has a hard, and tough rind that will stand shipping with perfect safety. This makes it an ideal shipping melon, especially for the south.



**Improved Kleckley Sweet and Princess.** The best pair of watermelons in the list for quality. Not a very good match in size, but they go along mighty fine together just the same.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



There's nothing fits a boy quite so well as a watermelon. These two "Tom Watsons" and my boy are "three of a kind." They are each about forty pounders.

## Watermelons

(Continued)

Other good shipping melons are the *Alabama Sweet*, *Sweet Heart* and *Kolb's Gem*. The *Kolb's Gem* was years ago universally favored in the south as a shipping melon. Round in shape, large and fine in appearance, bright striped, red meat and black seeds. It still has many friends, but *Sweet Heart* has rather taken its place on account of its slightly better quality. *Sweet Heart* is a large, light-colored melon, heavy, black-seeded, round in shape, and always very large.

A shipping melon not very much known as yet is the *Angel Kiss*. It is a very long, grey-colored, very sweet melon, highly spoken of in the south. It originated in Texas.

## Early Melons

The early varieties of melons are usually smaller than the standard varieties I have described, but are very valuable for use in the extreme northern states and for first market anywhere. The first among these to ripen will be *Cole's Early* and *Harris Early*. These resemble each other, but the *Harris Early* is the largest of the

two and just as early. They are bright striped in two shades of green like *Kolb's Gem* and *Dixie*, but more round in shape. They have bright red flesh, black seeds and the quality, while not the best, is good for an early melon.

*Phinney's Early* is another small melon about the size of *Harris Early*, possibly a trifle more oblong in shape. As long as I could get *Harris Early* I would not bother with this one as I consider *Harris Early* the best of the two.

The *Ice Cream* or *Peerless* is probably the best known and the most valuable among these early varieties. It is some later than the two mentioned above, but much larger and better in quality. The skin is solid green in color, the shape mostly round and sometimes oblong. It is a popular variety and is selling heavily every year.

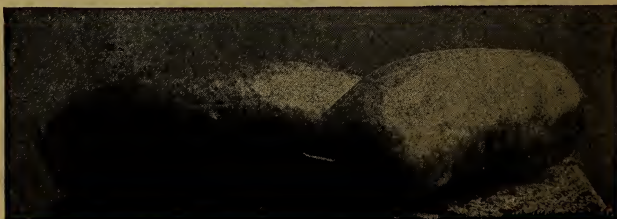
*Fordhook* is another variety somewhat resembling *Ice Cream*, but smaller and a lighter shade of green. The shape is about the same, flesh red and both these melons have white seeds.

Following the *Ice Cream*, the *Florida Favorite*, a long melon, light striped with red flesh and white seeds. This is an exceptionally good melon and grows to a good size.

Of course the *Princess* is also an early melon and is far ahead of any of the others and is early and of good quality. They are the daintiest little melon you ever saw. They sell just as well with us as they did when we first introduced them. They are very sweet, flesh red and are ideal to serve in halves. Simply cut the melon in two and serve each individual with an entire half melon. The skin of this melon is no thicker than the rind of an orange. It is very prolific and well deserves every good thing we can say about it.

## Early Kleckley Sweet

While we were inspecting our melons in Rocky Ford last season, we stumbled across a private strain of an exceptionally early Kleckley. The man growing it claimed it was from ten days to two weeks earlier than the ordinary Kleckley. The melons were just as large as any Kleckley we saw on the trip. The quality was fully up to the usual quality of the Kleckley and you know that is good. We considered it a great find. We bought what we could of that crop and contracted more for this year. Their early seasons out there I think, have a great deal to do with the earliness of the melon. Also the fact that an early Kleckley sells exceptionally well around Pueblo and Denver which are nearby, has stimulated growers to breed for an early type.



Angel Kiss. A Good New Melon.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



## Two Dandy New Melons

I am always slow to offer new varieties and I never offer them till I have tried them out myself in my own garden and in the hands of market gardener neighbors. Then I know what I am talking about.

These two melons I have seen growing and have eaten in the patch (the true test of a melon) and I believe they are both worthy of a permanent place in the list.

### Golden Honey

I have been hunting for years for a first-class yellow-meated watermelon. We used to have them when we were boys and they were good too, but of late years they seemed to have disappeared from the market.

The new melon, however, is exactly what I was hunting for. A Texas seedsman found it before I did and offered it two years ago and I got him to divide the seed with me and I can offer it to my customers now. Here is his description and I find it exactly correct:

*"A beautiful, golden-fleshed melon, one of the finest we have ever tasted. The flesh is a beautiful glistening amber shade of yellow, very tender and has a most delicious flavor, very similar to that of Halbert Honey watermelons. It is medium early, of uniform large size, and oblong shape, and has a very handsome appearance. The color of the rind is light green, with mottled stripes."*

The biggest one we had weighed 40 pounds and was as sweet as the best Kleckley you ever ate. It is sure to attract attention everywhere and will sell like wildfire in the market.



New Watermelon, Golden Honey. The Best Yellow-Fleshed Melon.

### Halbert's Rubber Rind

Equal to Halbert Honey in quality and will stand handling without bruising or breaking. This variety was originated by Halbert, the originator of the famous Halbert Honey and introduced by a Texas Seedsman. Here is their description of it:

*"This variety has all the characteristics of the Halbert Honey, being of about the same shape, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs., very thick heart, seed setting close to the rind, flesh rich, bright red and free from strings, very sweet and crisp. Rind from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick, but very tough, hard to break and we can truthfully say that it is destined to be the greatest melon, both for shipping and home use, the world has ever known. The hard, tough rind will enable growers to*

*ship this melon to all parts of the United States and when its high quality becomes known they will bring a premium in the market."*

I grew a crop from seed direct from the introducer and can give you some pure stock. I find it to be all they claim for it. It is fully equal to either Halbert Honey or Kleckley in quality, slightly larger and the rind is so tough that it will stand any amount of handling.



Halbert's Rubber Rind. A High Quality Melon That Will Stand Handling.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



## Field of Kleckley Sweet

For once we have all the Kleckley, Tom Watson, and Halbert Honey that we will be able to sell. We have been short so often that we decided for once we would plant enough to be sure and have a good supply.

These three varieties are the most popular among the trade today. You cannot go wrong in buying them. If you are undecided on varieties, buy one of these and you will be perfectly safe. They are fully decribed elsewhere and I am running in this paragraph simply to let you know that we can take care of your wants no matter how many you are going to buy and will make you a special price if you are in need of a large amount. So write in and find out what we can do for you.

It is surprising to note the amount of Kleckley that is shipped in car lots to near-by markets. As I travel over the country every once in a while I find some grower who has a trade that calls for this melon, and who is making a success of shipping it. Last year I stopped at a small station about one hundred and fifty miles from Denver and found a grower who had a nice trade in Denver and Pueblo on Kleckley. He said he lost some through breakage, but never over ten per cent. We do not recommend it as a shipper, for Tom Watson is much better, but if your trade calls for it, give it to them and you wont lose much shipping it one or two hundred miles.

However, it is in quality that the Kleckley Sweets excel other varieties. And if you want the best don't depend on buying them, but grow them yourself. Plant them on rich soil, if you want quality. It is a real pleasure to go out into your own melon field early in the morning while the melons are still cool and stick a knife in a big ripe Kleckley and have her pop open all ready to feast on.

## Boy's Watermelon Collection

### A Whole Melon Patch For 10 cents

I want every boy in the country to have a watermelon patch of his own. There is nothing that fits a boy so well as a watermelon, and he might just as well grow them himself.

I have taken about 25 kinds of watermelon and made a mixture of them, so the boys can have a sample of all kinds in the one patch.

A single small packet of seed is not enough for a hungry boy to start with, so I am putting this up in packages of over an ounce. I guess there must be enough in one of them for 100 hills of melons — 50 hills anyway. I will send these for 10c postpaid.

## Special Offer.

I want every boy who plants watermelons to send me a letter about it in the fall. And by all means send a picture of yourself and the melons, too. I want them to put in the catalog next year. I will pay 50c each for ten or more of the best letters and best pictures, and I will pay \$5.00 to the boy who sends the best letter and picture. If you can't get a picture taken, write me a letter about the melons anyway, and if the letter is a good one, you can likely get pay for it. Write the letter yourself and tell how you raised the melons. I am going to have a whole lot of 50c pieces for the boys who write me about their melons.

H. F.

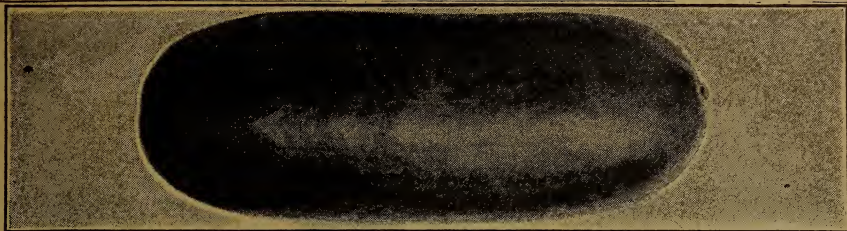
P. S. Girls can enter the contest, too.



Prizewinning Kleckley Sweet

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



**Halbert Honey****Halbert Honey.**

As far as quality is concerned there is little difference between Kleckley and Halbert Honey. If I had a nice cold melon of each variety before me I would take the nearest one to me. There are a great many people however who do not agree with me and declare that there is absolutely nothing better than Halbert Honey. Usually it is longer than and more cylindrical than the Kleckley. Ships short distances same as Kleckley. Quality however is its strongpoint. A splendid melon for local markets and home use.

**Tom Watson**

This is about the only melon combining size and high quality that is a good shipper. At one time there was quite a list of shipping varieties grown but they have finally cut it down to Tom Watson as the leader. When the melon growers of the south say "melon" they mean Tom Watson or "Watson" as they call it. It is also fine for home use and if you want to grow a large melon for exhibition purposes there is nothing better. The boy and the two melons shown in the accompanying picture are the same as appears a page or two back. They can't be beat.

**Melon Culture**

It is not a hard matter to grow a good crop of melons if you will observe just one thing: *Plant them on rich soil.*

They will stand a great amount of dry weather and some neglect in cultivation, but not poor soil.

Rich soil will produce quality; it will produce size; it will induce a thrifty growth so that they will be able to withstand the attacks of lice and other insects.

Good clover soil and a southern exposure is about ideal for a melon.

If you do not have the clover sod enrich the soil with barnyard manure, or you may have a new piece of timber land or prairie soil that will be next best.

A good plan is to plow out a good deep furrow running east and west and in the bottom of this throw compost or well rotted manure and then throw the soil back and on the south side of this ridge plant the seed.

The soil on the south side of this ridge will be just a little warmer than on the north and this will be an advantage.

Melons are lovers of warmth and the seed

should not be planted until after corn planting or until the soil is warm.

You may get melons up earlier, but by planting early you are running considerable risk and if they do come up the plants will be weak and sickly, no matter how good the seed.

A cold, rainy spell in early May is almost sure to rot the seed in the ground.

In drilling use three or four pounds of seed to the acre, in hills say a pound less, placing a dozen or more seed in a hill.

Frequent surface cultivation is the thing, being careful not to disturb the vines too much.

For exhibition melons leave only one or two melons to the vine.

Thump a ripe melon with the finger and the sound is dead. A green melon gives a clear ring and rather a high tone.

A green melon shows a bright green color and ripe one a dull green. A dead curl on the stem is also an indication of a ripe melon.

Planting in drills is ideal and at the final thinning allowing one plant every three or four feet. Rows should be eight or ten feet apart.

Plant in hills if you wish, which is a good plan, leaving two or three plants to the hill.

**Tom Watson**





The Prizetaker Onion. The most profitable onion of all for the middle west. An enormous yielder, big, sweet and easy to grow from seed.

## Onions

Onion seed is one thing the gardener, and especially the market gardener, is very particular about and rightly so. I have had, before now, a field of onions, part of which would make three or four hundred bushels to the acre, and right along side, a strip that would not make over a hundred, wholly due to difference in seed. It might be some kind that was boomed as a novelty at a high price, or it might be some seed sold at a very low price by some of the so-called cheap seedsmen. Of course, the seed is not the whole thing, but it is a good start, at least. Besides the tests I make in my test garden every summer, I have grown thousands of bushels for market and it is hard to fool me on onions. The seed I offer is all American-grown and is genuine "Market Gardener Stock," pure, true to name and sure to grow. In my test garden last summer I had samples from every stock and there was not a break or a fault in the whole thirty or forty samples.

I have a good lot of seed and if you want a large quantity, I can save you money. Don't fool with "store seeds." There is no need of it at the prices I can make you.

### Varieties of Onions

The variety of onions to grow depends to a large extent on what variety your market demands.

There is a great difference in markets. For instance in some of the eastern states they want a yellow globe onion, while the western markets prefer a red onion to a yellow one. But still other markets are paying much higher prices for white onions than for any other color. Some markets want all big onions, while others prefer those of medium size. If you expect to grow onions for market, you should first study your market, find out what kind of onion is wanted and then, if possible, grow that particular kind. This is true of any truck crop, but is especially true of onions.

In most western markets the best selling onion is the *Red Globe* and the variety to grow is what is called the *Large Red Globe*, or, as it is called in the east, *Southport Red Globe*. It is of a perfect globe-shape, true rich red, large, solid and heavy yielder. Is a splendid keeper, with ordinary care keeps till spring. There is also a cross or halfway type between this and the *Red Wethersfield*, which is called *Globe Red Wethersfield*. It is slightly earlier than the *Southport Red Globe* and many people prefer it on that account. There is the same onion, or very similar, sold as *Minnesota Red Globe*.

There is also another big, red onion, which is especially popular on the Pacific coast. It is the biggest onion I have ever seen. As large as a saucer, red, rather flat, and very mild. Compared with *Red Wethersfield*, it is larger and sweeter, but does not keep so well. Plant rather thin on very rich land and you will have the biggest onions you ever saw and the sweetest. We call it the *New Big Red*.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



# Onions

## Continued

The best known of all the red onions and probably the most widely grown of any, is the *Red Wethersfield*. It originated in Connecticut, but has been adopted by the west as its own particular variety. It is the standard big, red, flat onion, of good quality, good keeper and favorably known in all markets.

The best known and most popular variety among the yellow onions is the *Prizetaker*. It is also called Spanish King and is the same big onion seen in the round-cornered crates in the fruit stores in the winter time. It is very large, mild and tender and will outsell any other onion where once known. Take it one year with another, it is probably the best yielder of any of the varieties. Its only fault is that it does not keep well for spring sale. It should be disposed of in the fall or early winter, being too mild and tender to keep until spring. A good combination would be to plant *Prizetaker*, *Red Wethersfield* and *Large Red Globe*. You would be sure of a good crop then and could suit any kind of a buyer.

If you want a yellow onion that will keep solid all winter and sell at any time, I would advise *Ohio Yellow Globe* and the *Yellow Globe Danvers*. These are very similar varieties; both globe shaped, hard, uniform size, good quality and good keepers. The *Ohio Yellow Globe* is a special strain used by the onion growers in Ohio and Indiana, while the *Yellow Globe Danvers* is the strain used more in the west. There is also a flatter type, called the *Yellow Danvers Flat*, which is exactly the same as the globe-shaped variety, except that it is flatter and wider. This is the variety most used for yellow onion sets. There is also a small yellow onion



**Ohio Yellow Globe,** The standard shipping sort in Ohio and Indiana.

known as *Australian Yellow Globe* which is a pure yellow selection from the well known Australian Brown. It is very early and at the same time a wonderful keeper and is especially popular in the short seasons of the extreme northwest. Its fault is that it is too small for most markets.

The *Australian Brown* is the best keeper of the whole list. I have seen them keep until onions came again. It is about the size of a Yellow Danvers, but of reddish brown color. It will not, however, run absolutely true to color, there will be some white, some pink and some yellow ones in all of them and all of this class are rather small. It is impossible to get them to come true.

In white onions, the most popular variety is *Southport White Globe*. This is the largest successful pure white onion. Perfect globe-shape, very solid, keeps well and in many city markets brings a much larger price than other colors. It is a poor seeder and the seed is always high priced. It is rather late and takes a long growing season to mature properly. If you want an earlier white onion, you should use the *White Portugal*, or *Silverskin*. This is about the same size as Yellow Danvers, but is pure white, early and a good keeper. A still earlier white onion is the *Silver King*. A large, flat onion of Italian origin; sweet and nice, but can't stand dry weather and doesn't keep well.

The variety known as *New Queen* is more popular. It is smaller, but is still earlier and more sure to make a crop. It is a flat, white, small onion, very early, tender and sweet. It is used for early bunching and for pickles. The *White Barletta* is very similar to New Queen, but slightly smaller.

For the mountain states and other regions with a short season, especially where irrigation is used, you should use an early variety, one that is certain to ripen. For such places I would recommend above all, Mountain Danvers. It has earliness, size, yield, keeping qualities and is thoroughly acclimated, for it has been bred for 20 years at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Other desirable varieties are Silver King, Silverskin, New Queen, Red Wethersfield and Australian Brown.



**Red Wethersfield**



Mountain Danvers. The Onion For High Altitudes and Short Seasons

## A New Type of Onion

### Mountain Danvers

The great trouble in growing onions in the high altitudes of the mountain regions of the northwest is to get an onion that will mature properly. One that will ripen up hard and solid without any thick necks or sprouty stuff.

The irrigation country in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and the rest of that country, can grow the finest crops of onions on earth if they can get the right varieties. What they want is an onion of good size, good bright color, a good keeper, and above all, very early.

I have a customer in Colorado, up in a high valley at 7,600 ft. altitude, who has been growing onions for market for 19 years now and by careful selection has worked up a type of onion that is a wonderful success for the mountain country.

The start of it was a good strain of Danvers, but it has been selected and changed until it would not be correct to call it a regular Danvers. It is about half way between a globe and a flat in shape, a very deep yellow color, larger than ordinary Danvers, very early and absolutely sure to ripen, a perfect keeper and a great yielder.

He has been getting 300 to 400 bags per acre (100 lbs. to a bag) right along and sometimes as high as 600 bags, and gets top price for his onions on account of the high quality and fine appearance.

Last summer I had him plant an acre of selected bulbs for seed and I will have a limited amount of seed for sale. For the mountain country it is the only sort I would grow and for onion growers anywhere who want a handsome, extra early, yellow onion it will be of great value. I would

advise that you send in your order early, as I have only a small amount of this seed and when it is gone I cannot get any more. I firmly believe that any onion grower in the mountain country could afford to pay almost any price for the seed, for it is sure to be a great money maker.

Here is what our grower says about them:

"Our seed will make a good crop in many localities where any other seed would make despair and scullions.

"They will ripen practically all at once without any scullions whatever.

"The color will be heavy yellow shading to brown and very bright.

"The necks are thin and when fully matured, completely closed.

"It will keep with less shrinkage or loss from any cause than any other onion.

"There are no doubles grown from this seed, a great advantage when stored for spring.

"The skin is thick and heavy so that no fungus can get a hold.

"They are the best keepers. At this date Feb. 5, my last year's crop could be loaded out without sorting."



Mountain Danvers, 1226 bu. per acre.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.





Large Red Globe, or Southport Red Globe, the Standard Market Onion

## Pointers About Growing Onions

I suppose I am asked more questions about growing onions than about any other one crop, and I am always glad to help out with what advice I can. They are a crop that usually pays well. The yield may be anything from nothing up to 600 bu. per acre or in the irrigation country twice that. Here in the central part of the country a fair yield would be 300 bu. per acre. They are more sure than potatoes or corn. They generally sell well locally and can also be shipped to the big markets. The usual price is about \$1.00 per bu, but of course may be less in case of over supply and sometimes sell as high as \$2.00 per bu. You should have rich, well-worked land and make it fine and mellow. Sow the seed very early in drills 12 or 14 inches apart, using 5 or 6 pounds of seed per acre. You will need a garden drill and cultivator, either combined or separate. One person should not undertake to tend more than two or three acres without extra help. They will need to be weeded two or three times by hand and the rest can be done with a wheelhoe.

Anyone can grow onions. There is no great secret about it. If you have good soil and are willing to hump your back you ought to be able to make some good money out of them. They are easily grown, easily sold, fairly sure, and very profitable. Try it a whirl.

## Growing Onions From Sets

The easiest and surest way to grow a crop of onions is from the sets. These are simply little onions from  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to 1 inch in diameter. Plant these very early and they will make a good crop of dry onions early in the season when prices are good. They cost more than onion seed, but are less work, which is often an advantage. It takes 10 to 20 bushel of sets to plant an acre.

## Money in Onions

Here is what can be reasonably expected from onions even at low prices:

CLINTON, Ia., Aug. 30.—Special. Nearly 500 carloads, or ten solid train loads of fifty cars each, of onions are now being shipped from the fringe of territory along both banks of the Mississippi river between Clinton and Davenport. This territory has come to be known as one of the greatest onion-growing sections in the world. The crop represents a valuation of approximately \$450,000 at present prices of 90 cents a bushel, or \$1.75 a hundred pounds.

By far the heaviest shipments come from Pleasant Valley, a little station on the Clinton-Davenport interurban, where the pioneers in the onion industry have their fields. Thus far more than 160 car loads have been shipped from this station and 100 more will move in a week or two.

Bettendorf is shipping 50 car loads, East Davenport seventy-five, Rock Island, Ill., twenty-five, and Hampton and Fulton, Ill., twenty-five car loads each. The greater portion of the crop is sent south and east to the Atlantic seaboard. A few minor shipments go west and north. The 1917 crop is exceptionally heavy, running from 600 to 800 bushels to the acre. If the ground is kept free from weeds the cost of cultivation is small, so that the growers net about \$500 per acre from their crops.

## Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

We also expect to have a lot of so-called Frost-Proof cabbage plants grown especially for us and our customers. These can be planted a month earlier than hot bed plants and make heads about 2 weeks earlier. Write for prices if interested.

## Onion Sets



**Bunch Onions Grown From Bottom Sets**

There is probably more money in early bunch onions than in any crop the gardener grows. All you have to do is to set the sets very early in good rich ground and they are sure to make a crop. Always sell, too. They take very little room, and I have often taken off a dollar's worth to every rod of row. Buy some sets and try it. Figure on about a gallon of sets to the square rod of ground. Bottom sets are the kind to use. Onion sets are 32 pounds per bushel, so one pound is the same as one quart.

I do not use or sell top sets, as I consider bottom sets better. These are simply little wee onions grown from the black seed, planted late and thick. They are about as big as the end of your finger, and when set out in the spring they come quick and make nice green onions for bunching, or if left stand will bottom down and make big onions like ones from seed, but lots earlier. I can furnish them in red, yellow or white. Yellow are generally best, as they are not so liable to run to seed. Multiplier sets are also pretty good, but hard to get. Price same as other sets.

### Prizetaker Sets

This year we can furnish a limited amount of genuine Prizetaker sets, grown from our own strain of seed. They are mountain-grown and will keep. You can plant these and grow big Spanish onions early in the season. They are wonderful stuff. See Blue List for prices. Supply limited.

### Prices On Onion Sets

Either red, yellow or white

Half lb. 1 lb. 3 lbs.

By mail, postpaid..... 15c 25c 65c

Onion sets are 32 pounds per bushel, so one pound is the same as one quart.

**About Sizes of Onion Sets.** It is very important that you get onion sets of the right size. If just a little too large they will run to seed right away instead of making a good onion. The usual rule is to use every one below one and a-half inches in diameter, but we use none above one inch, thus assuring satisfactory results so far as quality of sets is concerned.



**Bottom Onion Sets. Fine For Green Onions or Big Onions, Either**

## Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

(One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill, 8 lbs. to the acre).



**Salsify**

Why don't you grow salsify? It is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for use in winter, when the supply of really good vegetables is so limited. It has the true oyster flavor, and makes a delicious and inexpensive substitute for them to be used in soup, etc. Cultivate like parsnips.

**Mammoth Sandwich Island.** Average fully double size of old Long White. The roots are white, smooth and notwithstanding their enormous size of superior quality.

### Chicory

Used as a substitute for coffee. Cultivate the same as carrots. Take up roots in the fall; cut in small pieces and let dry. When wanted for use it roasted and ground like coffee.

### Mountain Grown Onion Sets

We have been experimenting for several years with mountain-grown onion sets on the theory that they would be solidier, hardier, and better keepers and the results were even better than we had expected. It is my personal opinion that they are really worth twice as much as ordinary sets. They are as hard as a bullet, even size, bright color and absolutely sound. In a field test in the market garden of my son Frank Field, they made about twice the yield per peck of sets over ordinary sets alongside.

We used a carload of these sets last year and liked them so well we ordered 5 carloads grown for spring trade. They cost more than other sets but are worth more. We will handle no other sets this year. When they are gone we will quit filling orders, for common sets don't go after you have seen the Mountain Grown sets.

*Market gardeners, especially, should use these sets and if you once see them you will understand why. Send 10c for postage and packing and I will send you a sample of all three colors.*



## Peas

Peas, as a rule, should be planted early in the spring while the ground is cool and moist, as they never do well in the hot part of the summer and very often will not come up at all when the ground is hot and dry. Smooth peas especially should be planted just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the earlier the better. Wrinkled peas, while larger and more tender and of higher quality, never come as well, as they are more or less liable to rot in the ground. They should be planted before the hot summer weather. Peas do best in ground that is fairly rich. If the ground is too rich the peas will run to vines. This is also true if the garden is at all shaded. Peas do not do well kept from year to year; and it is best to buy the seed every year.

### Peas for Market Gardeners

We are well fixed on peas this year, both as to quantity and quality. We have held up the quality of our stocks in spite of the two or three poor crop years, and we can offer market



Fillbasket Peas. Best second early. Plant to follow Alaska and Extra Early

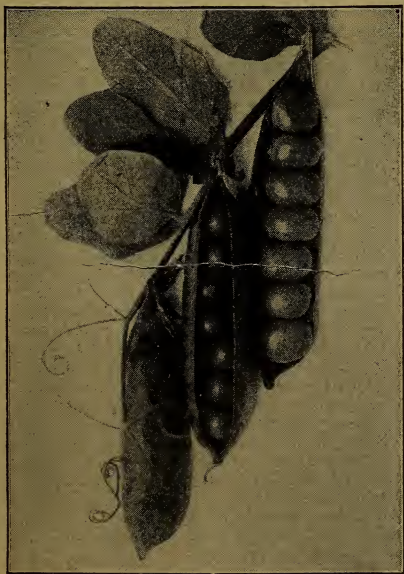
gardeners some strains of peas that can't be beat and our prices are right in line.

## Varieties of Peas

The earliest variety of peas grown and the surest to make a crop is the *Alaska*. They grow about knee-high and set very full of rather small, dark-green pods, which are almost all ready to pick at one picking. Seeds smooth and blue when ripe. Compared with the Improved Extra Early, it is slightly earlier and not so large podded, quality about the same. It is always sure to grow well and will come up and bear in spite of any kind of weather. Market-gardeners especially are advised to plant heavily of this variety, as it is a great money-maker. The *Improved Extra Early* is very similar, but is three or four days later and generally a little taller. This is the brag early to which many seedsmen give first place usually under some high-sounding name of his own. Pods are slightly larger than the pods of *Alaska* and the vines remain in bearing a little longer. Otherwise the two varieties are very similar, and both having smooth seed, they can be planted at the same time; very early, and the one will follow the other.

For a larger, slightly later, smooth pea to be planted at the same time as these two and to follow them in the market, I would advise *Fillbasket*. It comes in immediately after the Extra Early, or say a week later than *Alaska*, but is considerably larger than either one; both pod and vine; and

(Continued on next page.)



Little Marvel

# Peas

(Continued From Preceding Page)

with me it yields far more than any other early pea, or in fact any pea, early or late, that I have ever seen. Like all smooth peas, it is sure to come up and will not rot in the ground like the wrinkled ones. With Alaska and Extra Early for first picking, and Fillbasket for second crop, and Dwarf Champion for main crop, you are sure of plenty of peas all summer. All are half dwarf, growing from 14 to 30 inches high.

There are several other early peas, although none in my opinion quite so profitable as the three I have named. *Nott's Excelsior* is the sweetest early pea there is. It is dwarf, very early and is a wrinkled pea with big, fat pods. It is more easily harmed by bad weather than smooth peas like Alaska and Fillbasket. The *American Wonder* is practically the same thing as *Nott's Excelsior*.

Probably the most popular of the Early wrinkled sorts is *Premium Gem*, or, as it is more often called, *Little Gem*. It is a second-early, coming in about with Fillbasket, grows about 15 to 18 inches high and bears heavily of large, plump peas. The



Improved Extra Early.

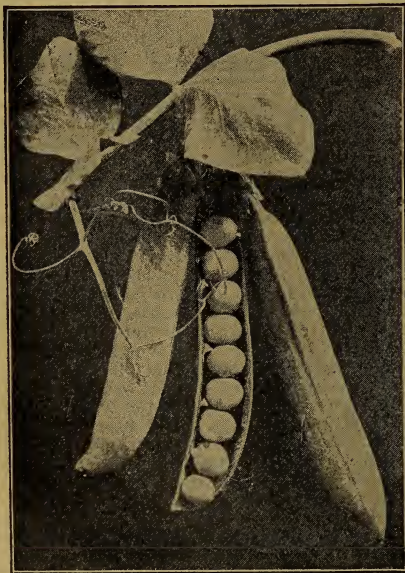
pea is wrinkled and very sweet. Like all wrinkled peas, it is harder to get a stand than with the smooth ones, and does not stand unfavorable weather so well. A very similar variety, but slightly taller, larger and later, is the *Advancer*.

*Gradus*, *Thomas Laxton*, and *Surprise*, are other varieties of wrinkled, sweet early peas. They are all of very high quality, and the *Gradus* and *Thomas Laxton* especially have very large pods, the largest of all extra-early peas, but are very sensitive to dry weather and heat, and it is a hard matter to get a good yield from them. If you want high quality big pods very early and you are not particular about the yield, it would pay you to try these three. All make rather tall, slender vines.

*Little Marvel* is a new dwarf early wrinkled pea that is going to entirely take the place of *American Wonder* and *Nott's Excelsior*. It of the same type, but earlier, harder and heavier yielding. *Laxtonian* is like *Gradus*, but a much dwarf-er vine and heavier yielder. It should take the place of *Gradus*, as it has all its good points and none of its weaknesses.

The more I see of *Little Marvel* the better I like it. It is good for either home garden or market. It has the best filled, heaviest pods I ever saw, and the quality is wonderful. When you add to this that it is very early for a wrinkled pea, dwarf and compact in growth, and an enormous yielder, you will see what a prize it is. You will make no mistake to plant heavily of it. Of course it is not quite so early and hardy as the smooth peas like Alaska and Fillbasket, and you will still need them for first early, but when *Little Marvel* comes on the market it drives all others out on account of its superior quality and heavy, solidly packed pods.

To follow next on the market I would advise *Laxtonian* with its big, showy pod of the Telephone type.



English Early



## Peas

### Late or Main Crop

In the main crop peas the best one, to my notion, is the *Dwarf Champion*. This is a dwarf or bush form of the old-fashioned Champion of England. It grows about 18 inches high, stiff-stalked, and close-jointed, literally loaded down with big, fat pods, which always come in pairs. Peas large, thin-skinned and of the most delicious flavor. *Advancer*, which is a very similar variety; large, sweet, and heavy yielder. *Everbearing* is also quite similar, and is supposed to stay in bearing all summer. *Alderman* is a new pea that is best described as an improvement on Telephone. Very similar, but better every way.

*Stratagem* is an old reliable large podded variety of very high quality. It is a late sort and winds up the season with peas that taste just as good as the first mess. It has a dwarf vine and this is the principal difference between it and Alderman and Telephone.

*Alderman and Telephone* will yield heavier but require a little more care in that they must have sticks or a trellis of some kind for the vines to run on. You will be well repaid for this work, however, as the quality, yield and size of pod can not be beat.

*Champion of England and Marrowfat* are also tall sorts but the quality is not equal to those mentioned above. These varieties have been on the market for years and have a great many friends but I cannot say that I am partial to them. Champion of England grows a rank vine with medium sized pods. Marrowfat is a smooth seeded variety and can be planted early but requires a long season to mature and produces medium sized pods of rather poor quality. Both these varieties are living on the reputation they made for themselves years ago when peas of really high quality were scarce.

Selecting varieties for a succession is rather puzzling to most people. The following may be of help to you. Alaska or Improved Extra Early, Fillbasket and Dwarf Champion will make a good succession. If you would prefer all the sweet or wrinkled sorts the three English varieties would be fine. Some people get along fine with Improved Extra Early and Little Marvel making two or more plantings of Little Marvel, Alaska, Little Marvel and Alderman are also good.

The so-called sugar pea is the *Dwarf Gray Sugar*. This has pods about the same size as other peas, but they have no tough lining and can be broken up and cooked, pods, peas and all, like string beans. They are hardy and bear enormously.

The English are great people for peas, and have originated some very fine varieties. For several years I have been importing some of their varieties, and I have found some mighty fine varieties. Three of them I am offering to my customers, I call them



*Dwarf Champion. Best main crop variety*

simply *English Early*, *English Second Early*, and *English Late*. They are all big, fat, heavy podded peas, very fine in quality, and under favorable conditions are great yielders. They have the short-jointed, heavy stalk, and the broad-leaves typical of most English varieties.

### Northern Grown Peas

We have all our seed peas grown in the north, partly because peas do better in the cool climate of the north, and partly to escape the pea weevils which bothers seed peas grown in this climate.

We used to have them grown in Michigan and Wisconsin, but unfavorable weather and insect pests and poor farming were causing such poor yields and lowering the quality so, that we are now growing all our peas in the northwest, and the quality we are getting from there is fine. Best seed peas I ever saw.

We have our own growers there, furnish the stock seed ourselves, have it grown on alfalfa land, and planted in rows and cultivated instead of being sown broadcast, as is the custom in Michigan.

# Pumpkins

You might just as well raise some pumpkins as not. Plant a few hills where the corn is missed, and it's done. Squashes do not do well that way, but pumpkins seem to like it as well as having the whole field to themselves.

The biggest, showiest field pumpkin is the *Big Tom*, which is a selection from the old Golden Marrow or Michigan Marrow, and grows uniformly to very large size. Not so large, of course, as the coarse "Mammoth Pumpkins," but the biggest of all true pumpkins. Both skin and flesh are of a deep orange yellow; cooks up nice and tender, and is good for either cooking or stock feed, although not quite so high in quality as *Small Sugar* and *Large Cheese*, and pumpkins of that class.

I have a specially selected strain of the *Large Cheese* pumpkin, which is called the *Buff Pie* pumpkin. We have always grown large amounts of *Large Cheese* pumpkins for table use, but we have had trouble to get and keep a uniform strain of them. They are inclined to vary considerably in size and shape, and some were thin-meated. For some time now we have been selecting them to get a strain of the true flattened type, clear buff color, uniform size, and with thick, close-grained flesh. The photo below shows exactly the type, and I am happy to say we have got it very nearly to what we want. Notice how thick and fine-grained the flesh is and how small the seed cavity. If you like a large cheese pumpkin for table use, I am sure you will be highly pleased with this *Buff Pie* pumpkin.

The *Small Sugar* or *Red Sugar* pumpkin is the best of all pie pumpkins. It looks like a regular *Yankee* or *Cow* pumpkin, but is smaller and entirely different in quality. Very early and prolific, cooks very quickly and is the best quality of any pumpkin in the list. Next to it in quality I would put the *Large Cheese*. This is the flat cream-colored, well-known "Sweet Pumpkin." Large and good for either table use or stock. If you want to plant pumpkin seed by putting it in the planter with the seed corn, this is the kind to use, as the seeds are small enough so that they



**Big Tom Pumpkins**

will run through the planter boxes right with the corn. I have a big stock of these and sell hundreds of pounds every year for planting with corn.

The *Yankee Field*, or *Cow Pumpkin*, is also very popular for planting in corn, but the seeds are so large that they must be planted with a hoe instead of being run through a planter. It is the big *Yankee field* pumpkin.

If you want to grow some enormous squashes or pumpkins, something big for exhibition purposes, you should get some seed of what we call our *Exhibition Collection of Squashes and Pumpkins*. In the trial grounds I always grow lots of varieties of these mammoth vegetables, having pretty nearly all the known varieties, both American and foreign. They are all imaginable shapes and colors, and of enormous size, many of them weighing over 100 pounds. As there is not enough of each kind to pay to save the seed separately, I save the seed out of all the larger ones; mix it well and put it up in ounce packages. As the seeds are very large, it would not be worth while to start with less than an ounce of seed, but this amount will give you a better assortment of more different kinds than you ever saw before.

Lots of people have written in asking about the large pumpkin seed found in the *Exhibition Collection*. This is the *Mammoth Tours*. The seed is four or five times the size of ordinary pumpkin seed. Per pkt. 10c.

## For Squash and Melon Bugs

Use tobacco dust. It is sure death to the little striped bugs, and it is some help on the big bugs. There is no real cure for the big squash bugs, except to catch them and kill them by hand. When they first come, they are few, and it is not a very hard matter to dispose of them. When the eggs begin to hatch and the new crop of bugs come on, they are too thick to fight with any success. Strong tobacco dust will help some. The squash borers, which work later in the stems of the plants, can generally be driven away by tobacco dust.

The English class all squash as gourds. Among them there is the *English Marrow*, which is highly prized. It is pulled and cooked while green. Roll in eggs and cracker crumbs, then fry. We have a small quantity of the seed on hand that we got past the blockade and as long as it lasts will offer at 10c per packet.



**Buff Pie Pumpkin**



# Squashes

Squashes should have very rich, loose soil, and plenty of room. Make the hills far apart, and don't crowd them. Put in plenty of seed, and after the bugs get done with them, thin them to about three plants in each hill.

Without a doubt the king of all varieties is the *Genuine Hubbard*. This is the big warty, hard-shelled, dark green winter squash. It is big, prolific and fine quality. Will keep all winter and gets better all the time. For nearly a half century it has been the standard of quality with which all others have been compared. The new extra warty strain is claimed to be a slight improvement over the old type, but I doubt if there is any real difference except a little in looks. Good, pure seed of this variety is always scarce and is especially short this year, but I have provided for a big lot of seed and am well fixed. If you want to plant a big field of them, write for special prices.

A somewhat similar squash is the *Marblehead*, which is sometimes called the *Blue Hubbard*. It is somewhat like the Hubbard, but lighter colored. Otherwise I can see very little difference except that it is not quite so good a keeper. There is also a smaller, yellow-colored squash called *Golden Hubbard*, which somewhat resembles the Hubbard in shape and quality. Hard-shelled the same way, but is much smaller and is orange-yellow in color. If you prefer a soft-shelled squash, you should plant the *Orange Marrow*, or, as it is called, the *Boston Marrow*. It is the same shape and size as the Hubbard, but is soft-shelled and is not so good a keeper. It is not so good a quality as Hubbard, but is much earlier and more prolific. It is valuable for early fall sales, besides, many people prefer it because it can be cut with a knife. There is a small winter squash called the *Delicious*, which I believe is fully as good quality as the Hubbard. Some claim it is even better. It is about the same color as Hubbard, but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other end. It



## Cushaw or Crook Neck Squash

is good for early fall and winter, and while not very large, it makes up for this in high quality. The *Sibley*, or *Pike's Peak*, is a good deal the same type of a squash as the *Delicious*. It is a small, light gray squash of most excellent quality, and while not hard-shelled, it keeps well for winter use.

The old-fashioned *Turk's Turban*, or *Essex Hybrid* squash, is also of good quality, but with us it is not a very heavy yielder. There is also a little odd-looking winter squash, called the *Fordhook*, which many people esteem very highly. It is about the size and shape of a big cucumber, bears enormously, comes on the market early in the fall and will keep all winter. It is just a nice size to cut in halves and bake that way.

If you want the biggest squash you can get regardless of quality, you should use the *Mammoth* or *Hundredweight Squash*. There are a number of strains of this mammoth squash. They are very large and coarse, and sometimes grow to weigh as much as 200 lbs.

The old-fashioned *Cushaw*, or *Crookneck*. I really don't know whether to call it a squash or a pumpkin, but I will class it with the squashes.

Among the summer squashes or real early varieties, the *Summer Bush Crookneck* is as popular as any. It is shaped like the *Cushaw* shown in

the accompanying cut, but much smaller. The color is a deep yellow and covered with warts or small bumps. The quality is fine.

Then there is the flat scalloped edged squashes known as *Early Golden Bush Scallop* and *Mammoth White Bush Scallop*. There is no difference in the quality, the color being the principal point of distinction. The *Pattypan* or *Cymelon* is another good one, practically the same as *Mammoth Scallop*.



Hubbard Squash

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.

# Field's Seed Sense

**A Cure For the Blues--A Dozen Smiles to Every Page. 25c a Year or Free With a \$2 Order**

It's Curious how a man seldom turns out to be what he started out to be when he was a boy. You've seen it lots of times. Fate or providence or just pure accident heads him off and starts him on some other track and away he goes where he had never thought of going in the first place.

Me for Instance. My mother and my grandfather had me figured out for a preacher. My father planned that I should be a livestock farmer like himself. I planned to be a market gardener and was one for 20 years, and then worked into the seed business and got to be one of the biggest seedsmen in the country. And I expect to be a seedsman as long as I live.

But First Thing You Know here I go off on a side line as a magazine publisher. And people who know are already telling me that I have the most interesting and readable paper in America. One good thing though, it is right in line with the seed business, and you can't take me away from it.

It Started This Way. Four years ago last spring, after the catalog was sent out I wanted to send out a sort of a news letter to the customers, so I put it in the form of a little magazine and called it Seed Sense. I filled it with pictures, and letters from the customers, and gossip, and news about seeds and garden, and some more pictures, and plenty of smiles and good cheer, and so on.

It Took Like the Measles. They kept us busy calling for more numbers of it. So we kept on sending it for three or four months and finally had to make it a regular monthly magazine. And we had to put a price on it, for it was costing us about \$2,000 a month.

So We Put a Price of 25c a year on it, which will pay most of the cost of getting it out and mailing it. And I want everyone of our customers to have it. I would send it free to all of you if I could. I would love to do it. But I can't. The way the crowd is growing it would cost me \$3,000 a month. But if you like it well enough to put up 25c a year, I'll send it to you every month.

And I'll Guarantee that "Seed Sense" will be worth a lot more than that to you during the year. I've got all kinds of great plans for good stuff that will come along as fast as I can get it ready. I'm going to have some of the most sensible, and practical, common sense garden directions that anyone could want.

I'm Making This Paper my personal hobby and I'm going to put in some mighty good work on it. You know when Henry Field starts out to do anything he generally puts it through, and "Seed Sense" will be no exception. I'm going to give you your money's worth and then some. I may have to stay home from some of those automobile trips

and work harder than usual, but it will be work done for a good cause. I believe people want just the kind of a little paper I am getting out.

*It Will Be Cheerful, clean, sensible and readable. You won't find any politics in it, nor any patent medicine ads, or any war news, or any police court news, and I'll promise not to juss with you. What people want is to be entertained and encouraged and cheered up.*

I'll Promise Not to Preach at you either. People don't like to be preached at and I do not blame them. The only preaching I will do will be along the lines of common sense, good nature, good fellowship, garden, flowers, children, and all the rest of the pleasant things of this world.

*I Am Not Particular How You Get the 25c. You can hold it out of the egg money or you can cut down your cigar money for a day or two, or I don't care much if you send it to me instead of giving it to the preacher next Sunday. Just suit yourself about that, but try and dig up the 25c some way.*

You Have No Idea what a lot of good stuff there is coming next summer and fall and you sure don't want to miss it. Better attend to it right now and send that 25c before you forget it.

*There is One Way you can get it free. I have decided to give it free as a premium on all orders amounting to \$2.00 or over, for anything we sell. If you enjoy reading it and looking at the pictures, just boost your order to \$2.00 or more and you will get Seed Sense for a year.*

If Your Own Order is not big enough to reach the \$2.00 limit, get a neighbor to order with you, so as to make up the amount. Then when the paper comes each month you can take turns reading it.

The Children who like to read it can get it for a year by making up an order for seeds or plants among their neighbors or friends. They will all need seeds anyway and they just as well get them from you and me as any one, and then you can get Seed Sense without paying the 25c for it.

Be Sure and have the order come in the name you want the paper sent to, as we will copy the address for the paper from the address on the order.

*I Want You All to Get It, and read it. I want to get better acquainted with all of you and this is the best way for us to get acquainted. I know you will enjoy it. It will do you good. It's different, and restful, and a good cure for the blues. And you surely can dig up 25c or an order. I'll be watching for one or the other.*

HENRY FIELD.

P. S. If You Can't Read, you can look at the pictures any way and they alone are worth the money. I don't know of a paper anywhere that gets as many interesting pictures as we do. And I am all the time sending free samples with it, too.

P. P. S. Sample copies are free to anybody interested. Speak up if you want some.

H. F.





## Popcorn

The best way I know of for boys to make money is to plant popcorn. It is easily grown, yields well, and always is ready sale. It is a sure crop, too.

I remember once when I was about ten years old I made \$17 off a little patch about as big as a town lot, and popcorn did not sell as high then as it does now.

A couple of boys I know had a vacant lot planted to Baby Golden popcorn and they raised 500 lbs. which they sold at 5c a pound, clearing them just \$25.00. Now, wouldn't you like to do that? Popcorn should be planted just like field corn, only may be planted a little thicker.

There are several varieties but the ones that have done the best for me are Baby Golden, Little Giant, Monarch White Rice and Queens Golden. *Baby Golden* is the daintiest, prettiest little ear you ever saw. It is not only pretty but it pops fine. There are no hard hulls and every grain pops. It has the sharp pointed grains just like Little Giant and Monarch White Rice. It is just like Little Giant except in color. Little Giant is white instead of yellow. As far as quality is concerned I suppose there is really very little difference between the two varieties but nevertheless I am prejudiced in favor of Baby Golden. Both varieties pop out a snowy white.

If you want a white variety of popcorn in a small ear there is nothing better than *Little Giant*. The yield on both these small varieties is just as good as on the larger sorts.

Of the two larger sorts we list the *Monarch White Rice* as the most popular. In fact I suppose there is more White Rice grown than any other variety. It has the sharp pointed grains and is called in the south "Squirrel Tooth Corn." Ears are medium in size. This is the variety that is used most extensively by the popcorn wagons.

The *Queen's Golden* is a larger ear with smooth grain. These grains pop out a creamy white and very large, in fact much larger than other sorts. This is the variety to use if you want large grains for stringing to decorate a Christmas tree with or for other like purposes.



Harvesting Baby Golden.

## Peanuts

Few people know that peanuts can be grown in this climate. They may not make as big a yield as they do in the south—I don't know about that, but they certainly yield well. Of course I use northern seed. The southern seed would be everlasting too late. Plant just like beans, after it gets warm in the spring. Thin to a foot apart in the row and keep well hoed.

The earliest and best ones for the north are the *Early Northern Peanuts*. They make small pods, but they are well filled, and are so prolific that they yield practically as well as the big southern variety. The bush stands nearly upright like an early potato bush, with the peanuts clustered about the roots. This strain can be depended upon for a crop in any ordinary season, in any country where corn will ripen. This is a special strain of the variety that is used for salted peanuts—in fact most of the peanut butter is also made from this variety.

If you want something really big and live far enough south for a long season, you should raise the *Jumbo* or *Southern Peanuts*. These are the big southern variety, finer looking than the early kind, but more likely to get frost-bitten. This is the one that is used mostly for roasting. "Big Double Jointed California Peanuts," as the peanut men call them, but they are not grown in California. Either variety roasts well, but the Jumbo is usually preferred.



Radish, Long Brightest Scarlet

This we consider the best long red radish on our list. We have been trying out our present strain of it for two years now, and find it about perfect. Several years ago there was a radish out under this name that was not a success, as it got pithy too quick, but this one is all right either for home garden or market. It is practically the same in every way as Icicle, except the color, which is the brightest red you ever saw. The tip, however, shades off to pure white. It is very attractive, but better yet, is remarkably tender and sweet and quick-growing like Icicle.

If your taste or market calls for a long, red radish, this is the one to grow for first early.

## Radishes

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of radishes. Different markets have different ideas about this, and if you expect to plant heavily of radishes for market, you should first find out what sort of a radish sells best in your particular market. In some places they want a long, slender, scarlet radish; other markets want a long, white radish; while still others will accept nothing but the short, round radish. In either case, if you grow the wrong kind you have trouble selling them. So find out first of all what your market wants, and then try to grow that particular type of radish. Of course for a home garden it does not make so much difference, and any radish of good quality would grow all right. For the big market find out what kind is wanted and

grow that kind exclusively. For home market or garden you should grow a half dozen varieties.

## Varieties

Probably the earliest class of radishes are the little round, red ones. This includes the *Early Bird*, *Rapid Red*, *Early Round Dark Red*, *Scarlet Turnip White Tipped*, and *Early Scarlet Globe*. These are all very early, very tender and very sweet, almost round and bright red with often more or less of a white tip. *Early Bird* and *Early Scarlet Globe* are practically the same radish, solid, bright scarlet in color and more of a perfect globe in shape. In most markets it is the best seller.

*Rapid Red* is an extra early forcing variety. The leaves are very small, in fact there seems to be more radish than leaves. *Scarlet Turnip* and *Scarlet Turnip White Tipped* are more flattened or turnip-shaped, one being scarlet and the other red with white tip. The *Sparkler* is a very fine special strain of the same variety, having a remarkably clear, bright color, and perfect shape and appearance. *Crimson Marble* is a perfect ball in shape and a deep red color. It is very early and always sells well. In early radishes of slightly longer oval or half-long shape, we have the *French Breakfast* and *French Forcing*, or *Paris Beauty*.

The *French Breakfast* is the well known, white-tipped, half long, early radish, very tender, but gets pithy quickly. The *French Forcing* is the one I sent out free for two or three years. It is a good radish, bright red, oblong, very early and very sweet. Does not last long, but is such good eating you won't give it a chance to last.

Among the round white varieties the only one of importance is *Round White* which is about as early as the round red varieties. Really there is not enough difference in earliness to speak of. In quality, also there is very little difference if any. It is more a matter of whether you prefer a red or a white radish. *Crimson Giant* is an early red radish, looking much like the old *Early Scarlet Globe*, but more perfect in shape and color, and much larger. It comes in nearly as early as the first early, but keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet until it gets as large as a teacup or larger. I have sold from them sometimes nearly a month on one sowing. There is also a radish which seems to be an improved strain of this, called *Giant Butter*. I have grown it only four years, but I am very much pleased with it. It has all the good qualities of *Crimson Giant*, and in addition is a little brighter red in color and a little earlier.

*Rapid Red* is a pretty bright red, very early small tops, and is a good forcer. The *Long Brightest Scarlet* is not as long as *Long Scarlet*, and a much brighter red, shading to white toward tip. It makes a good appearance when bunched ready for market. The *Chartier* is some later and larger. Is not as bright a red as *Long Brightest Scarlet* nor as dark a red as *Long Scarlet*. It is between the two in both color and shape. It stands well through the summer. The most popular long red radish is the *Long Scarlet*. It is a long, slender, dark red and very tender. For a long radish it has very few tops and is called by some *Long Scarlet Short Top*.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.





**Scarlet Turnip White Tip Radish.** These little round radishes can be had in either solid red, solid white, or red with a white tip.

## Radishes

### Continued

The *Icicle* is probably the tenderest and sweetest of all the long radishes and the earliest. The one thing against it is the white color. Most people seem to prefer, for some reason, the red radishes. But if you do not object to the color, the *Icicle* is the one you should grow. It is very early. Another long white radish is the *Lady Finger*. Compared with the *Icicle* it is larger, later and will stand longer without getting pithy. The *Strasburg* is a very large, white radish, very late and egg-shaped, and never gets pithy. Often grows to weigh seven or eight pounds and can be cooked like a turnip. It is the kind to grow if you want something that will stand all summer.

For the home garden many people prefer a mixture of radishes, so I have for years made what we call the *All Season's Mixture*, which is a mixture of all the different kinds of radishes, mostly early ones. I have sold this mixture ever since I started in the seed business, and it has always given great satisfaction.

For winter radishes, the ones you can sow in the fall at turnip sowing time and have for fall and winter use the best kind is the *Chinese Rose, Winter*. This is a good-sized radish when ready to pull, being six or seven feet long and about two inches in diameter. It has more or less of a stump root instead of being pointed. It is pink and makes a nice appearing radish. The *Mikado* or *Chinese White Winter* is another good one, white instead of pink. They grow to a large size without getting pithy and can be kept through the winter.

## Plant Plenty of Radishes

There is no garden crop that makes as much money for the time and money spent as radishes. The seed is cheap, it is sure to grow, it will make a crop in 30 or 40 days, will get out of the way in time for other crops on the same ground, and if you happen to hit the market right you will make big money. If you don't make a hit you are not out much anyway. The important thing is to get them on the market early, earlier than anyone else. The first week on radishes is worth more than all the rest of the season put together. I have often sold as high as \$200 worth of radishes off of an acre of ground in one week and then had a lot left to plow under.

Pick warm, loose soil, fall plowed, if possible, and as rich as you can make it. Put on 10 lbs. of seed per acre, either broadcast or drilled in rows 12 inches apart. If in rows, cultivate once or twice, and thin when small to 2 inches apart in the row. Then they will all mature early and make good specimens.



### Icicle Radish

These are the tenderest and possibly the earliest of all radishes. They are pure white, tender, mild, and very quick growing. They get pithy quick, but that is true of all tender, sweet, early radishes. We have a splendid strain of this variety, the true stuff. There has been a great deal of trouble over *Icicle*, many firms sending out instead *Lady-Finger* and *Strasburg*, which are no good to a man who wants *Icicle*. We give genuine original *Icicle*.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.





White Evergreen. The finest of all the Evergreen class. Deep grained, sweet, tender, and a great yielder

## Sweet Corn

I grow large amounts of sweet corn for seed, and I am in a position to make you very favorable prices on large lots. Our crop was good this year and the finest quality I have ever seen. If you want very much seed, it will pay you to write for special prices.

There are so many good varieties of sweet corn, and I do not try to list them all. There is no use growing them all. The ones I offer here cover the whole season and each is the best of its season. I take particular pains in selecting my seed, and for sweetness, depth of grain, and freedom from mixture, I will back it up against anybody's corn.

### Varieties

For a first-early sweet corn my choice would be *White Mexican*. I have sold this for several years now as the best early sweet corn, and I am a stronger believer in it than ever. From the results of my own garden and the reports I get from customers, I don't see how it can be beaten for first-early. Not only early, but of extra-good quality. Compared with Cory, the standard early variety, it is larger, longer ear, pure white, and does not show the objectionable deep furrow between the rows. It was, when first introduced, earlier than Cory, but I have been working to still farther increase the size and quality, and have sacrificed a little on earliness, so that now it is the same season as Cory, and is far ahead of anything of that season for size and quality. I still continue the original strain, which is about four or five days earlier than Cory, and have it grown for me in the northern part of Iowa by the originator, so as to retain the extreme earliness. The larger strain is all of my own growing here. Please specify whether you want *White Mexican Extra Early* or *White Mexican Home-Grown*.

Next to the *White Mexican* I prefer the Cory class of sweet corn as varieties for early market. This includes *First of All*, *White Cory*, and *Peep O'Day*. Probably the earliest of the three is the

last named, *Peep O'Day*, but it is so very, very small that it is not generally satisfactory. The most popular one of this class is *First of All*, which is practically the same as *Red Cob Cory*, a small early corn, probably the earliest fair-sized corn grown. It grows about waist high, and is ready for use often by July 4th. *White Cory* is a standard early sort, beautiful white cob, and of fair quality and very early.

*Golden Bantam* is another good early corn. As indicated by its name, the grain, when ready for use, is a rich, creamy yellow color, deepening to an orange color when it ripens. I do not advise it as market-sort, for its color gives it the appearance of being old, but when once used it will be popular on account of its rich flavor.

In the second early varieties, the best known is the *Early Minnesota*, which comes in just after Cory and *White Mexican*. A slightly larger and better second-early is *Early Champion*, which is probably the best of all the second-earlies. Long sweet ears like the later sorts, and is in and gone before *Evergreen* is ready. Next following would be *Early Evergreen*, which is an early selection from the *Stowell's Evergreen*. Slightly smaller and about a week earlier. Ears are of good shape and fine quality. *Black Mexican* also comes in about the same season. It is a very sweet variety, medium early and fair size, but its color is against it, the grains being blue-black.

I especially want you to try *White Mexican*. I consider it by far the best early sweet corn grown. I know you will agree with me.

For the main crop of big, juicy, roasting ears, either for home use or for the canning factory, there is nothing equal to *Stowell's Evergreen* and its improved strain, the *White Evergreen*. Both are very similar, juicy, sweet, solid ears; heavy yielders, staying green and tender for a long time. The *Stowell's Evergreen* is the standard variety for the canning factories everywhere, while *White Evergreen* is more prized for home use and market-garden trade.

We grow our *Stowells* and *White Evergreen* on our own home ground and cure it on hangers and it is extra fine. We can give you the best you ever got.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



## Sweet Corn

(Continued)

The finest corn of all for high quality is the *Country Gentleman* class. This includes *Country Gentleman*, *Shoepeg* and *Zig Zag Evergreen*. All are quite late, coming in after Stowell's Evergreen. The *Shoepeg* is too small to be of much use. *Country Gentleman* is medium-size, very long, slender grains, zig zag on the cob, very high quality, and the standard everywhere with people who want the very finest quality in sweet corn regardless of size. The *Zig Zag Evergreen* is supposed to be a straight cross between *Country Gentleman* and Stowell's Evergreen in an endeavor to get the size of the Stowell's

with the appearance and quality of the *Country Gentleman*. I doubt if this result was attained, but it is a good variety anyway and comes fairly near half-way between the two parents.

We have been growing for the last 3 years a new early sweet corn called *Mayflower*, and we like it very much. It is pure white, very early, and a heavier, thicker ear than either *Cory* or *White Mexican*. We are very much pleased with it, and believe you should try it.

In the south, where it is hard to grow the true sweet corn on account of worms in the ears, the standard variety is *Adams' Extra Early*. This is not a true sweet corn, but it is good for early roasting ears. Very early, and hardy, and free from worms. There is also a smooth corn used for roasting ears in the extreme west and north west and by the Indian on the plains, called the *Squaw Corn*. It is spotted in color, very early and very hardy. It is curious and interesting, and is useful for growing where other corn is a failure, but is small and of poor quality. There is also a variety grown in the mountain states called *White Australian*. It is very hardy and will grow and mature in high altitudes and on dry land where other corn would fail.



Cory                      Champion                      Evergreen  
Three varieties for succession

Like the other two mentioned, it is not a true sweet corn, and is not of high quality, but it will make roasting ears where roasting ears are scarce.

*Early Mayflower*. We have been experimenting with this variety for the last three years and we are well pleased with it. It proves to be just a little earlier than any other sort we have. For the past two years, in the trials, we have gathered our first mess of roasting ears from the *Early Mayflower*. The quality has been good, in fact, better than most early kinds. It seems to contain a larger percent of sugar than is usually found in an early corn. The appearance of the dry grain shows that. A gardener here at Shenandoah grew the *Early Mayflower* this season and had the earliest corn in this locality and sold it as fast as he could hand it out at 25c per dozen ears. I pronounce it one of the best things in early sweet corn that has come out yet. You are safe in planting all you want of it.

### Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn

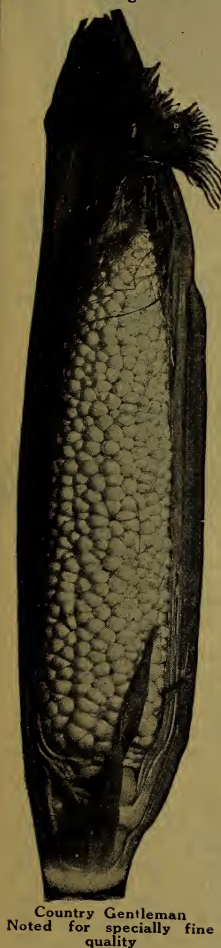
This is fine to grow for early hog feed. It makes finer, sweeter fodder than field corn and makes a lot of good ears. We can supply a very fine grade of seed specially selected for large ears and deep grains, or we can supply a cheaper fodder grade.

### Sweet Corn in Large Lots

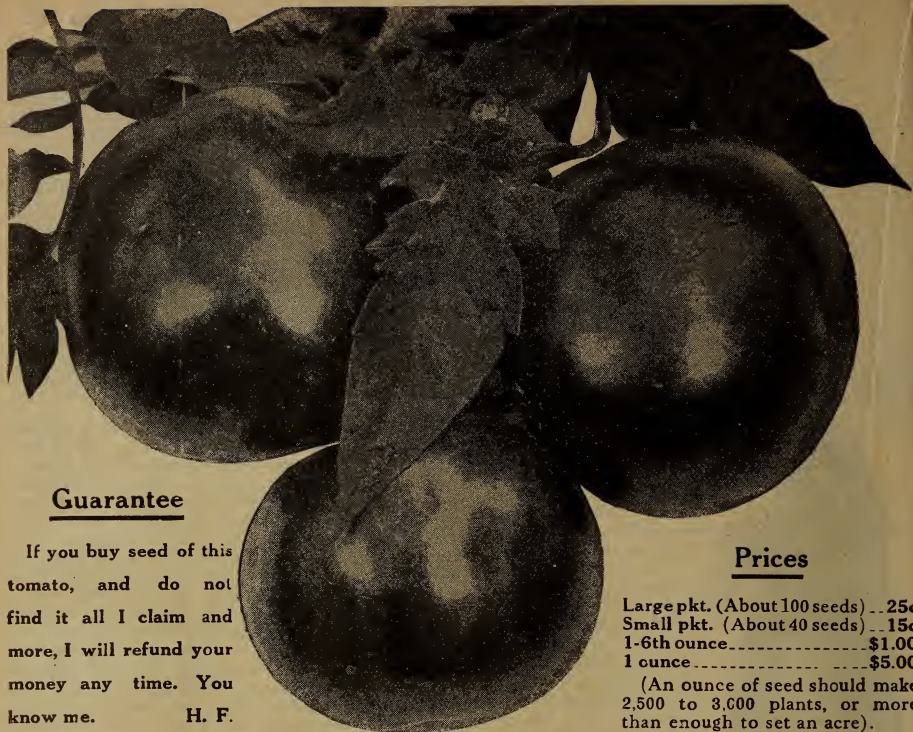
If you have any notion of planting quite a field of sweet corn, be sure to write me about it for I can do you some good. We are right in the heart of the best sweet corn country here and can grow sweet corn better and cheaper than anywhere in the United States. Anything from a peck to fifty bushels I can give you the right kind of seed and at a right price. Write for special prices.

### High Germination Sweet Corn

There is very often lots of trouble about germination on sweet corn, especially the later varieties, but we have gotten away from most of that by gathering the seed ears very early and hanging them on hangers like we do fancy field corn. It is lots of work and costs money, but it is worth while, for we can give you that way Evergreen and other late varieties that will show almost 100 per cent germination.



Country Gentleman  
Noted for specially fine  
quality



## Guarantee

If you buy seed of this tomato, and do not find it all I claim and more, I will refund your money any time. You know me.

H. F.

## Prices

Large pkt. (About 100 seeds) .. 25c  
 Small pkt. (About 40 seeds) .. 15c  
 1-6th ounce.....\$1.00  
 1 ounce.....\$5.00

(An ounce of seed should make 2,500 to 3,000 plants, or more than enough to set an acre).

# The Redhead

## A New Tomato that is Different and Better

For eight years I have been hunting for an early tomato better than Field's Early June, which I first introduced in 1909, and now I have it in the new "Redhead."

The Early June has made good everywhere and has proven all that was ever claimed for it, but there was never anything so good but what there was eventually something better, and that has proven to be the case with the Early June. It is good, but the "Redhead" is better.

During this eight years, I suppose I tried out 1,000 different strains of early tomatoes in our trial grounds. Customers sent in hundreds of them and I tried out all the crack sorts offered by other seed houses, but none proved better than Early June except this one. And unless it *was* better than Early June there was no use offering it. I first heard of this tomato two years ago in an odd way. I bought some canned tomatoes from a customer of mine who runs a home canner in connection with his market garden. They were so solid, meaty, high-colored and fine-flavored, that I immediately wrote to know what kind they were. Here is his reply:

"Friend Field: I certainly appreciate your kind letter, and note that you are stuck on our tomatoes. Now, Field, I am going to tell you a tomato story. The tomatoes you got are only second grade. We had about an acre of these tomatoes, a private early variety of my

own, and we sold over \$600 worth of early tomatoes from it and then canned 2,000 cans of first-grade, besides a few second grade, all from that one acre. Now, this sounds rather fishy, but I have the proof to back it up. The flavor of this tomato far excels anything I have ever found in my 20 years of market gardening, and I never saw anything in the tomato line that would compare with it in earliness, yield, smoothness and color."

Of course I was interested and he sent me some plants for the trial grounds and sent Frank some for his market garden. They proved to be away ahead of everything else we had, but we tried them out another year to make sure, and they did it right over again.

So we paid the originator \$500 to save us a sack of extra-select seed from his first pickings, and we have it in the house now ready to divide with you.

**Description**---This tomato is a deep blood red, not yellowish nor purplish, but just *red red*. It is almost a globe, a little flattened, never rough or wrinkled. The photographs show this exactly. Does not crack easily; and seems practically resistant to blight. Foliage and vine medium, neither light nor heavy. Cuts very solid, almost like Ponderosa. Very early, at least as early as anything on the market, and much bigger and better than any first early. Ripens clear to stem, solid color. Keeps on bearing till late. See prices above.



THE REDHEAD TOMATO— A NEW TOMATO THAT IS DIFFERENT AND BETTER.

We guarantee it to be the best  
all-around tomato you have  
ever grown.

Heavy Yields  
Very Early  
Deep Red  
Smooth  
Solid  
Meaty  
Big



PRICES

- Large pkt. (about 100 seeds) .....25c
  - Small pkt. (about 40 seeds) .....15c
  - 1-6th ounce .....\$1.00
  - 1 ounce .....\$5.00
- (An ounce of seed should make 2,500 to 3,000 plants, or more than enough to set an acre).

After growing the REDHEAD another year and selling it to over 20,000 customers, I am more enthusiastic about it than ever. I have no change to make in the description. It is all that is claimed there and more too. With some it has not proven any earlier than Early June or Earliana or similar sorts, but it is so big and smooth and solid and red that it is better than all of them any way. It bears the whole season and holds its size to the last which is something no other early tomato will do. The quality can't be beat. The plant is strong and hardy and very disease-resistant.

By all means, plant at least half your field to this RED HEAD whether you have a big field or a home garden. You will never regret it.

HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY. SHENANDOAH. IOWA.



### A Single Plant of Our New *Redhead* Tomato

**T**HIS will give you some idea of how it bears. It beats anything to yield we have ever had, early or late. Unlike most early tomatoes it holds its size and shape and quality clear through the season. Ripening as early as the very earliest, it has the size and deep red color of such popular late varieties as Stone, and will stay right with them all through the summer and fall. There is no other early tomato that will do this. It is the first tomato we have ever found that covers the whole season. Whether you use it for first early, second early, or late, it's the best of the bunch. **PRICE:** Large Pkt. 25c, small Pkt. 15c, 1 Oz. \$5.00. Your money back if you don't get your money's worth and more.

**Henry Field Seed Company,                      .                      .                      .                      Shenandoah, Iowa**





## Field's Early June Tomato. Can You Beat It?

# Field's Early June Tomato

Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 40c, 1 oz 75c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.00

**History.** This tomato originated with Rev. W. H. Rust who lives about 30 miles from here, just over the line in Missouri. He is a country parson of the old circuit rider type. He has two country charges, a little five acre farm and a passion for gardening. His special hobby is tomatoes. For several years he has been trying to get a tomato that would be earlier and better than anything in the list. The *Early June Tomato* is the result of his twenty years of patient experimenting. When he first brought me some of the tomatoes I thought it was a Stone he had till I cut them open, when it was easy to see I was wrong. When I found he had been selling them since June 14 and was getting practically double price on account of high quality I began to get interested.

After five years' trial with my customers all over the United States, I find that he was absolutely correct in all he said, and to tell you the truth, neither he nor I dare to tell it as strong as it really is, you wouldn't believe it. I would rather let the tomatoes talk for themselves. You'll have to believe it then.

**It is earlier than Earliana, as smooth and handsome as Stone, and more prolific than either one.**

I know that statement sounds pretty strong, but it's gospel truth and I've got the papers to back it up. I made the statement last year and I wish to make it more positive than ever this year, I got literally hundreds of letters from customers about it, but I haven't room to print them. It would take a big book.

I am not going to give any long description of the tomato, as that one line tells the whole story. It looks like Earliana and has much the same kind of vine, but is a little earlier, is smoother, redder and much solidier. Very mild, sweet flavor, instead of the somewhat sour taste so common in early tomatoes. It bears much heavier than any other early tomato. It looks just like Stone for shape and color, possibly not quite so large. The flesh is as solid and seedless as a Ponderosa, and you know

that's the limit.

**Seed Grown by the Originator.** I had Rev. Rust grow and select seed for me and the seed I offer, unless otherwise specified, is grown, selected and saved by him. It is all from sound, smooth tomatoes, of even size and color and ripened early.

**Seed My Own Growing.** I have a limited amount of my own growing which I will sell at the same price. Also, I have some grown by Stephen Green, the celebrated tomato-grower of Ohio, and some in northern Iowa. These and my own were grown from specially selected stock seed, saved by Rev. Rust from tomatoes ripening in June. Price same as above.

**Your Money Back.** If you do not find this new tomato to be all I claim for it, and more too, I will refund every cent of it.

**A Money Maker.** Just think what it would mean to have tomatoes ahead of anyone else, and much finer ones, too. Rev. Rust sold over \$100 worth from 102 vines in the parsonage garden.

**Rev. Rust's Own Description.** Here is what Rev. Rust himself has to say of the Early June tomato. I asked him to make a brief statement:

"I believe it to be the earliest of all. And not only is it early, but large. In color it is crimson red and very attractive. It is almost seedless, the flesh thick and firm and the flavor delicious. I have marketed it here for five years past and have never had a complaint on quality, and have received an average price of 5½ cents per pound for the whole season."

W. H. Rust.

Plant the Early June in the house or hot-bed nine or ten weeks before you expect to set them in the field. Transplant them once before they go in the open. A good plan for this transplanting is to transfer them to plant boxes or the square strawberry boxes, then when they reach a good size and the weather is warm, set them in the field, breaking away this box and the plant will not wilt. We will be glad to furnish you a little booklet telling more about tomato culture as well as the growing of other garden crops. Ask for it.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.

## Main Crop Varieties of Tomatoes

For main crop tomatoes there is nothing to equal the *New Stone*. This is the best representative of the *Livingstone* type of big, solid, "beefy," smooth red tomatoes. It is the earliest of any of the large tomatoes, always smooth and remarkably free from rot. It is solid-meated, of good flavor and very prolific. In most localities this is the only one the canning factories will allow grown for them. It holds up its size clear to the end of the season and after it once gets started bearing will bear heavily and continuously until frost.

*Matchless* is a very similar variety, large, solid, blood-red tomato, suitable for main crop or canning.

If you want an extra-large, showy tomato of very high quality, however, there is nothing equal to the *Ponderosa* class of tomatoes. This includes *Ponderosa*, *Crimson Cushion*, *Beefsteak*, *Majestic*, *Tenderloin* and several others. Most of these, however, are simply *Ponderosa* under another name and for that reason we don't use anything but the regular straight *Ponderosa*. It is a very large tomato, almost seedless, sometimes a little rough, but is certainly the largest of all and the finest of all. We have been working for several years on a special strain of *Ponderosa*, which we call the *Shenandoah*, but have never succeeded in working up enough true stock of it to offer for sale. We will send a small trial packet to anyone ordering seeds to the amount of \$1 or over.

What we are trying for is a smoother, rounder *Ponderosa*, more uniform in shape and color than any other type. There is also a dwarf or bush form of *Ponderosa*, which is sold under several different names, but is best named simply *Dwarf Ponderosa*. It is supposed to be the *Ponderosa* on a Dwarf Champion bush, but with us has been late and a very shy yielder, and I would not recommend it.

*Bonny Best* is also a very good variety. Large,



*New Stone*. Best of all the big, smooth red, main crop tomatoes.

smooth, a good color and fairly early

A great tomato for the south is the *Mississippi Girl* tomato, shown on the preceding page.

Another tomato that is grown largely in the south, especially for shipping, is the *Livingstone Globe*. It is a very fine purple tomato, globe-shaped and good every way. We have the true strain.

## Early Varieties of Tomatoes

Of course, I don't believe there is any tomato made so good as my *Field's Early June* and *Redhead*, which I have described fully on another page. But there are lots of other good varieties of tomatoes, each one of which has some particular point of excellence.

Generally speaking, the best first-early tomato outside of *Early June* and *Redhead*, is the *Earliana*. It is of good size, fairly smooth, good quality and ripens an enormous amount of fruit very early. Later in the season the big main crop tomatoes go ahead of it, but for the first three weeks of the season, when tomatoes are high priced and taste good, they will turn out lots of fruit. My seed of this variety is specially selected for me by a trucker who grows *Earliana* extensively to ship.

The *Earliana* is a scarlet or fire red color. In some markets this is an advantage, while others prefer a purple or pink tomato or as it is sometimes called, flesh-colored. You should watch out about this.

While the *Earliana* is a fine tomato and a great money-maker in most markets, it would lose you money in a market that demanded a purple tomato. In such case you should plant *June Pink*, *Acme* and *Beauty*. *June Pink* is best described as a pink *Earliana*, as it has the same light, slender vine, is early and bears fairly well. It is not so large and smooth, however, as *Acme*, which for that reason is generally chosen by southern truckers as the variety to grow to ship north. *Acme* is a purple variety, very smooth, nice medium size and very early. *Beauty*

is very similar, but even larger; is a smooth, solid, fine-flavored tomato, almost as large as *New Stone*, but purple color. Where markets call for purple or flesh-colored tomatoes, this is a fine one to grow; is good size, fine appearance, medium early.

Another purple early tomato is the *Dwarf Champion*. This is especially desirable in some places on account of its very dwarf stocky bush and holds the tomatoes up off the ground and does not run to vine in extra rich soil, as is the case with many tomatoes. It is early, smooth, purple colored, is solid and of fair quality, but rather small.

*Chalk's Early Jewel* is a smooth bright red early tomato. A little deeper color than the *Earliana*, not quite so early, but larger, smoother and of a little better appearance.





**Bonny Best.** A splendid second early tomato classed by some as an early sort. It is much larger than most early or intermediate varieties. If you know what the New Stone looks like, you will have a good idea of the general appearance of this tomato. It is perfectly smooth, solid and ripens a heavy crop. A good succession will include this variety and would be Redhead for early, Bonny Best for second early and New Stone or Ponderosa for late.

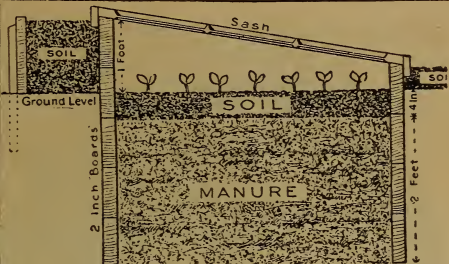
Miscellaneous Varieties of Tomatoes

Of the small tomatoes for preserving or for sweet pickles, probably the best one is the *Yellow Pear*. A small, pear-shaped yellow tomato, which seems very hardy and yields enormously. The *Yellow Plum* is very similar, but slightly different in shape. There is also a larger yellow tomato, known as *Golden Beauty*. This is a big, round, smooth, yellow tomato of very much the same size and shape as *Beauty*, but golden yellow.

A packet of tomato seed should make anywhere from 100 to 500 plants, according to luck. An ounce of tomato seed should make 2,000 to 4,000 plants.

For an acre of tomatoes you will need from 1,000 to 8,000 plants, according to the distance they are set. The usual distance between plants is 4 ft. by 3 ft. This would take 3,630 plants for an acre. Other distances would take as follows:

6x6 . . . . .	1,200
5x5 . . . . .	1,742
4x2 . . . . .	5,445
3x3 . . . . .	4,840
3x2 . . . . .	7,260



Directions for Growing Tomatoes

Tomatoes do best on soil that is moderately rich as they run to vine too much on rich ground. Give the plants plenty of room each way and do not set them out till all danger of frost is past. The plants should be started in hot-beds about seven weeks before they are to be set outside, or if you have plenty of room in the hot-bed eight weeks would be all right. In this latitude we generally set the plants about the first of March. Of course, the plants can be started in a cold frame or a hot-bed covered with canvas, but the best way is to make an ordinary hot-bed covered with glass sash. This glass sash used to be quite expensive, but can now be bought for about \$2.50 each already glazed. This is for the 3 ft. by 6 ft. size generally used. Here is a cut showing how the hot-bed should be built.

If your ground is very rich, so that ordinarily tomatoes make too much vine, you should grow a variety that is naturally a little weak on vine growth. The *Field's Early June* is especially good for such places, as it naturally makes a rather weak vine and no matter how rich the soil may be, it never makes too much. *Earliana* is one of the same nature. *Dwarf Champion* makes a short, stiff, stubby bush and will stand rich soil all right. Our new early tomato, the *Redhead*, makes more vine than *Early June*, but still will work all right on rich soil. It has never failed to bear anywhere yet.



Chalk's Early Jewel.



A pair of typical Mississippi Girl tomatoes. The best tomato of all for canning and for main crop through the summer.

## The Mississippi Girl Tomato

There is a great demand for a perfect canning tomato and we have been working along that line for several years, starting, of course, with the Stone type of tomato, for the Stone tomato has always been acknowledged as the finest of all canning tomatoes. What we have is not exactly improved Stone, although it is along the same line. It has the same deep red color as the Stone, but is slightly larger, more uniform in size and of remarkable ability to withstand hot, dry summer weather.

Perhaps you have all had some experience with tomatoes blooming all right, but failing to bear fruit. This is especially common in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi and other southern states. The Mississippi Girl is remarkably free from this failing. Here is a summing up of what we claim for the new one:

A wonderful deep red color,	A long season of bearing,
Uniform, even size,	Thrifty, vigorous vines,
An enormous yielder,	Ability to stand hot weather,
Solid, deep, red flesh,	Apparently blight proof,
Freedom from cracking,	Smooth as an egg.

Now, if these qualifications are what you are looking for in a tomato, you need go no further, for I am sure the Mississippi Girl will suit you.

The name was given it in honor of the girls of Mississippi who have done such wonderful things with their "Tomato Clubs." You know all over the south, and especially in Mississippi, the girls have been organizing clubs, not to do fancy work, or to study high-brow literature, or to promote social aspirations, but for the humble and useful purpose of canning tomatoes and they have done a wonderful lot of good and, incidentally, made a lot of money for themselves. We had some of the clubs experiment with this new tomato before we placed it on the market. Among others we sent a lot of trial packages to the Mississippi Girl Tomato Club of Oktibbeha County and they were so enthu-

siastic about its quality that we named it in their honor. While it does exceptionally well in the south, it will do well anywhere in the country where tomatoes grow at all. While not the first early, this tomato ripens quite early and they stay good and hold their size clear through the summer.

This tomato would be a beauty to sell on the market for slicing purposes, but everyone who had it was so enthusiastic about it as a canning tomato that I have emphasized that particular advantage more in the description.

## The Pink Early June

The only possible drawback to Field's Early June is that some markets object to a bright red tomato and demand a pink or flesh-colored one instead. The *Early June* is a fire red without a trace of pink or purple.

Two or three years ago, however, we found a single plant, evidently a sport or hybrid, bearing typical Early June tomatoes except that they were of a pink or purple color like Acme or Beauty.

It proved to be fixed in character and comes absolutely true to type. It is very early, smooth and solid, like the parent and with the Acme color. It is remarkably heavy yielding and is a great money maker. Some of the boys insisted that on our grounds it outyielded the regular Early June, but that may have been imagination. Our stock of *Pink Early June* is limited, but while it lasts we will supply it.

## Tomato Plants

The best way to get tomato plants is to grow them yourself or have them grown for you right close home. They are mean things to ship, as they are so soft and tender that they bruise in the mail. If you cannot grow them we can fix you out. Watch the March and April issues of *Seed Sense* for prices, or write and ask.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price

List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



FROM

TOWN

STATE



"From Town and  
proved of 80"

# Henry Field Seed Co.

Low's Leading

Seed House

Shenandoah, Iowa





# Try this Great Paper at this Special Bargain Rate

You will be delighted with it, and wonder how such a splendid paper can cost so little. The FARM JOURNAL is 39 years old, has nearly 1,000,000 subscribers, from Maine to California. It is unlike any other paper. Sign this Mutual Benefit Coupon below, and mail with 20 CENTS direct to us at our risk.

## **ORDER for the FARM JOURNAL:—**

Enclosed find 20 cents, for which please have the FARM JOURNAL sent to me Twelve Months on trial. I am not now a subscriber to this paper.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ St. or  
R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

**IMPORTANT:** This trial coupon should be sent to us without delay; we will forward promptly to the Farm Journal. Not accepted for renewals. (If you live in Philadelphia, Canada, or a foreign country, send 35 cents to cover extra postage.)



## Mutual Benefit Coupon

The FARM JOURNAL is invariably \$1.00 FOR FIVE YEARS; the publishers will not take shorter subscriptions. But believing that to read this wide-awake farm and household paper is the greatest benefit to our friends and patrons, and so indirectly to us, we have secured a

**SPECIAL  
TRIAL  
RATE OF** 20 **cts.**

for twelve months' trial of this paper.

**Note 1:** Under no circumstances will renewals be accepted at this rate; it is exclusively a trial rate for those not now subscribers.

**Note 2:** This coupon must be sent with the money direct to us; may be included with an order for us, but be sure to send coupon.

The FARM JOURNAL is for the poultryman, farmer, fruit grower, dairyman, trucker, stockman, gardener, villager, suburbanite, the women folks, the boys and girls. Cheerful, clean, genuine, progressive, full of gumption and sunshine; practical as a plow, readable as a novel; knows what to leave out, and what to put in. Illustrated, 32 to 80 pages monthly, stops when the time is up. Mail this Mutual Benefit Coupon to-day with two dimes or ten two-cent stamps direct to us; do not delay; we will forward promptly.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa  
Iowa's Leading Seed House

NOT GOOD FOR RENEWALS; SEE OTHER SIDE





Ruby King

Chinese Giant

Two Fine Mango Peppers

## Peppers

Peppers should be started in the house or hot-bed and handled about like tomatoes. They seem to do well in almost any soil except that which is too low and wet. Give the plants plenty of room in the row for best results. The seed seldom comes well planted out of doors. They need lots of heat and should be started in a hot-bed or greenhouse.

The largest, sweetest and best of all the mango or sweet peppers is the *Chinese Giant*. I have had them as large as a quart cup, but of course, they don't all grow that big. The Rural New Yorker, which is a mighty good authority, says editorially: "Chinese Giant pepper has given us great satisfaction the past summer. It is mild and well flavored and appears to be one of the few sweet peppers that do not shock the unwary customer by suddenly developing a taste like a torch light procession." It makes so few seeds that the true stock will always be scarce and high. A great big pepper, as big as your two fists, will often have only a dozen or so of seeds.

The most widely known and widely grown of all the mango peppers is the *Ruby King*. It is well known everywhere and always sells well. It is not so large as the Chinese Giant and is slightly more pointed in shape, but is somewhat earlier and sets more peppers to the bush. There is also a cross between this and *Crimson Giant*, which is known as *Ruby Giant*, and has, to a large extent, the good qualities of both parents. It is generally sold in the market as *Ruby King*, but is larger and thicker meated.

If you want a mango pepper that turns yellow when it is ripe, you should use the *Golden Queen*. This is about the same shape as *Ruby King*, but is smaller, holds the green color for a long time, and then turns yellow instead of red. A small mango pepper about the same size as *Golden Queen* is the *Bull Nose*. It is sometimes used for mangoes, but is pretty hot for that and not quite large enough. Another good, small, sweet pepper is the *Neapolitan*, the earliest of all mango peppers.

If you want a genuine hot pepper, the kind to use is the long, red *Cayenne*. This is the real red hot kind, grows 3 to 4 inches long and is very prolific, often one hundred or more to a single bush. Still smaller and still hotter varieties are *Red Chili*

and *Red Cluster*, which grow about an inch long, very thick on the bush and very hot. These are the ones that are used for chili sauce. There is a still smaller and still hotter variety, known as the *Bouquet Pepper*. It is about a half inch long, hotter than double-distilled fire and grows in thick clusters on little dwarf bushes, often hundreds of them to a single bush until it looks like a big red bouquet of peppers.

## Parsley

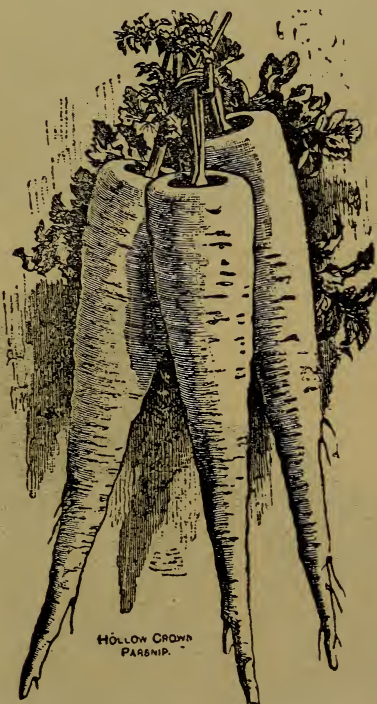
Used for seasoning and garnishing. It is easily grown. Sow the seed early in the spring in rows like parsnips or carrots. The *Moss Curled* is the best variety.

## Parsnips

Many people have trouble to get parsnip seed to grow well. The trouble is either old seed or it is planted too late. It should be planted very early while the ground is cool and moist.

*Hollow Crown or Long Smooth*. The standard sort. Long, smooth, tender and sweet.

*Improved Half Long*. Much like the above, but shorter and heavier. Fine quality.



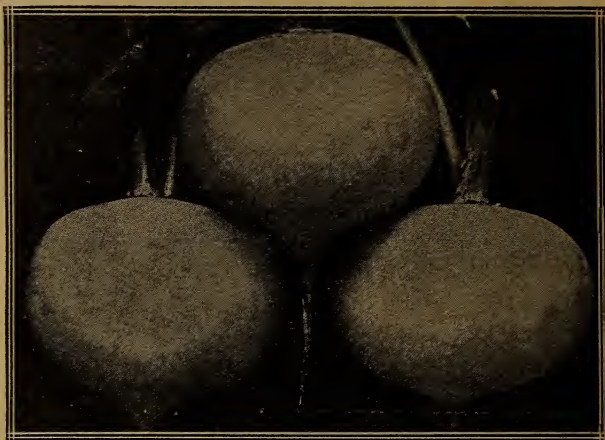
## Turnips

Early turnips should be sown, or better yet, drilled, very early. You can't get them in too early. They will come on quickly and be ready to eat a couple of weeks before the early potatoes are. They should be thinned out, however, to at least six inches apart in the row. Most people let turnips stand too thick. That makes them small and tough and bitter. Every early turnip should have a space of ground at least twelve by six inches and late turnips a square foot of ground to each plant. Late turnips can be sown in July and August and will keep growing until the ground freezes. Use from one to three pounds of seed per acre.

For early use the best variety of turnips is the *Early Milan*. It is tender, sweet and very early. Looks like the old *Purple Top Strap Leaf*, but smaller and earlier. There is also a pure white strain of the same turnip, called *Early White Milan*. No difference except color. *Snowball* is fine for either early or late.

For main crop, and especially for fall sowing, the main standby is the old-fashioned *Purple Top Strap Leaf*. Large, sweet and fine grain. The *Purple Top Globe* is practically the same turnip, but slightly deeper in shape and a little heavier. On account of its shape it yields better than the old flat type. *White Globe* is much like *Purple Top Globe*, except that it is white and somewhat later. There is also a yellow-fleshed turnip called *Amber Globe*, but I do not like it so well as the ordinary varieties.

The *Rutabaga* or *German Sweet Turnip*, is a different growing turnip entirely. It has smooth



Turnips, Purple Top Globe

leaves like a cabbage, grows slower than an ordinary turnip and much larger. The best variety has a purple top with a yellow flesh. This is the variety we use. They are not much of a success here in Iowa or south of here, but in the northern states they are quite valuable.

There is a long, slender turnip, called *Cowhorn Turnip*, which is much used for stock feeding and for a fertilizer crop to plow under. It is too big and coarse for table use, but is valuable in other ways.

We have the seed of a very large turnip grown in Japan and named by the Japanese *Tennoji*. It is flat, snowy white and very much liked by these people. We will give a packet of this variety with every order for turnip seed, providing you ask for it. Don't forget to ask for it if you want it. I think we will have enough seed for all, but in case we run out toward the end of the season we will put in something else interesting.

## Mushrooms

Mushrooms can be grown with fair to good success by those who will take the pains to do the work right and have patience to overcome a possible failure or two at first. I do not advise the growing of mushrooms commercially with the expectation of making a lot of money off of them until you have had some experience.

*Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn*. Each brick weighs from 1½ to 1¾ lbs. and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Sold by the brick. Standard brick, 50c, 3 bricks \$1.25. postpaid; by express or freight, 10 bricks \$3.50.



Turnips, Purple Top Strap Leaf.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



## Odds and Ends

Here are a lot of things having no special place in the catalog, so I have piled them all in together here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. I probably will have it. If not, I can get it for you.

**Gourds.** I can supply any of the following varieties: Dipper. Nest Egg Sugar Trough and fancy mixed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

**Endive.** Or German lettuce. Somewhat like lettuce, but more bitter. Can be bleached like celery Pkt. 5c.

**Garden Lemon,** or Vine Peach. Valuable for preserves. Pkt. 10c.

**Ground Cherry.** The old fashioned yellow variety common in old gardens. Grows easily from seed. Pkt. 10c.

**Kale or Green Kale.** Grown for greens. Looks like loose, green, curly cabbage leaves. Either tall or dwarf. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

**Kohlrabi, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.** Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c.

**Mustard** Chinese curled white, Black, Giant Southern, and the new Ostrich Plume. Any variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

**Parsley.** Moss curled for seasoning. Pkt. 5c.

**Rhubarb, or Pieplant.** The stalks are red, large and very tender. It is much like the Victoria, but larger and slightly redder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

**Sage, Mammoth.** The best sort. Pkt. 10c.

**Spinach, Bloomsdale Savoy.** Best variety. Pkt. 10c.

**Sunflower, Mammoth Russian.** Grown for chicken feed.  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. 15c, pt. 25c. Ask for special prices on large lots.

## Herbs

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise. . . . .	05c	
Balm. . . . .	10	
Basil. . . . .	05	
Borage. . . . .	05	
Caraway. . . . .	10	
Castor Oil Plant. . . . .	05	
Coriander. . . . .	05	
Dill. . . . .	10	25c
Hoarhound. . . . .	10	
Lavender. . . . .	10	
Majoram Sweet. . . . .	05	
Summer Savoy. . . . .	10	
Sage. . . . .	10	
Thyme. . . . .	05	
Wormwood. . . . .	05	



Recommends White Burley

## Tobacco

We don't grow tobacco commercially here in Iowa and I really don't know about it myself, but lots of my customers have written in, asking that we give them some first class, pure improved varieties of tobacco seed. I wrote to friends and customers in the tobacco growing districts and among others I found a man in Tennessee growing remarkably fine White Burley Tobacco. He has made a specialty of this variety, selecting the best plants for seed every year and I contracted with him to grow me enough of this select seed so that I could offer it to my customers. I have every reason to believe that he has a remarkably pure, fine strain of this tobacco and I feel confident that if you want the best there is in tobacco, this seed would be the stuff for you to use. This is the variety sold as Sweet Burley tobacco. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5.00.

There are no melons as popular today all over the country as the Kleckley Sweets, Tom Watson and Halbert's Honey. They simply can't be beat for quality. Don't fail to order plenty this season.



## Field's Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass Seed

Some people seem to think that it is a hard matter, or impossible to get a nice lawn started, but we have always found it very easy, if you use good seed and pay attention to getting the ground prepared in good shape to start with.

**Preparation.** In the first place you must, of course, have soil that is fairly rich. If it is real poor and thin, sandy, or sour, or heavy clay, you will have to add some good soil to it before you start. It must be worked up fine and mellow and free from sticks, trash, clods and stones. You can't cultivate lawn grass after it is planted so you must do all your cultivation beforehand. When you get the ground nicely fixed, sow the seed broadcast at the rate of one pound to three hundred square feet and then rake it in so it will be covered nicely. Of course, it must be kept moist until it gets well started. Grass is mighty tender stuff when it is young and if it gets dried out down to the roots, it will kill out, but if you can keep it moist and growing until it is two or three weeks old, the chances are you will have no further trouble getting a nice lawn. Of course, the richer the soil the better chance you will have and the quicker you will get a good growth of grass. Rich soil, plenty of moisture and plenty of good seed will give you a fine lawn in a short time.

**The Seed.** I have studied and experimented on the lawn grass question a great deal and I have worked out a mixture or combination of grasses that I consider just about right. It don't do to depend on any one kind of grass alone. Kentucky Blue grass is all right, but it is slow to start and turns brown in dry weather. I use some of it in the mixture. In fact, it is the basis of all good lawn grass mixtures, but you can improve it mightily by using other grasses and white clover along with it. If you want straight Blue Grass, I can furnish it, but I am positive you will have much better results from the mixture than you would with the straight Blue Grass. If you don't believe it try it out yourself

## Kentucky Blue Grass

For those who want straight Kentucky Blue grass we have a fine lot of good, pure seed. 35c per lb. postpaid.

## White Clover

Very often it is advisable, especially on poor clay soils, to make an extra heavy seeding of white clover. For this we can furnish a stock free from trash and weed seed. 65c per lb. postpaid.

## Bermuda Grass

For the south, especially for poor, rocky, sandy soils this grass has been a splendid success. It is a low growing grass that spreads by rooting at the joints. It will stand any amount of tramping, in fact you can hardly kill it out. It is the salvation for those trying to grow a good lawn under hot, dry, unfavorable conditions. It winter kills in the north. 65c per lb. postpaid.

**Our Evergreen Mixture.** I believe that our Evergreen Mixture is the best mixed lawn grass seed you can buy anywhere. It is good, solid clean seed, free from weed seeds and trash. It is guaranteed to show high germination and start quickly and evenly. It will thrive in any part of the country and on any soil that is fairly rich and moist. It will stay green all summer and will make a smooth, velvety, close woven sod, which is what we all want.

**Ready For Mowing in Four Weeks.** If you will prepare the soil in good shape and keep it moist until the grass gets started, you can have a lawn ready to mow in four weeks from the time you sow the seed and it will keep coming and getting better all the time. Be sure and use plenty of seed, not less than one pound for each 300 square feet.

If you want to patch up an old lawn, which already has some grass on it, you could use less seed, but it is much better to use too much rather than not enough. Grass seed is ordinarily figured at 14 lbs. to the bushel, but I have used clean, solid seed and our mixture weighs 20 lbs. to the bushel and we sell it on that basis.

Price by mail postpaid, 40c per lb. Price, by freight or express \$1.50 per peck. \$5.50 per bu. of 20 lbs.

## A Free Book for Market Gardeners

If you have not already got it, you should write for my "Book of a Thousand Gardens." It is free for the asking to those interested in gardening. Also you should read my series of articles "To the Young Market Gardener," beginning in the December 1914 Seed Sense.

Seed Sense will be sent free this year to all those ordering seeds to the amount of \$2.00 or over. See that you get it. I am sure you will enjoy it,



## Flower Seeds

In making up my list of flowers I have had the farm flower garden in mind and have chosen ones that will grow and bloom with the least care, the ones that will not complain if a few weeds are left in and can stand a little dry weather in a pinch. I maintain the same high quality and liberal measure in flower seeds that I do in other departments. They must be in keeping with the big fat packets of vegetable seeds and the seed corn in the ear. I handle only the very best strains and I know they will please you. I get the seeds in bulk from the best growers—American, German and French—and put them up in good, liberal farmer-size packets, not the two-for-a-cent size you sometimes get.

**Culture.**—Most flower seeds should be planted shallow, say three times the diameter of the seed,

and kept covered with an old cloth or carpet till sprouted to prevent drying out. Plant in rows for easy tending and keep the weeds pulled out, but be sure first that they are weeds. With slow-growing seeds it is a good plan to drop in a few cabbage or radish seeds, as they will come up quickly and mark the rows for you.

Unless otherwise specified, the flowers are in mixed colors, as most people prefer them that way. On some, I offer separate colors, but in such cases the colors are given.

**Flowers for the Children.** Nothing pleases a child so much as a flower garden of their very own. Buy a few flower seeds for the children and give them a chance to have a little garden.

Unless specially mentioned these are flowers which bloom from seed the first year and should be sown in the spring. All are easily grown and will succeed for anyone.

## Flower Seeds, Condensed List



Phlox

I wish I had room to describe all the flowers in full, but I am running short on space, so will have to give simply a condensed list of them.

**Old-Fashioned Flowers.** I have included in the list all the old-fashioned flowers of our grand-mothers' day. Look over the list and see the old friends you will find there.

Agereum Mexicanum. Blue	05
Albiflorum. White	05
Alyssum Benthani (Sweet Alyssum)	10
Alyssum (Sweet Yellow)	05
Asters (See page 60)	
Bachelor's Button (Centaurea Cyanus)	05
Balsam Apple (Momordica Elaterium)	05
Baloon Vine (Cardiospermum)	05
Balsam or Touch-Me-Not. (See page 61)	
Butterfly Flower (Shizanthus)	05
Calliopsis Atkinsonii. Yellow and brown	05
Drummondii. Deep yellow	05
California Poppy	05
Canary Bird Vine. Fine Climber	10
Candytuft. White	10
Mixed colors	10
Canna. Mixed	10
Canterbury Bells. Mixed	05
Carnation. See page 61.	
Castor Bean. Mixed	05
Celosia (C. pyramidalis plumosa) Mixed	05
Chrysanthemum, Annual. Double white	05
Cebea Scanpena. Fine Climber	10
Coxcomb. (Celosia Cristata.) Dwarf mixed	05
Coleus. Foliage plant. Fine mixture	10
Columbine (Aquilegia). Double mixed	10
Coreopsis. Perennial, yellow	10
Cornflower. Blue	05
Cosmos. Mixed	10
Cypress Vine. Red and white, mixed	10
Dahlias. Fine single mixed	10

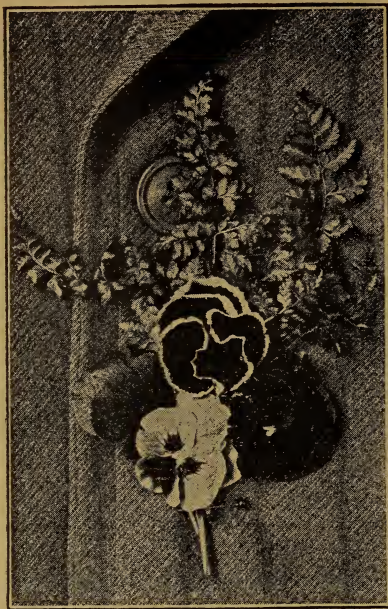
Finest double mixed	10
Devil-in-the-Bush (Nigella)	05
Digitalis (Foxglove) Mixed	05
Everlastings (Helichrysum) Mixed	05
Feverfew, Double white	05
Forget-Me-Not. Blue	10
Four-O'Clocks, or Marvel of Peru	05
Gaillardia grandiflora (Blanket Flower)	10
Geranium. Finest double and single sorts mixed	10
Gypsophila elegans (Argels' Breath)	05
Heartsease. Tufted or bedding pansies	10
Heliotrope	05
Hollyhock. See page 61	
Hyacinth Bean (Dolicho Lablab) Mixed	05
Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum)	10
Japanese Hop. Beautiful climber	10
Job's Tears, or Indian Beads	05
Joseph's Coat (Amarantus tricolor)	05
Kochia Tricophylla (Summer Cypress)	05
Launtana Hybrida	05
Larkspur See page 61	
Lobelia. Deep blue	10
Pure white	10
Love-Lies-Bleeding (Amaranthus caudatus)	05
Marigold. Dwarf Mixed	05
Tall Mixed	05
Mignonette. Sweet	05
Morning Glory. See page 61	
Moonflower. See page 61.	



Salvia Splendens



Kochia or Annual Evergreen



Pansies. (See page 64)

## Flowers, Condensed List

Mourning Bride ( <i>Scabiosa</i> ) Mixed.....	05
Nasturtium See page 62.....	
Nicotina affinis. New Hybrida.....	10
Pansy. See page 64.....	
Petunia See page 62.....	
Pinks. See page 62.....	
Phlox Drummondii grandiflora.....	10
Portulacca ( <i>Rose Moss</i> .) Single Mixed.....	10
Double Mixed.....	10
Salpiglossis. Mixed.....	05
Salvia Splendens.....	10
Smilax. Greenhouse climber.....	05
Sunflower. Dwarf double.....	05
Sweet Peas. See page 59.....	
Sweet Sultan ( <i>Centaurea alba</i> ).....	10
Sweet William. Single Mixed.....	05
Double Mixed.....	10
Ten Weeks Stocks. Dwarf German. Mixed.....	10
Tropaeolum. See Nasturtium.....	
Verbena. See page 62.....	
Vinca. Mixed colors.....	05
Violet. Sweet English.....	10
Wallflower. Double Dwarf Branching. Mixed.....	10
Wild Cucumber. Native Glimber.....	10
Zinnia. Finest mixture; large double.....	10
Miniature. Mixed.....	55

## Zinnia

This flower has been a favorite for a long time. You will find it occupying first place in any old fashioned garden. Some of you possibly know it by the name, "Youth and Old Age." It is fine for a border or for cut flowers. Grows from fifteen to eighteen inches tall.

As a cut flower, it lasts much longer than oth-

ers. After most other flowers have been killed by the first frost of autumn, it will still give an abundance of bloom. The flowers are of bright colors and what we offer are all double.

It is easily grown. Sow the seed in the open ground early in the spring, covering it about one-fourth inch deep. Rows should be sixteen or eighteen inches apart and the plants six to eight inches in the row. When they are thinned out, the surplus plants can be set elsewhere.

The seed we have to offer is grown in sunny California where flowers do exceptionally well. It is grown by a woman who makes a business of growing flower seed. We not only get the Zinnia seed from this woman, but a great many other flowers and have always found them exceptionally good. I don't see why they shouldn't be. It seems to me a woman is much better fitted to select and grow flowers than a man anyway.

## Flower Seed Collections

A great many people would rather buy their flower seed in collections. It saves them money and also the trouble of making the selection. I have made up three that I believe will fill the bill. Two of them are made up of annual varieties, both single and double, dwarf and climbing. They are suitable for bedding and for cut flowers; for borders and for backgrounds: for sunshiny places or shady places. In fact, I have made the collections large enough so that you would have something suitable for most any purpose.

One of the collections is made up of perennials and biennials. There is always a big demand for this class of flowers, as they are so easily taken care of. When they are once planted, they are always planted.

These collections are already made up and cannot be broken. With them will be sent instructions for the planting and care of them. I will also enclose with each collection a packet of a beautiful annual not listed in the catalog.

35c Collection of Annuals		Perennials and Biennials	
Candytuft.....	10c	Canterberry Bells.....	5c
Coxcomb.....	5c	Columbine.....	10c
Four O'Clock.....	5c	Coreopsis. Perennial.....	10c
Marigold.....	5c	Daisy.....	10c
Morning Glory.....	5c	Gaillardia.....	10c
Poppy, Finest Mixed.....	1c	Hollyhocks.....	5c
Touch-Me-Not.....	10c	Pinks.....	5c
Total.....	50c	Total.....	55c
Special price.....	35c	Special price.....	35c

65c Collection of Annuals		Perennials and Biennials	
Asters.....	10c	Petunia.....	5c
Calliopsis.....	5c	Rose Moss.....	10c
Cypress Vine.....	5c	Salpiglossis.....	5c
Everlastings.....	10c	Sweet Alyssum.....	10c
Mignonette.....	5c	Sweet Peas.....	10c
Nasturtiums, Dwarf.....	5c	Touch-Me-Not.....	10c
Pansies.....	10c	Zinnia.....	10c

Total \$1.10 Special price 65c.

Besides the above we have half dozen or more floral collections that are fully described elsewhere in the floral seed pages. There are two Sweet Pea collections the Grandiflora collection at 40 cents and the Spencer collection at 50 cents, which will give you a long list of varieties at less than half price. We also have an Aster collection at 65 cents and two Nasturtium collections at 25 cents each. Also a 25 cent Pansy collection and a 65 cent Petunia collection. You can't go wrong in buying any of them and you will make quite a saving. We save considerable bother in handling them in this way and can afford to take less.



## Mixtures

**Finest Eckfords Mixed.** This includes all the best Eckfords of the Grandiflora type, and also a sprinkling of what are known as the California Giants. It has every imaginable color and shade. I have taken great pains with this mixture and I am sure it will please you. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 65c.

**Countess Spencer Hybrids Mixed.** This is the wonderful new orchid-flowering race of sweet peas which has created such a sensation the last two or three years and originated a new class of sweet peas. The flowers are of a very large size, frilled and ruffled at the edges, and generally three or four blooms to a stem. They are different from any other type of sweet peas and I think are much finer. There is a wide range of color, mostly in soft delicate shades. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c.

**Perennial Sweet Peas.** These grow somewhat like an ordinary sweet pea, but live over from year to year. Quite a curiosity. Pkt. 10c.

**Cupid Dwarf Sweet Peas.** Grow only about 8 inches high and need no stakes or trellis. Not so attractive, to my mind, as the big, tall-growing kinds, but quite a curiosity.

## Named Sweet Peas, Grandiflora Type

**Dorothy Eckford.** Best large, pure white, very fine.

**Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyen.** Best and largest yellow.

**Jane Scott.** Best large, deep pink.

**Mrs. Dugdale.** Bright rose color.

**King Edward VII.** Best brilliant scarlet.

**Miss Willmott.** Deep orange color.

**Othello.** Best and largest maroon.

**Navy Blue.** The only good, bright blue.

Any of the above varieties, Pkt. 5c, oz.

20c.

**SPECIAL OFFER:** One pkt. each of the above named sorts, a pkt. of Cupids and an oz. of the best mixed, 10 pkts. altogether, sent postpaid for 35c. This collection will plant a double row 25 ft. long.

## Named Spencer Sweet Peas

In this we have a new class of sweet peas which has attracted a great deal of attention for the last two or three years. Flowers of enormous size with both standard and wings waved, fluted and frilled, while the flowers are so loosely and gracefully set on the stems that they at once show their superiority to the older kinds. The vines are healthy and vigorous, growing taller than the ordinary varieties. The perfectly formed blooms often measure two inches across. The original variety, called Countess Spencer, which originated in England, varied somewhat in color, but by selection and improvement of these variations a considerable list of beautiful varieties has been produced.

**Asta Ohn.** Lavender suffused, or tinted with mauve. The best lavender in the list. Comes uniformly four blossoms to the stem and the stems are especially long.

**Apple Blossom (Spencer).** Standard primrose, showing veins of deep rose. Wings bright carmine



Spencer Sweet Peas

overspread on primrose. It is very large with especially large drooping wings.

**Countess Spencer.** Bright, clear pink, showing a little deeper at the edges. Very large, frequently measure two inches across. The stems are long and it is just about a perfect sweet pea.

**Dainty Spencer.** White edges with light pink hooded form; very long stems.

**Helen Lewis.** Rich crimson-orange with wings of orange-rose. Very large with true Spencer form.

**King Edward. (Spencer.)** Deep rich carmine-scarlet, of glossy effect.

**Mrs. C. W. Breadmore.** A lovely new "picotee" of true Spencer type. Distinctly pink edged upon a cream ground.

**Mrs. Sankey.** A pure white Spencer of finest type and good size.

**Paradise Red Flake.** Deep primrose, flaked or lightly striped rose red.

**Prince of Austria.** Chocolate and purple. Blended and striped.

**Mixed Spencers.** A mixture of these and other named varieties of Spencers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

**Prices:** Any of the named Spencer varieties; Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

**SPECIAL OFFER:** One small packet each of the above 10 specially selected named Spencers and 1 large packet Mixed Spencers, 11 in all 50c.



**Asters In My Own Garden.** These are in my flower garden between the house and the office. You can see the office steps in the back of the picture. They make a fine show during August, September and October. Notice close what fine blooms they are. I sell you seed of the same kind.

## Asters

Of flowers grown from seed, few are more satisfactory than asters. They are easily grown in any good soil, in any location, and by any one. They will grow in open ground or in partial shade. They bloom at a time of the year when other flowers are scarce and from July till frost they furnish a wealth of bloom. The seed can be planted either in the open ground or in a hot-bed or cold frame, or the plants may be started in a box in the house. There is a big list of sorts, but the ones I have selected are the ones I like best myself, and I am sure they will please you.

**Florists' Mixture of Asters.** This is made up from the cream of the list, all tall-growing, long-stemmed sorts principally white, pink and red sorts with a sprinkling of other delicate shades. This is the mixture to grow for cut flowers or extra fine ones for the home garden. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75.

**Florists' White Asters.** Tall. Many flower-lovers prefer to have the white sorts by themselves, and for this reason, I have made up a very fine mixture of tall, white asters from all the best known named sorts, such as Victoria, Hohenzollern, Crego, Giant Comet, Giant Branching, Peony-flowered and Os- trich Feather. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 50c; oz. \$1.75.

**Florists' Pink Asters.** Tall. Similar in quality to the Florists' White Asters described above, but containing only pink, flesh-colored and peach-blossom colors. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, oz. \$1.75.

**Florists' Red Asters.** Tall. This is the deep red section of the same extra-fine grade. Colors are various shades of deep red, ranging from cherry to deep crimson. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75.

**Florists' Blue Asters.** Tall. Same extra-fine quality as the other Florists' Mixture of Asters, but covering the blue shades, ranging from light

blue or lavender to sky-blue and royal blue. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75.

**Florists' Mixture of Extra Early Asters.** Dwarf. This mixture is made up from the best extra-early or June-flowering asters. They cover the whole range of color, but run strongest on whites, pinks and reds. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75.

**SPECIAL OFFER:** One large packet each of the six mixtures, 50c. With these six separate mixtures of Florists' Asters you would be well fitted for commercial aster growing, and for the home flower garden, you would have the most wonderful lot of flowers that could be imagined.

**Queen of the Market.** A fine strain of early asters, specially valuable for commercial work. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 75c.

**Peony-Flowered Perfection.** Probably the largest aster of any. Large, tall plants and enormous peony-shaped flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 75c.

**Giant Comet or Poodle.** Just like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Enormous flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with long, twisted, curling petals. Very fine. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 75c.

**Sample's Giant Branching.** Late flowering, very large and graceful. Borne on a branching upright bush. Very free-flowering. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 75c.

**Choice Mixed.** A good mixture of asters containing all colors, shapes and sizes. Pkt. 5c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c.

**Tall Mixed.** A good mixture of all the tall sorts. Pkt. 5c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c.

**Dwarf Mixed.** All colors. Pkt. 5c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c.

**White Mixed.** All kinds, shapes and sizes of asters, all pure white. Pkt. 5c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25c.



**Balsam or Touch-Me-Not**

An old favorite and always a success. The modern improved sorts are beauties, too.

**Schmidt's Prize Double.** The very finest to be had. All colors mixed. All the fullest double. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 50c, oz. \$1.50.

**Camelia-Flowered.** Very double and large. Flowers all shades of color, and all covered with white dots. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

**Dwarf or Tom Thumb Balsam.** Grows only about 8 or 10 inches high. Very handsome; full double. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

**Choice Mixed.** All kinds and colors. Pkt. 5c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c, oz. 50c.

**Carnations**

The regular greenhouse carnations are rather hard for the amateur to grow, but are very fine if you can grow them. The Marguerite Carnations are not quite so large, but are much earlier and easier to grow. They will bloom the first year from seed, often in about four months from the time of sowing.

**Dwarf Marguerite.** A certain success. Sweet scented and fine in every way. Pure white, dark red, pure yellow, or all colors mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

**Gourds**

These are in many ways the best vines on the list. They will grow remarkably fast, will grow in any location and are useful as well as ornamental. We can supply the following varieties at 5c per packet each:

**Fancy Mixed.** All kinds, from the little Orange to the 5-ft. Hercules' Club. Over 40 kinds in all.

**Nest Egg.** Guaranteed to fool the old hen every time.

**Dipper.** The old-fashioned Missouri sort.

**Orange.** Small and highly colored. Very pretty.

**Hollyhocks**

A favorite with everyone. Tall and stately and always handsome. Most be useful when seen in groups or long rows with a background of evergreens or shrubbery.

**Finest Double Mixed.** Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

**Finest Single Mixed.** Pkt. 5c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 15c.

**Morning Glory**

**Imperial Japanese.** The finest of all Morning Glories. Far ahead of the old-fashioned sort. This is imported seed and very fine. A wonderful range of colors. Pkt. 10c, Oz. 35c.

**Choice Mixed.** All colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

**Larkspur**

**Giant Emperor.** Finest of all Larkspurs. Very free flowering. Purple, pure white, red or all colors mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

**Double Dwarf Rocket.** Full double, a mass of flowers and only a foot high. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 5c.

**Giant Double Hyacinth, Flowered.** About 3 feet high and as double and solid as a double hyacinth. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

**Cut Flowers**

We grow lots of flowers here and often have large quantities of cut flowers for sale. This is especially the case with peonies in May and June. Iris in May, Phlox from July till frost. Dahlias from June till frost and Gladiolas in July and August. We have very fine varieties in all of these and can give you some fine stuff. Write and ask about what you want. We will make the price right.

**Other Plants**

Perennials are the best kind of flowers for planting in the cemetery, as they do not need much attention and are perfectly hardy.

**Moonflower**

**Giant White.** This is the true, big white ever-blooming moonflower. A great climber. We have them climbing all over the seed house and they go 20 or 40 feet high in a remarkably short space of time. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c.

**Mammoth Pink.** Very much like the big white moonflower, but pink in color. A great climber. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

**Heavenly Blue.** Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters and produced in such abundance as to almost hide the foliage. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

**Special Offer**

One each of the three Moonflowers, white, pink and blue for 25c.

**Daisies**

These are among the most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The true daisies are white with yellow center, but the so-called English Daisy comes in colors.

Marguerite or Oxeye Daisy.....10c  
Shasta Daisy.....10c  
English Daisy, Mixed colors.....5c  
Double Daisy (Bellis) Mixed.....10c



Shasta Daisy

## Nasturtiums

These are about as satisfactory flowers as you can plant. They will grow and bloom anywhere, in fact do better in thin, poor soil than in rich dirt. These come into bloom early and stay until frost kills them. All shades of red and yellow. The climbing sorts are fine to train up to a window.

### Dwarf or Tom Thumb

A mixture made up of the choicest sorts in all colors. All make a rounded, compact bush, literally covered with bright flowers. Large pkt. 5c. oz. 20c.

The following named sorts of Tom Thumb Nasturtiums are the best to be had.

**Beauty.** Yellow, flamed with scarlet, 10c.

**King of Tom Thumbs.** Scarlet flowers, dark foliage, 5c.

**King Theodore.** Bluish green foliage, flowers almost black, 5c.

**Ruby King.** Dark foliage, deep red flowers, 5c.

**Spotted King.** Dark foliage, spotted flowers, 10c.

**SPECIAL OFFER:** One packet each of the above named varieties and one of mixed; 25c.

### Climbing Nasturtiums

#### (Lobbianum)

The very finest strain of all tall or climbing Nasturtiums. An improved strain, noted for its brilliant flowers and rapid growth. Will climb six feet or more, with flowers all the way. Fine mixture from named sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

**Black Prince.** Darkest of all, 10c.

**Cardinal.** Glowing scarlet, 10c.

**Crown Prince of Prussia.** Blood red, 5c.

**Napoleon III.** Golden yellow, spotted brown, 5c.

**Spitfire.** Bright fiery red, 5c.

**SPECIAL OFFER:** One packet each of the above named varieties and one of the mixed, 25c.

### Tall Nasturtiums

This is the ordinary tall or climbing Nasturtium, but not nearly equal to the Lobbianum strain. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

## Verbena

Verbenas will stand more hot, dry weather during the summer and more cold weather in the fall than almost any annual we have. I always plant them in the tulip beds after the tulips are done blooming and they keep them gay all fall.

**Mammoth Mixed.** The finest, largest, brightest Verbenas it is possible to procure. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 50c.

**Red, White and Blue.** Separate colors, mammoth strain, the very finest, largest, brightest strains possible to get. Your choice, Pkt. 10c.

**Patriotic Verbena Collection.** The red, white and blue, a striking combination of colors. One packet each 25c.



## Pinks

One of the old favorites. Easily grown and should be in every garden.

**Double China.** Double fragrant flowers, Pkt. 5c.

**Fireball.** A very large, hardy garden pink, very double and deep fiery scarlet in color, Pkt. 10c.

**Snowball.** A fit mate for the Fireball. Just exactly like it, but pure white in color. Pkt. 10c.

**G. ass. (Clove Pinks).** Very sweet scented. Hardy and will live for years. Always found in old-fashioned gardens. Mixed colors. Double and single. Pkt. 10c.

## Petunias

One of the easiest grown annuals. Can be sown where they are to grow or can be started in a cold frame or window-box and be transplanted later. Seed of the double varieties should be very carefully sown, as they are weak at the best and the very weakest plants from them are the ones that are most likely to come double. The seed of the double sorts will produce only 20 to 30% double ones, but the rest will be very fine giant single sorts.

**Hybrida.** The ordinary, old-fashioned petunia. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

**Snowball.** Pure white, compact growing, medium-sized single flowers; very free blooming and handsome. Pkt. 10c.

**Giants of California.** Flowers of enormous size, with beautifully ruffled and fringed edges and covering every known shade of color in petunias. Pkt. 20c.

**Double Mixed.** The big, genuine double petunia. All colors and shades. Of course they will not all come double, but at least 25 per cent or possibly more will be double ones. Pkt. 25c.

**Giant Double Fringed.** Saved only from the very finest fringed petunias of mammoth size. Will bring generally 30% double flowers in every conceivable shade. Pkt. 30c.

**SPECIAL OFFER:** One pkt. each of the different kinds offered for 65c. These would cost 90c if bought separately.





## Mountain Grown Pansies. From Seeds Grown a Mile High

If you have ever been in Colorado in the summer time you have probably noticed the wonderful pansies they grow out there. They are simply wonderful. Of course, it is partly the climate, for pansies love cool weather and in the high altitude out there, it sure is cool in summer. We have visited Colorado three different summers on our auto trips and we always admired the pansies and got in touch with some of the best pansy growers.

I find that the pansy seed grown there carries its vigor, and size, and beauty even when grown in other places. It seems like the cool mountain air puts extra life into it.

Finally I made arrangements with a pansy specialist at Boulder, Colorado, to grow me some seed and I have a limited amount of this seed to offer now. It is a mixture only, but the finest mixture I ever saw. He says it is the best in the world and I think maybe he is right.

Then I got from a man out in Washington, some seed in separate colors, grown under the same conditions, just a small amount each of white, yellow and black.

I have put up this seed as follows: The Mile High Mixture, 150 seeds per packet. The separate colors in 50 seed packets and will sell as below while stock lasts.

PRICES: Mile High Mixture, 150 seeds..25c  
 Pure White, 50 seeds.....15c  
 Deep Yellow, 50 seeds.....15c  
 Jet Black, 50 seeds.....15c

SPECIAL OFFER: One pkt. each of above, 4 pkts. in all for 50c.

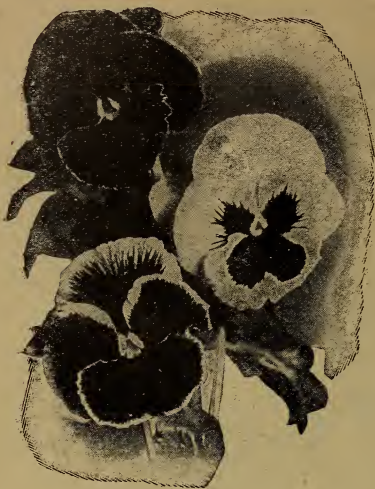
### Plants for Sale Later

We planted a lot of this good seed last fall, and if they come through the winter in good shape, we will have several thousand plants to sell (Mixture only). Watch for prices in April Seed Sense. Or if you are in a hurry to order now, the price will probably be 50c per dozen postpaid, for big, strong plants, in bud or bloom. They will not be ready to send out till April and May.

### Plant Seed Now

You just as well raise your own pansy plants though, unless you are in a hurry for quick results. Plant the seed very early, like you would for cabbage or tomato plants. In fact, handle them just the same way, only of course, the seed must be planted very shallow on account of being so small. They grow fast after they once get started and from seed planted in March you ought to get flowers by June. This seed germinates well and from the 300 seeds in the collection that we sell for 50c you ought to get at least 200 plants if you have good luck.

Pansy plants do best in a place partially shaded, even in full sun if kept cultivated and watered. Remember that during hot weather the flowers of all pansies are much smaller than in the spring and fall. Keep all blooms picked off as forming seed pods exhaust a plant. After the flowers get small, cut back all long shoots to within two inches of the ground, water and cultivate well, as you would for blooming plants and again in the fall you will be rewarded with a fine crop of pansies. Just before freezing, plants should again be cut back and after ground has frozen, mulch an inch deep with dry straw.



## Pansies

Everyone is fond of pansies and everyone, rich or poor should have a bed of them. They are easily grown and a constant delight. Plant early in the spring either outdoors or in the hot-bed. Will do well almost anywhere. I have the very best German, French and English seed, and for size and brilliant coloring you cannot beat it anywhere. Packets contain about 100 seeds each.

**International Mixture of Show Pansies.** This is a special mixture of the very finest and largest pansies from all the noted European growers. If there are any better pansies to be had anywhere, I couldn't know where to look for them. All the big fellows are included and under high culture, blooms 3 inches or more in diameter may be expected. It covers the entire range of color, from pure white to deep red and coal black, with all the shadings and combinations of colors in between. Pkt. 20c, 2 for 35c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. \$1.00, oz. \$6.00.

**Imperial German.** This strain is from Schmidt, the German florist, and is the cream of the German pansies. Very large and of beautiful color and form. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 75c.

**Choice English Mixed.** Not so large as the mixtures described above, but free-growing and of very fine coloring. The kind generally used for bedding. Pkt. 5c, 6 for 25c,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 50c, oz. \$2.50.

**Fairy Queen.** A beautiful sky blue pansy with white frilled margin. One of the daintiest and loveliest pansies I ever saw. Pkt. 10c.

**Peacock Pansies.** Dark red, violet and purple, blotched and marked like peacock feathers and finished off with a margin of pure white. The most beautiful pansy you ever saw. Pkt. 10c., 3 for 25c.

**Named Giants.** These named sorts are special colors which have been saved out and selected to come true to color, size and shape. They are all of the Giant type, the great big fellows with long stiff stems, gorgeous colors and ruffled edges. Pkt. 10c. 3 for 25c.

**Giant Emperor William.** Deep ultramarine blue

" **Fiery Faces** Rich scarlet, with gold edge and yellow center.

" **Golden Yellow.** Clear, deep yellow.

" **King of the Blacks.** Deepest velvety black.

" **Snow Queen.** Pure white throughout.

**25c PANSY COLLECTION.** One packet each of the Imperial German Mixed, Choice English Mixed, Fairy Queen, Peacock and King of the Blacks, all for 25c.

## Poppies

These are my favorite flowers. They grow and bloom in any soil and in any kind of weather.

**Finest Mixed.** These are the ones I had in my garden last summer. I saved seed from all the best ones of all kinds and made one grand mixture of it. I have all kinds and all colors, double and single. Many are the tall, stately kind. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.

**Double Peony-Flowered.** Tall growing and looks like a large peony. All colors and shades. Pkt. 5c.

**Double Carnation-Flowered.** Like a carnation but much larger. Pkt. 5c.

**New Shirley, Mixed.** This, to my mind, is the prettiest of all the poppies. The petals are so delicate and of so fine a texture that they resemble the finest tissue paper in bright colors. Pkt. 10c.



A vase of New Shirley poppies from my garden.



# Condensed Postpaid Price List of Garden Seeds For 1918

This is a condensed list of all the garden seeds that are described and priced in the 1918 catalog. I have written short descriptions here of each item and put down the correct postpaid price.

Every thing is listed here, and the prices are the same as in the body of the catalog. You can make up your order from this even better than from the complete catalog, as it is handier to get at.

Wholesale Prices. Write for special prices on large amounts of garden seeds to come by freight or express at your expense.

I Guarantee Safe Arrival of all money sent to me by check, draft or money order, or registered letter, and

I guarantee safe arrival of goods to you. If for any reason goods fail to arrive I will refill.

These prices are postpaid. Unless otherwise specified, these prices include prepayment of all postage, delivered anywhere in the U. S.

How to Send Money. You can send the money any way you please, only it is not safe to send loose silver, and loose stamps are a nuisance. Silver is almost sure to break out of the envelope unless extra well wrapped.

Send Money Order, Draft or Check if you can. Next best is paper money in a registered letter. Failing there, send silver in a card wrapper and use as a last resort, stamps. Canadian stamps we can't use.

## Asparagus

	(See Page 6)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	lb.
Bonalett's Giant. Very early, large and tender	10	20	50		
Columbian Mammoth White. Has large white or very light green stalks.	05	10	25		
Cover's Colossal. Standard sorts; large, green stalks.	05	10	25		
Palmetto. Very desirable, has bright green stalks	05	10	25		

## Beans

	(See Page 7)	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Dwarf or Bush, Green Podded Snap.	05	10	40	
Black Valentine. Very early; resembles Round Pod Valentine.	05	10	40	
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Very prolific and tender; round pods.	05	15	45	
Early Six Weeks. An early, flat pod bean.	05	10	40	
Field's First Early. A very early, large, flat pod, heavy yielder.	10	15	50	
Green Stringless Green Pod. Round pod; resembles Burpee's, but later and larger.	05	15	45	
Refugee, or 1000 to 1. Late, heavy yielding, round pod variety.	05	10	40	
Round Pod Valentine. A splendid well known early variety.	05	15	45	

## Beans

	(See Page 8)	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Dwarf or Bush, Wax or Yellow Podded. Prolific, very early.	05	15	45	
Challenge Black Wax. Small round pod, good shelling or snap.	05	15	45	
Golden Wax. Medium size, flat pod of good quality.	05	15	50	
New Stringless Yellow Pod. Medium size, round, tender pods.	10	15	50	
Perfection Wax. Large, long, straight pod, prolific, late.	05	15	45	
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Early; large flat pod; does not rust.	05	15	45	
Pencil Pod Black Wax. Round pod for home use	05	10	40	

## Beans

	(See Page 8)	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Bush Varieties for Shell Beans.	15	25		
Wilson's Bush Lima (See Page 6).	05	10	40	
Burpee's Bush Lima. Good bean, but requires long season.	05	10	40	
Dreer's Bush Lima. Quality and yield good bush low and spreading.	05	10	35	
Dwarf Horticultural. Splendid shell bean.	05	10	40	
Fordhook Bush Lima. Best large-podded bush lima	05	10	40	
Henderson's Bush Lima. Very prolific, small bean	05	10	40	
Prolific Tree. A good yielding field bean.	05	10	40	
Red Kidney. Used extensively as shell bean.	05	10	40	
White Kidney. Similar to above but has white seeds.	05	10	40	
White Wonder. An improvement on the old navy field bean.	05	10	40	
Tepary. Dry weather navy bean.	05	10	40	

## Pole Beans

	(See Page 9)	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Green Podded.	05	10	40	
Cutshort or Cornhill. Short, straight pod, thrifty vine, late.	05	10	40	
Dutch Case Knife. Large-podded, white-seeded, prolific.	05	10	40	
Horticultural or Cranberry. Medium long pods; late.	05	10	40	
Improved Missouri Wonder. Early; heavy yielder, splendid quality.	10	15	45	
Kentucky Wonder. Long, fleshy pod; early.	05	15	45	
Lazy Wife. Too late to be of much value except in the south.	05	10	40	
White Creaseback. Small pod, prolific, late.	05	10	40	
White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder. Medium large pod, fair yielder, early.	05	10	40	

## Pole Beans

	(See Page 9)	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Wax Podded.	05	10	40	
Golden Cluster Wax. Medium early, flat pods	10	15	50	
Kentucky Wonder Wax. Pods long and broad. Quality fine; early.	10	15	50	

## Pole Limas

	(See Page 9)	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Extra Early Lima. Small; yields enormously; earliest pole lima.	05	10	40	
King Lima. Large, of high quality, rather late	05	10	40	
Seibert's Early Lima. Some earlier than King Lima; of high quality.	05	10	40	

## Beets

	(See Page 10)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	lb.
For Table Use.	05	15	45		
Blood Turnip. Main crop; roots slightly flattened	05	15	45		
Crimson Globe. Smooth, globe-shaped, medium early	10	20	55		
Crosby's Egyptian. Early, smooth, flattened, globe-shaped, bright red.	05	15	45		
Detroit Dark Red. Early, dark red, round, smooth	10	20	55		
Eclipse (Special Strain). Early, bright red, globe-shaped, good size.	10	20	55		
Extra Early Flat Egyptian. Very early, small tops.	05	10	35		
Long Blood. Late; flesh dark red.	05	15	45		

## Beets

	(See Page 10)	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
For Stock Use.	05	20	75	
Giant Feeding Sugar. Rich in protein and sugar; good size.	05	20	75	
Golden Tankard Mangel. Medium size, easily harvested	05	20	75	
Klein Wanzleben. Sugar beet, white flesh. Short crop	10	25	85	
Mammoth Long Red Mangel. Yields enormously, large and long.	10	25	85	
Giant Sludstrup. Very high feeding value; yields well.	05	20	75	
Lane's Imperial Sugar. Good substitute for Klein's Wanzleben.	05	20	75	

## Carrots

	(See Page 18)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	lb.
Chantenay. Early and tender, medium size, stump root	05	20	50		
Danver's Half Long. Follows Chantenay, yields well, good quality.	10	25	60		
Long Orange. Late, flesh very tender, small core	05	20	50		
Oxheart. Short, stump root, good quality, early	10	25	60		
White Belgian. Long, pointed root; for stock	05	15	40		
White Vosges. Large, late stock carrot; half long	05	15	40		
Yellow Belgian. Like White Belgian, except in color	05	15	40		

## Celery

	(See Page 17)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	lb.
American Grown	05	40			
Giant Pascal. Large, late variety, good keeper.	05	40			
Golden Self-Bleaching. Creamy white, easy to bleach	10	75			
White Plume. Very tender and of delicate flavor.	10	50			

## Cabbage

	(See Page 13)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	lb.
Early and Second Early.	10	40	1.35		
All Head Early. Large, flat heads, full in center, second early	10	40	1.35		
All Seasons. Mid-summer or late, flat head	05	35	1.15		
Charleston or Large Wakefield. Follows Jersey Wakefield, pointed heads.	05	40	1.35		
Copenhagen Market. Early, medium large, round heads.	10	45			
Danish Summer Ballhead. Very hard, round heads.	10	45	1.55		

# Condensed Postpaid Price List of Garden Seeds (Continued)

## Cabbage (Continued)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Early Flat Dutch. Midseason, very flat.	.05	35	1.15
Early Jersey Wakefield. Extreme early, pointed heads	.10	45	1.55
Early Spring. Very early, round, flat heads	.05	35	1.15
Clory of Enkhuizen. Medium early, globe-shaped head	.10	45	1.55
Early Winningstat. Medium early, pointed heads	.05	35	1.15
Henderson's Early Summer. Flat head, medium size	.05	40	1.35
Norseman. Early round heads, very uniform. The best early cabbage grown.	.15	1.00	4.00

(See Page 14)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Late or Main Crop.			
Autumn King. Very large, late, flat heads, good keeper	.05	35	1.10
Cornbelt. Large, solid, flat heads, good keeper	.10	50	1.80
Giant Drumhead. Very late, of immense size; heads rather loose	.05	35	1.10
Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Hard heading variety; does well north	.10	50	1.80
Large American Drumhead. Large, late, flat head	.05	35	1.10
Mammoth Red Rock. Splendid for pickles and cold slaw	.05	45	1.50
Premium Flat Dutch. A large, solid, flat head, good keeper	.05	45	1.50
Savoy. Leaves very much crumpled and twisted	.05	45	1.50
Succession. Midseason or late; rounding flat head	.05	45	1.50
Surehead. Large, flat head, good yielder and good quality	.10	45	1.50
Volga. Large, round head sweet and tender	.10	45	1.50

## Cauliflower

(See Page 16)

	Pkt.	¼Oz.	Oz.
Danish Crown.			
Dry Weather (Copenhagen). Heads good size and compact	.20	85	3.00
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt. Long growing, medium sized head	.10	65	2.25
Snowball. Early, good size, reliable	.15	75	2.50
Danish Perfection. Early, compact, good size, and easily bleached	.15	75	2.50

## Cucumbers

(See Page 19)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Chicago Pickle. Medium short, pickling variety	.10	20	50
Cool and Crisp. Early strain of White Spine	.05	10	35
Davis' Perfect. Beautiful long, green slicer	.05	15	40
Early Cluster. Medium short, good early slicer	.10	20	50
Early Cyclone. Earliest of all, rather small	.05	10	35
Early Russian. Very early and short, good pickle	.05	15	40
Emerald. Large, late slicing, always green	.05	15	40
Evergreen. Medium size, good all purpose variety	.10	20	50
Everbearing. Rather short. Early Russian superior	.05	10	35
Goliath. A very large, late variety	.05	15	40
Henderson's Perfected White Spine. Medium early, prolific, fine slicer	.05	15	40
Long Green. Large, long slicing. Mighty fine	.10	20	50
New Twentieth Century. Long, dark green slicer	.05	15	40
White Pearl. Medium size, good for slicing	.05	15	40
White Spine. Medium long slicer. Good cropper	.05	15	40

## Lettuce

(See Page 20)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Big Boston. Large, butter head, good shipper	.05	15	40
Black Seeded Simpson. Large, early, loose head	.10	20	50
Bronze Head. High quality	.05	15	40
California Cream Butter. Smooth leaf and small head; fine quality	.10	20	50
Grand Rapids. Good forcing, bunching variety. Very pretty	.05	15	40
Hanson. Cabbage head type; good summer variety	.10	20	50
Iceberg. Crisp head variety; very large	.05	15	40
May King. Very early, butterhead type	.10	20	50
New York or Wonderful. Dark green, solid head	.05	15	40
Prizehead. Reddish brown leaves. Quality fine, bunching	.05	15	40
White Heart Cos. Elongated head, medium size	.05	15	40

## Egg Plant

(See Page 17)

	Pkt.	Oz.
Black Beauty. Earliest large variety; rich glossy skin	.10	45
Early Long Purple. Small, but early	.05	35
New York Purple. Good size, pear shape; very popular	.10	45

## Peppers

(See Page 53)

	Pkt.	Oz.
Hot.		
Bouquet. Very small, grows in clusters; red hot	.05	40
Cayenne. Long, hot pepper	.10	45
Red Chili. Used extensively in south for chili sauce	.05	40
Red Cluster. About an inch long, grows in clusters	.05	40

## Peppers

(See Page 53)

	Pkt.	Oz.
Sweet or Mango.		
Chinese Giant. Largest of all mangoes; late	.15	75
Golden Queen. Medium-sized yellow, early	.05	40
Large Bullnose. Medium-sized early, red mango	.05	40
Spanish Pimiento. The genuine variety	.05	40
Ruby King. Larger and thicker meat than the above	.10	50
Sweet Neapolitan. Very early, medium-sized; prolific	.05	40
Ruby Giant. In size between Ruby King and Chinese Giant	.10	50

## Onions

(See Page 32)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Australian. Brown. Stands dry weather well. Flat	.05	20	70
Barletta. Standard white pickler. Crop failure			
Giant Brizetaker. A very large, mild onion, yellow	.10	35	1.25
Globe Red Wethersfield. Globe strain of Red Wethersfield	.10	30	1.10
Large Red Globe. Rich red in color and a heavy yielder	.10	30	1.10
Mountain Danvers. Extremely early, slightly flattened globe shape	.15	50	1.75
New Queen. Rather small, early white onion	.05	40	1.25
Ohio Yellow Globe. Very uniform; standard in the east	.10	30	1.10
Red Wethersfield. Standard flat variety, heavy yielder	.10	30	1.10
Silver King	.05	40	1.25
Silver Skin or White Portugal. Early, medium size. Good for early use	.05	40	1.25
Southport White Globe. Large and late, good keeper	.05	40	1.25
Yellow Danvers Flat. Very good yielder and keeper	.05	25	90
Yellow Globe Danvers. Runs very uniform in size and shape	.10	30	1.10
Yellow Strasburg. Good variety to grow sets from	.05	25	90

## Onion Sets

(See Page 36)

	½lb.	1lb.	3lb.
Red, yellow and white bottom and English multipliers. Any variety, by mail postpaid	15	25	66

## Parsnips

(See Page 53)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Hollow Crown. Large, long, heavy yielder	.05	15	35
Improved Half Long. Much like above, but some shorter	.05	15	35

## Peanuts

(See Page 43)

	¼ Pt.	Pt.	Qt.
Early Northern. Small, early variety, prolific	.10	25	45
Jumbo. Larger and some later than above	.10	25	45

## Peas

(See Page 37)

	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Smooth Early			
Alaska. Best extreme early	.05	15	45
Fillbasket. Long, fat pod, heavy yielder; follows Alaska and Improved Extra Early	.05	15	45
Improved Extra Early. Good yielder, well-filled pods	.05	10	35

## Peas

(See Page 37)

	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Wrinkled Early.			
American Wonder. Very dwarf, high quality, early	.05	15	45
Gradus. High quality, medium tall, large pod	.05	15	45
Laxtonian. Very large, well filled pods; highest quality, fine. Very dwarf	.05	15	45
Little Marvel. Very high quality; good cropper. Dwarf	.05	15	45



# Condensed Postpaid Price List of Garden Seeds (Continued)

## Peas (Continued)

	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Nott's Excelsior. Similar to American Wonder	.05	15	45
Premium Gem. (Little Gem). Dwarf, medium sized pod; prolific	.05	10	35
Thomas Laxton. Very much like Gradus	.05	15	45

## Peas

	(See Page 39)	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Main Crop		.05	10	35
Advancer. Dwarf, medium-sized pod, main crop		.05	15	45
Bliss Everbearing. Dwarf, strong grower, main crop		.05	10	35
Champion of England. Very late, should be staked		.05	15	45
Dwarf Champion. Good quality, prolific, dwarf		.05	15	45
Dwarf Gray Sugar. To be used like snap		.05	15	45
English Early. Dwarf, vigorous grower, large pods, of high quality		.05	15	45
English Second Early. Very dwarf, large pods, fine		.05	15	45
English Main Crop. High quality; lots of large pods		.05	15	45
Horsford's Market Garden. Dwarf, medium-sized pod, hardy vines		.05	10	35
Marrowfat. Very late, tall, smooth seed		.05	15	45
Stratagem. Large pods, high quality, late		.05	15	45
Telephone. Very large pods, should be staked		.05	15	45
Alderman. Like Telephone, but better		.05	15	45

## Popcorn

	(See Page 43)	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Baby Golden. Very small, yellow		.05	10	30
Little Giant. Small, white		.05	10	30
Queen's Golden. Large yellow variety		.05	10	30
Monarch White Rice. Sharp-pointed grain; very popular		.05	10	30

## Pumpkins

	(See Page 40)	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Big Tom. Large, heavy yielding field pumpkin		.05	10	30
Buff Pie. Large, flat, good for pies or stock		.05	15	40
Large Cheese. Standard canning, good for stock		.05	10	30
Straw Sugar. High quality pie pumpkin		.05	15	40
Yankee Field. Large red cow pumpkin		.05	10	25

## Radishes

	(See Page 45)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Early Round Varieties		.10	20	50
Crimson Giant. Grows large and remains tender and sweet		.10	20	50
Crimson Marble. Slightly flattened, globe-shaped; uniform		.05	15	40
Early Round Dark Red. Very early, mild and sweet		.10	20	50
Early Scarlet Globe. Bright red, core quick		.05	15	40
Early Bird. Similar to above		.05	15	40
French Breakfast. Very early; gets pithy quick		.05	15	40
Giant Butter. An improved Crimson Giant		.05	15	40
Rapid Red. Bright round red. Extremely early. Good forcing		.05	15	40
Round White. Best round white variety		.05	15	40
Scarlet Turnip White Tip. A very pretty early round radish		.05	15	40
Sparkler. Special strain of the above		.10	20	50

## Radishes

	(See Page 45)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Half Long and Long Varieties		.05	10	30
Charlier. Long, light red, good quality		.05	10	30
French Forcing or Paris Beauty. Half long, bright scarlet, very early		.05	10	30
Iceberg. Very early, crisp, sweet, medium, long, white		.10	20	50
Lady Finger. A long white. Main crop		.05	10	30
Long Brightest Scarlet. Intense bright scarlet		.05	10	30
Long Scarlet. Large, medium, late, good variety		.05	10	30
Strasbourg. Large, half long white, good summer radish		.05	10	30
All Seasons. All of the above and more in mixture		.05	10	30

## Radishes

	(See Page 45)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
For Winter Use		.05	10	30
Chinese Rose Winter. Standard for winter use		.05	10	30
Chinese White Winter or Mikado. Very large; similar to above		.05	10	30
Japanese Radish (Sakurajima). An extremely large white winter radish		.10	30	

## Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

	(See Page 17)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island		.10	20	65

## Squash

	(See Page 41)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Banana. Long, thick flesh, finest quality, good keeper		.10	20	65
Blue Hubbard. Large, late, good quality, does not keep well		.05	10	30
Boston Marrow. Soft-shelled, Hubbard		.05	10	30
Cushaw or Crookneck. Old-fashioned variety, very popular		.10	15	35
Delicious. Medium size, high quality, winter squash		.05	15	35
Early Golden Bush Scallop. To be used while green, flat		.05	10	30
Exhibition Collection. A mixture of squashes and pumpkins		.15	40	
Fordhook. Small; fine for baking		.05	15	35
Golden Hubbard. Fine quality; not a long keeper		.05	15	35
Old-fashioned Hubbard (Smooth). Very hard shell, light gray, fine keeper		.10	20	50
Genuine Hubbard (warted). Larger than above, good keeper, high quality		.10	20	50
Mammoth White Bush Scallop. Very early, to be used while green		.05	15	35
Mammoth or Hundred Weight. Very large, good for stock		.05	15	35
Pattypan or Cymelon. White, flat scalloped edge		.05	15	35
Sibley or Pike's Peak. Medium-sized, good quality, keeps well		.10	15	35
Summer Bush or Crookneck. A yellow, warty, crooked-neck squash		.05	15	35

## Sweet Corn

	(See Page 46)	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Peep O'Day. Extremely early, but small		.05	10	35
White Mexican (Stout City). Best real early sweet corn		.10	15	45
Adam's Extra Early. Not a sweet corn; early and hardy		.05	10	30
First of All. Early, dry corn, pink, good quality		.05	10	30
Early Minnesota. A large, early 8-rowed		.05	10	30
Golden Bantam. High quality; yellow at roasting ear stage		.05	15	45
Early Champion. Midseason, large ear, good yielder		.05	15	45
Early Evergreen. High quality, midseason too late		.05	10	35
Black Mexican. Medium late, shallow grained, fair quality		.05	10	30
Early Mayflower. Extremely early, good quality		.05	15	45
White Cory. Standard early variety		.05	10	30
White Mexican (Home-grown). Later and larger than regular strain		.05	15	45
Zig Zag Evergreen. Good quality, medium-sized ear		.05	10	30
White Evergreen. Large, deep-grained, very juicy and sweet		.05	10	35
Stowell's Evergreen. Rank growing, large eared, late		.05	10	35
Country Gentleman. Small ear, high quality, deep grain		.05	15	45

## Tomatoes

	(See Page 49)	
Varities are arranged as near as possible in order of ripening.		

	(See Page 48)	Pkt.	Oz.
Redhead			
Field's Early June. Good size, smooth, solid red, productive, few seeds		.10	75
Pink Early June. Smooth, medium-sized, compact bush, good bearer		.10	75
Earliana. Standard early red		.10	35
June Pink. Very early, somewhat rough		.05	35
Bonny Best. Good size, fairly early, red fruit		.10	35
Dwarf Champion. Early pink tree tomato		.05	35
Chalk's Early Jewel. Strong grower, smooth red tomato		.10	45
Acme. Second early, pink tomato; good shipper		.05	35
Golden Beauty. Main crop, yellow variety		.10	35
Beauty. Main crop, pink, large, good canner		.05	35
Mississippi Girl. Large, smooth, bright red		.10	75
New Stone. Good size, solid, bright red; good canner		.05	35
Matchless. Large, smooth, dark red		.05	35
Livingston's Globe. Medium size, pink, high quality		.10	45
Ponderosa. Solid and meaty, very large, pink		.15	50
Shenandoah. An improved strain of Ponderosa		.10	75
Yellow Pear. Standard preserving tomato		.05	45
Yellow Ponderosa		.15	50

# Condensed Postpaid Price List of Garden Seeds (Continued)

## Turnips

	(See Page 54)	Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb.
Amber Globe. Yellow-fleshed, main crop.	05	10 35
Cowhorn. Long, white stock turnip.	05	10 35
Extra Early Milan Extra early, purple top	10	20 60
turnip		
Early White Milan. Very early, white, flat	10	20 60
turnip		
Early Snowball. Name describes it.	05	20 50
Purple Top Strap Leaf. Large, flat; for	05	20 50
late planting		
Purple Top Globe. Similar to above, but	05	20 50
globe-shaped		
Rutabaga or German Sweet. Yellow flesh,	05	20 50
small tops		
Seven Top Turnip. For greens	05	10 35
White Globe. Large, late, sweet turnip.	05	10 35

## Muskmelons

	(See Page 24)	Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb.
Banana. Long, yellow melon, fair quality.	10	25 75
Bay View. Long, oblong, green-fleshed	05	15 50
melon		
Burrell's Gem. (Extra fine) pink meated,	05	15 50
Rocky Ford		
California Cream Cantaloupe. Large, old	05	15 50
fashioned, yellow variety		
Emerald Gem. Medium sized, salmon-	05	15 50
fleshed, fine quality		
Extra Early Hackensack. Said to be ten	05	15 50
days earlier than Hackensack		
Field's Daisy. Yellow fleshed highest quality.	15	35 90
Green Meated Nutmeg. Medium-sized melon,	10	25 75
good quality		
Greeley Wonder	10	25 85
Hackensack. Large, round melon, green	05	15 50
fleshed		
Improved Rocky Ford. Southern type.	05	15 50
Larger than Standard		
Long Island Beauty. An improved Hacken-	05	15 50
sack		
Netted Osage. Salmon-fleshed, very uniform.	05	15 50
Osage. Thick, yellow flesh, fine quality.	05	15 50
Perfection. Large, fine, yellow-fleshed	10	25 75
melon		
Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. Small, well	05	15 50
netted, green-fleshed, good shipper.		
Rocky Ford-Pollock Strain. Special selection	05	15 50
of Rocky Ford. Rocky Ford Standard.		
Salmon-Fleshed Rocky Ford. High quality,	10	25 75
good shipper		
Standard Rocky Ford. Best strain grown in	10	25 75
Rocky Ford district.		

## Watermelons

	(See Page 27)	Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb.
Alabama Sweets. Long, striped melon, good	05	10 25
shipper		
Angel Kiss Long, grey-colored melon.	05	15 40
Cole's Early. Small, early, round, striped	05	10 30
melon		
Florida Favorite. Medium-sized, long	05	15 40
striped melon		
Fordhook Early. Rather short and blocky,	05	10 30
solid red flesh		
Golden Honey. Best yellow-fleshed melon.	10	25 60
Halbert Honey. Long, dark green melon of	05	15 40
finest quality.		
Harris' Early. Like Cole's Early, but earlier.	05	10 30
Iceberg. An improved Kolb's Gem.	05	10 30
Ice Cream or Peerless. Medium early me-	05	15 40
dium sized, for home use		
Improved Kleckley. Selected strain. origi-	10	20 50
nated at Rocky Ford		
Kolb's Gem (Blue Gem). Nearly round,	05	10 30
thick rind, good shipper.		
Kleckley Sweets. Large, oblong, dark green	05	15 40
skin, thin rind, bright red flesh; ideal for		
home use		
Melvor's Wonderful Sugar. Long striped	05	15 40
melon, fine quality, good shipper.		
Monte Cristo. Similar to Kleckley.	05	15 40
Phiney's Early. Very early, small, fruit ob-	05	10 30
long and striped		
Princess. Small, individual-sized melon.	10	25 60
Halbert's Rubber Rind. High quality melon	10	20 50
that will stand handling.		
Sweetheart. Large, round, light green,	05	10 30
shipper		
Tom Watson. High quality, good shipper,	05	15 40
large		
Boys' Watermelon Collection. Large pkts.	10	

## Vegetables Used For Greens

	(See Page 55)	Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb.
Collards, Popular in the south	05	15
Kale. Dwarf; low growing; belongs to cab-		
bage family	05	25

	Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb.
Kale. Tall; stands 2 to 3 feet high; leaves	
curly	05 25
Mustard. Black. Very early. Goes to seed	
soon	05 15
Mustard. Chinese Broadleaved. Large, flat	
leaf, crumbled at edges.	05 15
Mustard. Chinese Curled. Resembles Ostrich	
Plume	05 15
Mustard. Ostrich Plume. Well named. Very	
pretty	05 15
Mustard. White. Grown for seed.	05 15
Mustard. Whitehook Fancy. Very finely	
curled	05 15
Spinach. Bloomsdale Savoy. Very early, good	
sized	10 20 50
Spinach. Giant Thick Leaf. Later than	
above and stands longer without going to	
seed	10 20 50
Swiss Chard Lucullus. Belongs to the best	
family. Large, fleshy leaf, good for sum-	
mer use	05 15 45

## Odds and Ends

Odds and Ends		(See Page 17)
		Pkt. Oz.
Chicory. Large rooted. A good substitute for coffee		.05 25
Citron. Red Seeded. Small, striped preserving melon		.05 15
Citron. Green Seeded. Round, light green.		.05 15
Endive or German Lettuce. Dark green leaves, curly.		.05 15
Garden Lemon or Vine Peach. Valuable for preserves		.10 30
Garlic. Tastes like onion, only more so. Per bush.	.5c, per lb.	50
Ground Cherry. Yellow. Old-fashioned yellow variety		.10 40
Kohl Rabi. White Vienna. Turnip-rooted cabbage		.10 55
Leek. Large Flag. Used for soups.		.05 20
Mushrooms. Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn. Per brick.		.50
3 bricks.		1.25
Okra. Mixed. Cook pods while young for soups		.05 10
Parsley. Moss Curled. Used for garnishing and seasoning		.05 20
Rhubarb or Pieplant.		.05 20
Sunflower. Mammoth Russian. Grown for chicken feed		½ Pt. 15 Pt. 25 Qt. 40
Tobacco. White Burley. Fine strain of this variety	per lb. 20c, 3 lbs.	50
Brussels, Sprouts.		.05 20

## Herbs

Herbs	(See Page 55)	Pkt.
Anise. Seeds have an agreeable, aromatic taste.		
Annual		05
Balm. For making balm tea. Perennial		10
Basil. Sweet. For flavoring soups, stews, etc. Annual.		05
Borage. Leaves used for flavoring. Annual.		05
Caraway. Seeds used for flavoring bread. Biennial.		10
Castor Oil Plant. Seeds are pressed to obtain oil.		
Annual		05
Coriander. Seeds used in confectionery. Annual.		05
Dill. Sown for dill pickles. Annual.		10
Oz.		25
Hoarhound. For seasoning and cough remedy. Perennial		10
Lavender. Used largely as a perfume. Perennial.		10
Marjoram. Sweet. Perennial.		05
Summer Savory. Used for seasoning. Annual.		10
Sage. Mammoth Broadleaf. For seasoning and medicinal purposes. Perennial.		10
Thyme. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. Perennial.		05
Wormwood. For seasoning and medicinal purposes. Perennial		05

## Collection of New Varieties

Seven New Varieties for 75c Postpaid.

	Pkt.
Cabbage, Norseman. Medium size, round solid and	
early	15
Muskmelon, Field's Daisy. Very high quality.	15
Onion, Mountain Danvers. Early, good keeper and	
heavy yielder	15
Beans, Wilson's Bush Lima. Early, large and yields	
well	15
Tomato, Redhead. Smooth, bright red and very	
early	15
Beet, Blood Red. Splendid main crop; deep red	
flesh	15
Popcorn, Baby Golden. Nothing better for popping	
Diminutive ear	10
The above list totals \$1.00 and we will send it	
postpaid for 75 cents.	



# War Garden Collections



Last year showed a remarkable increase in the number of people who made garden, and this season will, from present indications, show a bigger increase. These folks who are new at the business need a little help, both in the selection of varieties, and instructions for planting and growing.

These collections will solve the selection of varieties, and a booklet of gardening information, which we will furnish free if you will ask for it, will give you information for growing and planting.

I don't much care which way we sell this seed, whether in collections such as are listed here or from the retail price list in the center of the catalog. Our profits will be about the same either way. I have worked these collections up

for your convenience, and best of all they will make you a big saving on your garden seed bill, which I feel sure you will appreciate.

The varieties we use in them are all good standard varieties that you will find listed in this catalog, and the seed same as we use in any other packet.

These collections can not be broken, as they are up right now ready to be mailed to you. If you want something different, select it from the retail price list.

I don't know which one you will like best, but I am anxious to find out. My guess is you will all want to try Collection No. 1, whether you buy any other or not. Select the one that suits you best, as they are all good.

## Collection No. 1

### Novelty Collection No. 1. 75c Postpaid

- 1 Pkt. Cabbage, Norseman. Medium size, round solid and early.....15
- 1 Pkt. Muskmelon, Field's Daisy. Very high quality.....15
- 1 Pkt. Onion, Mountain Danvers. Early, good keeper and heavy yielder.....15
- 1 Pkt. Beans, Wilson's Bush Lima. Early, large and yields well.....15
- 1 Pkt. Tomato, Redhead. Smooth, bright red and very early.....15
- 1 Pkt. Beet, Blood Red. Splendid main crop; deep red flesh.....15
- 1 Pkt. Popcorn, Baby Golden. Nothing better for popping. Diminutive ear.....10

The above list totals \$1.00 and we will send it postpaid for 75 cents.

## Collection No. 2

### Mixture Collection No. 2. 60c Postpaid

You might call this one an All Season's Mixture, which it really is. We have sold it for a good many years and it is growing more popular each year.

**Radishes**—All Seasons' Mixture—A special mix of all the early and late radishes we list. It will furnish radishes for a month.

**Lettuce**—Six of the best varieties, early and late

**Table Beets**—Mixture of all varieties.

**Onions**—Big onions, little onions, red, white, yellow and brown. Enough seed to raise 10 bushels of onions,

**Watermelons**—Over 20 varieties. If you can't find melons to please you in this lot, you are hard to suit.

**Muskmelons**—12 different sorts—all good ones.

**Pumpkins**—All kinds, mostly pie pumpkins. This will plant a good-sized patch and make more pies than you can eat.

**Squashes**—Winter squashes of all known varieties. Contains Hubbard, Marrow, Cushaw and all the favorites.

**Carrots**—A mixture of five varieties. Long and short, early and late.

**Turnips**—Early and late, white, purple and yellow.

All the above, a full ounce of each, for 60c, postpaid. Ask for Collection No. 2.

## Collection No. 3

### Large Backyard Col. No. 3. \$1.25 Postpaid

This is a splendid collection for a large backyard garden. It contains all the important vegetables in moderate quantities and has been a good seller with us for a number of years.

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1-4lb Sweet Corn.....10     | 1 pkt. tomatoes.....05        |
| 1 pkt. Turnips.....05       | 2 ozs. Early Peas.....10      |
| 1 pkt. Early Cabbage.....10 | 2 ozs. Late Peas.....10       |
| 1 pkt. Late Cabbage.....10  | 2 ozs. Wax Beans.....10       |
| 1 pkt. Muskmelon.....05     | 2 ozs. Green Pod Beans.....10 |
| 1 pkt. Watermelon.....05    | 2 ozs. Pole Beans.....10      |
| 1 pkt. Cucumber.....05      | 1 oz. Lettuce.....15          |
| 1 oz. Early Radishes.....05 | 1 pkt. Salsify.....10         |
| 1 oz. Late Radishes.....05  | 1 pkt. Early Beets.....05     |
| 1 pkt. Onions.....10        | 1 pkt. Late Beets.....05      |
| 1 pkt. Carrots.....05       | 1 pkt. Early Squash.....05    |
| 1 pkt. Parsnips.....05      | 1 pkt. Late Squash.....10     |
| 1-4lb. Popcorn.....10       | 1 pkt. Pumpkin.....05         |

Total \$2.00. Special postpaid price \$1.25.

## Collection No. 4

### Small Backyard Col., No. 4. 70c Postpaid

Here is just about what you should use in a small backyard garden containing four or five square rods of ground. You can spade this ground up and make your garden before breakfast and after supper and not perform this unusual stunt more than one day each week. You can count your time spent in this garden worth a dollar an hour and not be far wrong.

1 pkt. Onions.....	.05	1 pkt. Parsnips.....	.05
1 " Beets.....	.10	1 " Turnips.....	.05
1 " Mustard.....	.05	1 " Lettuce.....	.05
1 " Tomato.....	.05	1-4lb. Peas.....	.10
1 " Carrots.....	.05	1 oz. Radish.....	.15
1-4lb. Bush Beans.....	.15	1 pkt. Cabbage.....	.05

Total 90c. Special postpaid price 70c.

## Collection No. 5

### Busy Man's Collection No. 5. \$1.00 Postpaid

For the busy man who has a limited amount of time for the garden and wants the staple vegetables only, this collection is good. It does not contain seed for the hot-bed as many prefer to buy plants instead of growing them. However, if you want seed for the hot-bed buy Collection No. 6, which is certainly a bargain.

¼ lb. Bush Beans.....	.15	1 pkt. Onions.....	.10
¼ " Lima.....	.10	¼ lb. Early Peas.....	.10
1 pkt. Table Beets.....	.10	¼ " Wrinkled Peas.....	.10
1 " Cantaloupes.....	.05	1 oz. Radish.....	.15
1 " Carrots.....	.05	¼ lb. Sweet Corn.....	.10
1 " Cucumbers.....	.05	1 pkt. Turnips.....	.05
1 " Lettuce.....	.05	1 " Spinach.....	.10

Total \$1.25. Special postpaid price \$1.00.

## Collection No. 6

### Hot-bed Collection No. 6. 50c Postpaid

A great many of our folks buy seed for the hot-bed early so that they can get it started and later on get the balance of their order. This is just what you need in such a case. It can be combined nicely with Collection No. 5. Sell a few plants and pay for your seed.

1 pkt. Celery.....	.10	1 pkt. Mango Peppers.....	.10
1 " Early Cabbage.....	.10	1 " Hot Peppers.....	.10
1 " Late Cabbage.....	.10	1 " Early Tomatoes.....	.10
1 " Cauliflower.....	.15	1 " Maincrop Tomato.....	.05
		1 pkt. Egg Plant.....	.10

Total 90c. Special postpaid price 50c.

## Collection No. 7

### Complete Garden Col., No. 7. \$2.60 Postpaid

This complete collection will furnish a good sized family with a steady supply of vegetables throughout the season. If there are some items you do not use you can give them to your neighbors and still be ahead as the discount is liberal. We have carefully selected varieties for a succession so you will have no trouble there. The qualities are also well balanced. This is the best collection on the list.

One quarter pound each bush snap beans, bush limas and pole beans.....	.40
One ounce table beets.....	.15
Packet of carrots.....	.05
Packet of celery.....	.10
Packet each of early and late cabbage.....	.20
Packet of Cauliflower.....	.15
Packet of all purpose cucumber.....	.05
Packet of lettuce.....	.05
Packet of a good mild variety of onion.....	.10
Packet of parsnips.....	.05
Succession of peas. Quarter pound each of 3 varieties.....	.40
Both hot and mango peppers.....	.20
A quarter pound of popcorn.....	.10
Succession of radishes, 3 varieties, a packet each.....	.15
Early and late squash, a packet each.....	.15
Succession of sweet corn, three varieties, quarter lb. each.....	.30
Early and a main crop tomato, a packet each.....	.15
Early and late turnip, a packet each.....	.15
Both watermelon and muskmelon, an ounce each.....	.25
A vegetable for greens which will be either mustard or spinach.....	.05

Total \$3.20. Special postpaid price \$2.60

## Collection No. 8

### Junior Collection No. 8. 30c Postpaid

This is our Junior or Banner Collection and is for boys and girls and also for middle aged and older people. It don't cost much but the seed used is just as good as the seed used in the other collections. It will plant what you might call a pocket sized garden and a pretty good sized pocket garden at that.

1 pkt. Beet.....	.05	1 pkt. Muskmelon.....	.05
1 pkt. Cabbage.....	.05	1 pkt. Tomato.....	.05
1 pkt. Lettuce.....	.05	1 pkt. Asters.....	.05
1 pkt. Onion.....	.05	1 pkt. Poppy.....	.05
1 pkt. Radish.....	.05	1 pkt. Sweet Peas.....	.05

Total 50c. Special postpaid price 30c

# Flower Seed Collection

## Collection No. 9.

### Annual Flower Collection No. 9, 65c.

Asters.....	.10	Petunia.....	.05
Calliopais.....	.05	Rose Moss.....	.10
Cypress Vine.....	.10	Salpiglossis.....	.05
Everlastings.....	.05	Sweet Alyssum.....	.10
Mignonette.....	.05	Sweet Peas.....	.10
Nasturtiums, Dwarf.....	.05	Touch-Me-Not.....	.10
Pansies.....	.10	Zinnia.....	.10

Total \$1.10. Special postpaid price 65c.

## Collection No. 10

### Col. of Annuals No. 10, 35c.

Candytuft.....	.10
Coxcomb.....	.05
Four O'Clock.....	.05
Marigold.....	.05
Morning Glory.....	.05
Poppy, Finest Mixed.....	.10
Touch-Me-Not.....	.10

Total 50c. Special price 35c

## Collection No. 11

### Perennial and Biennial Col. 35c

Canterberry Bells.....	.05
Columbine.....	.10
Coreopsis, Perennial.....	.10
Daisy.....	.10
Gaillardia.....	.10
Hollyhocks.....	.05
Pinks.....	.05

Total 50c. Special price 35c

HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY,

Shenandoah, Iowa



# Seed Corn Price List Page



## The Seed Corn Situation---Time to Get Busy

Never in all the years I have been in the seed business have I seen the seed corn situation in as bad shape as it is now.

Practically none of the new corn anywhere in Iowa or Nebraska will grow except what was hung up very early. The man who has a supply of good seed ears picked and hung in Sept. or early Oct. is mighty lucky, and also mighty scarce. And all of it will have to be single ear tested to make sure.

We have maybe 5,000 bu. of early hung corn ourselves, but that is only a drop in the bucket. We will single ear test this later, and offer it then.

We believe that the only salvation is the old corn, and it is pretty nearly all out of the country. There is a little of it, and what there is, is good seed. But there is not near enough to go around.

We have secured around here and in other parts of the state a number of lots of old corn and we are working them now.

We have managed to secure old seed in practically all of our varieties, not plenty but some, and while they last, can fill orders for them. First come first served.

This old corn is all good sound stuff, for everything would grow in the 1916 crop around here. We have worked it carefully, butted, tipped, and graded it, and it shows good test for us. It is sold subject to your own test and approval.

We also have some new corn (hung corn, hung early) in nearly all of our varieties. Only trouble is we do not have enough. This will all be single ear tested, which is the only safe plan this year.

*We do not consider the new corn any better than the old, if as good, but it costs us more to prepare it on account of the work and heavy loss of single ear testing, so we have to have more for it.*

All our corn is Iowa grown. Look out for southern corn this year.

Here are our seed corn prices, subject to being unsold on receipt of order, and subject to increase after Feb. 1st. Write for special prices after that date.

### Old Corn

1916 crop, high germination, shelled and graded, all varieties the same price, any amount,  
per bu., \$7.50

### New Corn

1917 crop, hung corn, single ear tested, either ear or shelled, all varieties the same price,  
per bu., \$10.00

### Ensilage Grade

Either old or new, same corn as the others, but second grade, all kinds, per bu., \$4.00

**LIST OF VARIETIES**—(Better name second choice) We can supply more or less of all these, some in old corn only, some in new corn only, and some in both. New corn can be had ear or shelled either, old mostly in shelled only, as ears shatter too badly.

#### Standard Large Mainseason Varieties

Reids Yellow Dent  
Iowa Silvermine  
Shenandoah Yellow  
Cornplanter  
Boone County White  
White Elephant  
Improved Calico

#### Early Corn (90 to 100 Day)

Shenandoah Special (large early yellow)  
Pride of the North (small early yellow)  
Northern Type Silvermine (medium early white)

Early Redcob White (medium early white)  
Red 90 Day (very early whitecap red)  
Silver King (very early white)

#### Ensilage or Fodder Grade, Ungraded

Mammoth White Ensilage (large and tall)  
Leaming Ensilage (medium yellow)  
Early Dent Fodder (90 day corn)  
Sweet Fodder Corn (low grade sweet corn)

**TERMS**—The prices are net f. o. b. here, cash with order, new white grain bags weighed in free, and are subject to being unsold on receipt of order in which case your money will be promptly refunded. The prices are the same for any amount, much or little. No discount for quantity order. We guarantee safe arrival and will ship either freight or express as you prefer.

**GUARANTEE**—This seed is all sold subject to your own test and approval as to quality and germination, and if not perfectly satisfactory to you on arrival and test, may be returned to us and your money will be refunded. I do not guarantee a crop or a stand. That part is up to you and the weather. You can have plenty of time to test and inspect, but when you begin to plant our guarantee ends.



# Wholesale Net Prices For January 1918

Good to Jan. 31, 1918 (Subject to stock unsold)

On Clover, Alfalfa and Other Grass and Field Seeds Which Fluctuate in Price

Address all orders to Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa

"From Iowa and proud of it."

**We Want Early Orders**—So we have made these prices very low considering present conditions and market. We have based them on what the stuff cost us' not on what it would cost us to replace it. We have got the seed in the house' bought right, and up to Jan. 31st (if it lasts that long) we will sell at these prices. When it is gone and we have to buy more at higher prices, you will have to pay more, providing you can get the seed at all. Better buy now while the buying is good.

Write for special quotations after Jan., or send your order and I will fill at lowest possible prices.

**Time Limit.** Note that these prices are good only till January 31, 1918, and if you do not buy in that time you should write for our new prices. We reserve the right to cancel these prices when stock on hand is sold.

**These prices are f. o. b. Shenandoah, customer to pay the freight.** If you want delivered prices we will make a special estimate for you on request.

**No extra charge for sacks.** All seeds are sold "sacks weighed in." Remember this when comparing prices. Prices are strictly net, spot cash, and no discount.

**Safe arrival guaranteed.** Clover and alfalfa seed are generally double sacked, and everything is well packed. We guarantee that all seeds will reach you in good order.

**Sold on approval.** These seeds are priced and sold with the understanding that if not found perfectly satisfactory they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded. You can be the judge of quality.

**Subject to inspection.** Any seeds (especially clover, alfalfa, and grass seed) purchased from us may be submitted to any State or National experiment station for test and inspection, and if they do not report the seed first class it may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded.

**One grade only.** We quote on one grade only, a high grade. We do not believe in low grades, and do not wish to encourage the use of them. Good seed is the cheapest in the long run.

**Reference.** First National Bank of Shenandoah, Iowa. **Free Samples.** We will gladly send free samples of any kind of seed quoted here.

**Subject to Sale.** All prices are subject to stock being unsold on receipt of order.

**Order Early.** When you are ready for the seed you will want it mighty quick. Better order early and have the seed ready. Freight blockades and delays sometimes make lots of trouble for us and for those who order late. Besides, prices are sure to advance as the planting time draws near.

## YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK

It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot, in any way, warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

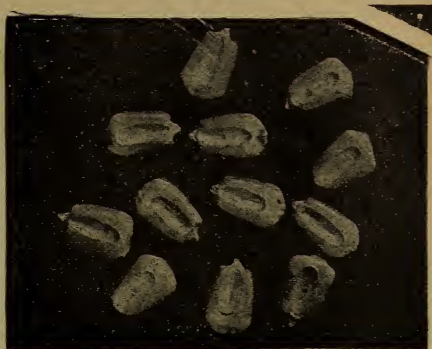
<b>Clover (60 lbs. per bu.)</b>	<b>Per bu.</b>	<b>Rape, Imported Dwarf Essex Variety, per lb.</b>	<b>.15</b>
Medium or Common Red	\$18.50	<b>Fodder Cane (50 lbs. per bu.)</b>	<b>Per bu.</b>
Mammoth Red	19.00	Amber type	\$2.50
Alsike	17.00	Orange type	2.50
White	Per lb. 60c	<b>Kaffir Corn (56 lbs. per bu.)</b>	<b>White for fodder 2.50</b>
Crimson	13.00	<b>Feterita</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>Timothy (45 lbs. per bu.)</b>		<b>Millet (50 lbs. per bu.)</b>	<b>German 2.00</b>
Home Grown	4.00	Fodder	1.85
<b>Timothy and Clover Mixed (45 lbs. per bu.)</b>		<b>Barley Beardless</b>	<b>2.50</b>
Timothy-Alsike Mixture	4.50	<b>Speltz</b>	<b>1.25</b>
Timothy-Red Clover Mixture	5.85	<b>Buckwheat, Japanese</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>Alfalfa (60 lbs. per bu.)</b>	<b>All non-irrigated Per bu.</b>	Silverhull	2.50
Kansas-Nebraska	14.00	<b>Winter Rye</b>	<b>2.50</b>
Kansas-Nebraska, poor but honest,	10.00	<b>Spring Wheat. Ask for Prices.</b>	
Dakota grown	15.00	<b>Stock Peas and Beans (60 lbs per bu.)</b>	
Montana grown	16.00	Cow Peas, Whipporwill	3.50
Grimm type (Dak. or Colo. grown)	Per lb. .50	Cow Peas, New Era	3.50
Baltic, Dakota grown	" " .50	Cow Peas Mixed	3.25
Liscomb, Montana grown	" " .40	Soy Beans, yellow	5.00
<b>Sweet Clover (60 lbs. per bu.)</b>	<b>Per lb.</b>	Soy Beans, black	5.00
White Biennial, Hulled, (Scarified)	.30	Canadian Field Peas	5.00
" " (Unhulled)	.20	<b>High Grade Sorghums, Kaffirs, Etc.</b>	<b>Per lb.</b>
Yellow " Hulled, (Scarified)	.25	Short Orange Syrup Cane	.10
Yellow, Annual	.10	Early Rose Syrup Cane	.10
<b>Blue Grass (14 lbs. per bu.)</b>	<b>Kentucky .28</b>	Wisconsin Amber Syrup Cane	.15
English	.20	White Kaffir (Pedigreed)	.10
Sudan Grass	.20	Broom Corn, Evergreen	.10
Orchard Grass	.28	" " Dwarf	.10
Brome Grass	.17	Milo Maize, Dwarf	.10
<b>Grass Seed Mixture, Permanent Meadow Mix</b>	<b>.13</b>	Shallu	.10
Permanent Pasture Mix	.13	<b>Vetch, Winter</b>	<b>Per lb. .22</b>
Lowland Pasture Mix	.13	" Spring	.12
Quick Action Hog Pasture	.06	<b>Red Top, Solid re-cleaned Seed</b>	<b>" " .18</b>
Lawn Grass Mixture	.30	Unhulled Seed	" " .10
Timothy-Alsike Mixture	.10	<b>Grass Seeder, The Cyclone</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>
Timothy-Red Clover Mixture	.18	" " Little Wonder	1'00

**These Are Wholesale Prices** Good for amounts of 10 pounds or over of a kind. Add 2c per lb. for amounts of 5 to 10 pounds. Add 5c per lb for amounts below 5 pounds.





Ungraded Seed Corn



Graded Seed Corn

## Which Would You Rather Have?

This picture, made from a photograph, gives the argument for graded seed corn better than I could give it in words. You have all seen the first kind, now I would like to have a chance to show you some of the last kind. I grade my shelled corn till it is as near as possible all one size, and I guarantee it to work perfectly in any corn planter.

All my seed corn is tested and subject to test. If not as represented, we trade back. I ship either ear or shelled. If you say so I will ship on approval.

I sell garden seed that will really grow and flower seeds that will bloom. Now, if you can't trade on that basis, there is no trade in you.

## The Seed Corn Business

I wish I could make you understand how we handle the seed corn business and how much pains we take to try and get the seed corn out in the very best possible way. The only real certain way to get you to understand it would be to have you come here and see for yourself. There would be no question about it then. I do not believe there was ever a man who came here looking for seed corn who went away without buying, if he really had any notion of buying. Lots of local farmers living near me come to me for their seed corn every year instead of saving their own. That will give you some idea of what the people think who absolutely know all about my business.

I wish you—everyone of you—could come here and go through the seed house yourself. I would be mighty glad to take the time to show you everything in the building. You would understand then what we are trying to do better than I can possibly tell you.

I have been in the seed corn business for a great many years, and I expect to sell seed corn for a great many years to come, and I know and you know that I couldn't stay in business unless I put out the right kind of seed. I am not foolish enough to think I could skin you on seed corn and get away with it. I know that as well as you do. I know that the only way to stay in the seed corn business is to put out a little better seed than anyone else in the business, and that is what I am trying to do, and that is what I am doing, too, I really believe.

I always like to have visitors at the seed house. I am proud of what I have to show. Every man

big or little, who comes around and is at all interested in seed corn, is shown everything we have in the seed corn line.

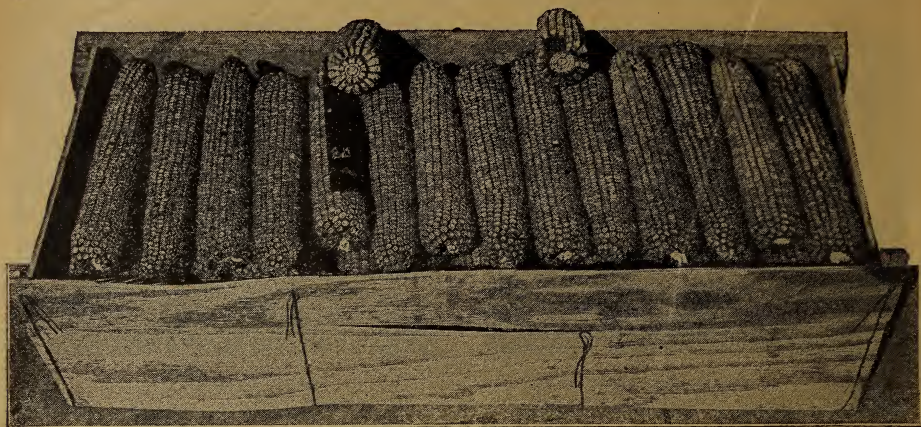
Prof. Holden—I guess you all know him—formerly of Ames, the most celebrated corn man in the world—was visiting here some time ago, and of course, I showed him all through the seed corn department. The big seed corn tester with its thousands of samples of seed corn testing at once, the two big graders and the five little graders sorting and grading corn, the big room full of girls handpicking the corn, and the big gang of men selecting, nubbing, shelling or packing the corn, in fact, the whole works.

He stood and looked it over and he said:

"Field, why don't you tell people about this in your catalog? Why don't you try and make them understand what you are doing? I wish every farmer in Iowa could go through here and see this as I have seen it. I had no idea any seed house in the country was handling seed corn like you are or taking so much pains with it."

Well, I have been trying to tell people about it, but somehow I can't make it seem real, as it would if you were here to see for yourself. You have heard men talk about seed corn before, lots of it was hot air and I sometimes can't blame you much for thinking all seed corn is of the same brand.

I am running a real, legitimate seed corn business, free from all get-rich-quick schemes, hot air, inflated prices, and exaggerated claims. If you approve of this kind of seed corn business, I would like to have your orders.



### A Crate of Our Iowa Type of Reid's Yellow Dent

I don't claim that all our corn is, as good as this, but this shows the type. Also I wanted to show you the kind of shipping crate we use. It is solid all the way around, so that the mice and the freight handlers can't get into it. It is fastened with wires, so there's no danger of it's coming apart. Generally, the corn is not as perfect on the butts and tips as that, however, for very often we will shell off part of the butt or tip, so we can see the cob and see what the grains look like and judge as to its germination and soundness.

## Ear Seed or Shelled Seed

You can take your choice. The corn is the same whichever way you get it. I was the first man in the seed business to push ear seed corn, and I probably have sold more of it than any other man in the business. I still offer it for sale, and it is here for you if you want it. I really believe, however, I can give you a better value in the graded shelled seed. The tendency in the last two or three years has been more and more toward turning out the very best possible grade of seed prepared all ready for the planter. We were the first firm to offer graded seed. This year in addition to the most rigid selection in the ear, the best possible mechanical grading, we are hand-picking our corn to remove any possible poor grains that may have escaped the grader.

This makes it easily possible for us to turn out a practically perfect grade of shelled seed. We test a sample of every lot of shelled corn and do not ship it unless it shows a satisfactory test. With the ear corn we make as careful a selection as possible, but leave the testing to you. With ear corn you have some waste, probably about twenty per cent. to the bushel, whereas the graded seed is all clear seed, with no waste whatever. Now I do

not wish to influence you in your choice of shelled or ear seed, and I am perfectly willing to sell it to you either way you want it but I tell you frankly that the graded seed is the best and nine-tenths of what we sell is this graded seed. It used to be that two-thirds of all we sold was ear corn, but now not one bushel in ten goes out in the ear. It is simply a case of better value the other way.

If you could get it in the ear and have it graded, too, it would be all right. But you can't have both, so you will simply have to take your choice. If you want ear seed corn, I am here to sell it to you, and it will be mighty fine corn, too, but no matter how good it is, it will never shell up just alike, best you can do. If you order it shelled, you get it graded, and when you come to plant, you will agree that it is a mighty nice way to have it. Any seed corn that is shipped you, if it doesn't look like you think it ought to, ship it back and I will refund every cent you paid. I sell it subject to your own test and approval. I will sell you corn that you will be proud to show your neighbors, either the seed or the crop. I will sell you seed either in the ear or shelled, and if you want every ear tested, I will do that for you.

### The Four Vital Points of Corn

There are four vital points on seed corn that I have always insisted on; and it will do no harm to sum them up here:

1. **Germination**—It must grow and grow well. No matter how good a variety it is, it will do you no good unless it will grow. We test all our seed corn and sell it subject to your own test and rejection.

2. **Grading**—It must be graded so it will run well in any planter. You can't get good seed otherwise. It takes special and expensive machinery and we are fitted so we can turn out mighty near perfect quality.

3. **Thoroughbred Types**—A man is always proud of corn that "shows breeding"—corn that looks alike in the pile. This can come only from special breeding and selection from year to year, and this is what we have been doing for you.

4. **Yield**—You want varieties that will give you big yields. This is the most important of all. What we all aim at is 100 bushels to the acre of shelled corn. Mighty few of us strike it, but we are working that way. In our seed business, we have always put yield ahead of fine points and have tried to send out varieties that will give the farmers big yields.

Now if these four main points on seed corn fit your ideas we shall be glad to have you try some of our seed corn.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



# Seed Corn For Your Locality

Some people think that because we are in Iowa and they are in some other part of the United States we cannot furnish them suitable seed corn for their climate. At first glance this would seem to be true and it would be true if we grew only a limited number of varieties especially suited to this soil and climate only.

But the fact of the matter is, we grow a wide range of varieties, something like thirty in fact, and we grow special varieties for special localities. The corn that does best right here is a big rough corn, requiring about 100 to 110 days' season, but we also grow for the northern trade, small, early corn, as early as 80 days and hardy enough to ripen anywhere in the Corn Belt; and we grow big, late varieties for the south, corn that will stand the hot summers and the drouthy falls of Oklahoma, Texas and Mississippi. No matter where you live nor what kind of soil you have, we can fix you out with corn that will be a help to you. We have made a special study of the varieties of corn and their value for different localities and we intend to give you the benefit of it.

## Iowa Seed Corn the Best

The seed corn grown here is generally better than what you would get in your own locality, because it is grown under ideal conditions. Iowa, and especially this southwestern part of Iowa, is the ideal corn country. The soil, the climate, the rainfall and everything in that line, tends to grow the largest possible crops of corn and to mature it to its best possible condition. Our soil is warm and slightly sandy, which forces a rapid growth on the corn and always dries it out perfectly.

The result is that the seed is vigorous, plump, hardy and full of life. The same variety grown under adverse conditions, for instance in a cold, clammy soil, would look entirely different and would not make nearly so good seed.

Pride of the North, for instance, is an excellent variety for southern Minnesota, but seed of it grown here in southwestern Iowa will make a much better crop in Minnesota than seed grown there. It is heavier, plumper seed, thoroughly matured and grows off quick and vigorous, and all through the season will be about a week ahead of the weaker devitalized seed grown under hard conditions and subjected to early frosts.

I have tested this matter by sending samples of corn by the thousands to every part of the United States. One year I sent out a set of ten varieties to over 10,000 farmers scattered over every state in the Union and I got reports back from thousands of them. The universal verdict was that the seed grew vigorous, and healthy, and strong and made a much better crop than home-grown seed, so you see this is not guess work with me. It is actual knowledge. If you don't believe it, try it on a small scale, say buy a bushel of corn from here and plant 7 to 8 acres with it, then compare that with what you grow from your own seed and you'll see the difference.

## Your Check is Good

Don't wait to get a draft or money order. Your check will suit just as well, if you have the money in the bank to back it up.

## The Choice of Variety

It is important, very important, that you choose the right variety. A great many failures are due to customers picking the variety they want instead of getting corn that is suited to their soil and climate. I propose to give you a few pointers that will help you in a general way. Of course I do not claim that any state will run alike all over, so you will have to take these notes in a general way.

Iowa. Practically all of these will be all right for the southern half of the state, and all you will have to decide will be whether you want an early or a late corn. In the northern part of the state the standard varieties, such as Silvermine, Shenandoah Yellow, Reid's Yellow Dent, and Boone County White are not safe for a main crop, but should be grown on a small scale with a view to selecting a type suitable to your climate. In a favorable year they will ripen all right and make an enormous crop, but in a short season they will get caught by frost. For an absolutely certain crop use medium early varieties, such as Pride of the North, Shenandoah Special and the early type of Silvermine. In the extreme northern part of the state use Extra Early White Dent, Red Ninety Day, Pride of the North, and Silver King.

South Dakota. In the southern part of the state, especially along the Missouri river, large varieties like Silvermine, Shenandoah Yellow, Reid's Yellow Dent, and White Elephant can be grown safely. For the north use the earlier sorts, such as Pride of the North, Extra Early White Dent, Shenandoah Special, Red Ninety Day and Silver King.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. It will be a good plan to plant small amounts of several large varieties of corn for experimental purposes and for fodder, but for a main crop take varieties like Shenandoah Special, Pride of the North, Silver King, and others still earlier.

North Dakota. Only the earliest varieties of corn will succeed in North Dakota. Plant the flint varieties and small amounts of the earliest Dent varieties.

Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. Only the earliest varieties of corn can be grown. Experiment with Silver King, Extra Early White Dent, Red Ninety Day, and the flint varieties.

Nebraska. In the southeastern part of the state all the standard Iowa varieties can be grown with good success, as conditions there are practically the same as in southwestern Iowa. In all the northern and western part of the state, however, the small varieties should be chosen and the farther north and west you go, the smaller corn you should choose. White Elephant has done uncommonly well as far west as Furnas county and some years even further than that.

Kansas. In the extreme western part of Kansas, owing to the high altitude and dry seasons, only the smaller, earlier varieties of corn should be grown. Red Ninety Day and the Extra Early White Dent have given good results in that part of the state. In the central and eastern part of the state the larger, later varieties should be grown. White Elephant, Boone County White, Cornplanter and Shenandoah Yellow seem to do especially well.

Missouri. Except in the thin soils of the Ozark region, the large rank-growing corn can be grown all over the state. Cornplanter, White Elephant, Boone County White, Reid's Yellow Dent and Shenandoah Yellow have all done remarkably well all over the state except in the mountain regions. In the thin soil of the Ozarks white corn seems to do better than yellow, and White Elephant and Silvermine planted rather than seem to give best results.

Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White seem to be especially suited to the rich, black soil of these states. In fact, this is the home of these two varieties. Cornplanter and White Elephant seem to do well except in the extreme northern part. The north tier of counties in Indiana and that part of Illinois lying north of Chicago earlier varieties of corn for main crop and should use Shenandoah Special and an early type of Silvermine.

## Which Variety Shall I Plant

I suppose we are asked this question a thousand times a year. It all depends on your soil and season. Don't get too late a corn. You want one that will ripen in your locality. If your soil is thin or old and worn, don't get a big, rough, heavy corn. The land won't carry it. On old or thin land I would advise Silvermine, on land a little better, White Elephant and on good strong land, Cornplanter and Shenandoah Yellow.



### This Shows How We Make 100 Per Cent Seed Corn. Corn Handled This Way Can't Help Growing

This picture will give you a good idea of how we are making sure of good seed corn this fall. That's the only sure way. Hang it up and get it dried out before it freezes. We have had a gang of men at work at it since September and we have thousands of bushels of seed hung up. All big, fine, sound ears, too. And they will all grow. You couldn't kill 'em with a club. It takes money and work and storage room and nerve to do it on the scale we have been doing it this fall, but when it's done, you've got something.

## Plenty of Good Seed Corn in Iowa

We always did and always will have the edge over the rest of the state and the rest of the world on corn, and especially seed corn. It's partly in the soil, which is warm and rich and loose, and a little sandy, and ripens corn to perfection. And partly because we're pretty good farmers here, and partly because we grow the right kind of corn.

And maybe we're just naturally favored and lucky. Or maybe it's partly good luck and partly good management.

But anyway, we've got the goods. And we are willing to show you. We've got plenty of good, sound seed corn that will test 94 per cent, or better and we will ship it, either ear or shelled, and ship it subject to your own test and approval.

And if you want 100 per cent corn, we can give you "single ear tested," or as we call it, "certified" seed corn, tested 6 grains from each ear, and all six growing strong. That kind will cost you \$5 per bushel, but some people say it's worth it. You are the judge.

The regular grade of good, first-class seed, ear or shelled, 94 per cent, or better, sold on approval, will cost you less.

And if you don't like the looks of the corn you can ship it back and we pay the freight both ways. Now, if we can't trade on that basis, there's no trade in you.

### This is the Seed Corn For You

The seed corn grown here in Page County Iowa, is exactly the seed corn for you to use. It is grown near your latitude, in your kind of soil, and your kind of varieties. You know what to depend on. You are safe in planting it. Here is another thing: when you buy corn of me you know it was grown right here and not shipped in from away off somewhere in a different country and soil. Our corn is grown right here in these two counties, all except our extra early corn.

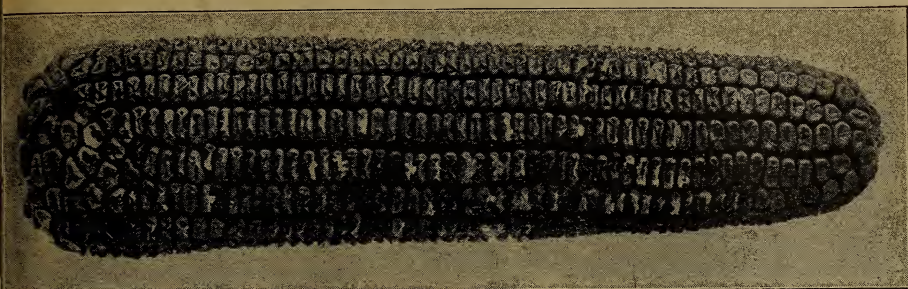
### Better Order Early

My advice would be to get your order in early, so you can get the corn and have plenty of time to test it. We have got plenty of seed, not much danger of running short, but I want you to get the seed in plenty of time to satisfy yourself that it is all O. K. Also I am secretly hoping that after you have tested it you will tell your neighbor about it in time so he can order some too. Also when you order early we have more time to tend to you and fuss around and get your order up in fine shape, just the way you and I want it.

So please order early.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.





## Shenandoah Yellow

Southwest Iowa, and especially the Nishna Valley, is acknowledged the greatest corn region in the United States, and here at Shenandoah has been developed a strain of yellow corn that has made lots of money for the growers, lots of fame for several seedsmen, and advertised Shenandoah to the farthestmost corners of the cornbelt. It has come to be known as the Shenandoah type. In view of these facts I have decided to call it simply the "Shenandoah Yellow." This tells the whole story.

While I do not claim it to be "90-day" corn, it is the earliest big corn grown; but little later than the 90-day type and considerably larger. If you want something for right, real early, this is not what you want, but if you want a good, big, heavy, deep-grained yellow corn that is strictly

thorough-bred and will outyield any other yellow you can get, and will ripen in any ordinary season as far north as Sioux City and further than that in most years, this is what you want. It has been worked up and perfected by degrees, always working toward a fixed type, till now we believe that we have the best and most distinct type of yellow corn to be found anywhere. It is the great main crop corn for the central part of the Cornbelt. Draw a line through Marshalltown, Iowa, Fremont, Nebraska and passing just south of Chicago, and you will have its northern limit of safety. Anywhere this side of that line south, it is the corn to grow. Its origin is uncertain, as it has been a fixed type here for a great many years back and is probably the result of intercrossing of choice varieties brought here by the settlers from Illinois and Indiana in the early seventies.

## Description

Ear medium to large-medium size. Should be ten inches long and seven to seven and a half in circumference. Mostly 18 rows, but sometimes 16 to 21. Good seed ears will weigh 14 to 16 ounces when thoroughly dry, with occasional specimens up to 18, and will shell out 86 per cent. to 88 per cent. Its small cob and deep grain make it weigh heavy and shell out uncommonly well. Cylindrical form and well-filled at the ends. Grains five-eighths to three-fourths inches deep and thickly packed. No waste space. Rough on top. Large germs. The rows run generally straight.

Stalk is of medium height, generally about 9 feet on good ground, very stout, especially below the ear, which is set at four feet from the ground, or a little more. It has a tendency to produce two good ears to the stalk. The stalks are thick jointed

and the leaves are noticeably close together, wide and deep green. It roots and seems to stand extremes of weather better than most varieties. In fact, it seems to be a true western type, always ready for whatever may come and never ready to give up.

I have always counted this my best yellow corn and with constant selection it is getting better every year. My crop this year is the finest I ever had. I have no hesitancy in saying that for all the central corn belt this is the best corn you can grow. It has the form, the color and the deep grain, and above all, the size and yield that will make the big crops. What we are after is the 100 bushels per acre, and this corn will come nearer to it, year after year, than any yellow corn I have ever seen.

## Drouth-Proof Corn

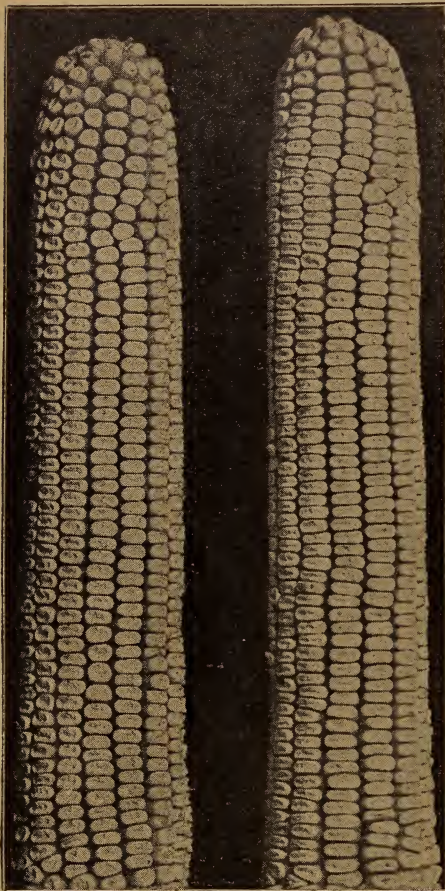
I don't suppose there is any such thing as a real, drouth-proof corn. If there were, Arizona and Nevada would be shipping out corn.

But we came pretty near having a test on it here in southwestern Iowa a few years ago. We didn't get any rain to speak of from June 20th till some time in September, and in spite of it we made a pretty good crop of Shenandoah Yellow, White Elephant and Cornplanter. We had lots of

it that made right at 60 bushels per acre, and that's going some for a year without rain.

Drouth-proof ability depends mostly on the vitality and strong constitution of the corn used, and that's where these varieties of mine shine. A dry, hard season is the true test of varieties of corn, and hundreds of my customers say they made from 10 to 25 bushels more per acre on account of my seed corn standing the dry weather.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



## White Elephant

### The Largest Corn Grown

This enormous white corn brought out by me a few years ago has proved to be the greatest winner in seed corn that has ever been sent out. I sold over 8,000 bushels of it last year and shipped it to practically every state in the Union that grows corn and I have had universally good reports from it. Even in New England it made a good crop. I have had hundreds of letters about it (maybe I can send you one from your locality if you wish), and not a kick in the lot. It has proved to be all that I claimed in size, appearance and yield, and a little earlier than I predicted. There is no corn any where near the size that is as early.

As early as Silvermine, it is nearly half longer and in fact, bigger than any white corn I have ever grown, except, possibly, the new "Cornplanter" corn. I won't swear that it will make 200 bushels to the acre, for I doubt if any corn ever did it, but

it will come nearer to it than any other corn will. It and the Cornplanter are a revolt against the tendency of the last few years to breed corn down too fine. The farmers in this part of the Corn Belt are getting tired of the little 8 or 9 inch ears with pretty tips and a little wee cob. What they want is a whacking big ear a foot long, with lots of corn on it, medium heavy cob and a big stalk. It is the same thing that the Poland China hog men have just been through.

### Description

A pure white corn of immense size and unusual length. Bulk of crop, if on good land, will run 11 to 13 inches, with occasional specimens 14 or even 15 inches long. The one in the illustration is about 14. Grain medium deep (five-eighth inch), very wide and thick. Chalky white on top, and clearer below. Germ very large. Not so rough top as Silvermine, but of the true "dent" type. Rows 14 or 16, straight and close together. Cob pure white and medium size. Shape, cylindrical with butt end slightly swelled. Notice in the picture. Season, about the same as Silvermine, say 100 days. Stalks about medium height and very heavy up to the ear, which is generally set at about five feet or a little less. Stands up uncommonly well, practically no down corn.

This corn originated with an old man a little farther down the valley and has been selected and bred to a certain type for 15 or 20 years. None of us could get any seed of it till four or five years ago. I have never seen or heard of any corn like it any where else and you will find it entirely distinct from other varieties.

Dozens of men who bought seed of this corn from me last winter have written me that they were having calls from their neighbors for all they had to spare for seed and that the only kick they had coming was that I did not induce them to buy more seed to start with. I honestly believe that this is the most profitable corn that can be found for the central Corn Belt. It is vigorous, healthy, a rank grower and an enormous yielder. Early enough to ripen easily, ears a foot long, no down corn and a corn that will always overran in weight, either ear or shelled. That kind of corn is good enough for me. How does it strike you? Remember, the shelled seed is graded so it will work in the drop edge planters perfectly. This is a mighty big thing when you come to think of it.

I have said just about all I know of this wonderful corn, and say, if those fellows down in New England make no kick about growing it in that rocky, rough ground and fickle climate of theirs, how in the mischief can you farmers out here in the Corn Belt knock, where you have the best corn in the world?

The White Elephant is not a show corn, and never will be. It is too large and too coarse to score well. It is not a pretty corn, except that "Handsome is as handsome does." But when it comes to bushels in the wagon box, its right there with the goods.

I have splendid reports on it from New York state, Michigan, South Dakota, Wyoming, Oregon, Arizona and Texas, as well as all the regular central and southern corn-growing states and about the best photograph I ever had of it was sent me from Rhode Island. Think of it! You couldn't get much farther away from home with Iowa corn.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



## "Cornplanter"

### Our Improved Boone County White Corn.

The demand in seed corn is for a big ear, moderately rough, and of fine quality. That is, it should show the deep grain, fine tips and butts, and other marks of good breeding. The trouble has been that when you got corn a foot long, it was coarse and inclined to be a short grain. If you got the deep grain and fine tips, the ear would be little.

In the new Cornplanter corn, I have just what we've all been looking for. I didn't originate it myself, but I had to admit it was better than anything I had, and you know that means a good deal. A few years ago it skinned us all at our corn show--farmers, seedsmen and all.

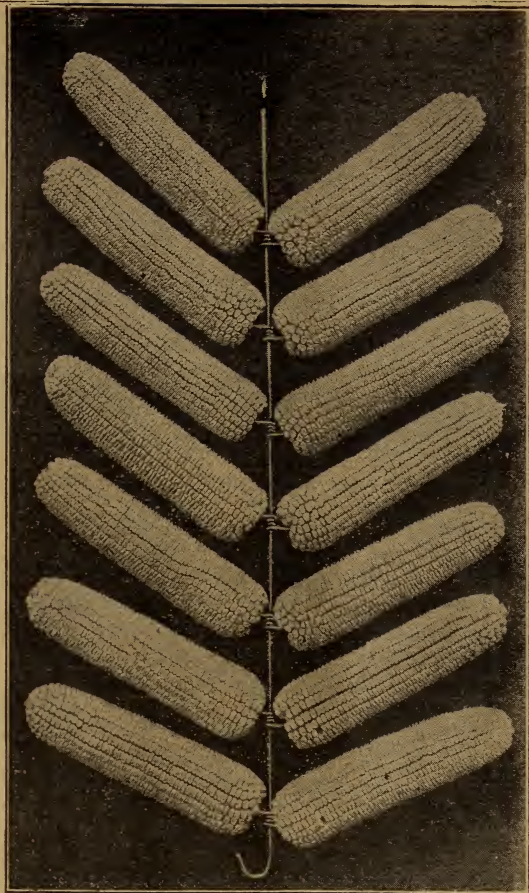
It does a body good to get well beaten sometimes. We got badly whipped and we thought we were well fixed on the white, but a farmer from the north part of the county came down with twenty-five ears of big, white corn that he entered in a free-for-all class, and we weren't in it for a tall. The prize was a new John Deer Avery corn planter and he got it. But I got that corn after the show and I have improved on what he had.

The corn was some he had grown from seed secured from a friend in Illinois, who had started with Boone County White. It resembles that corn more than any other, but is different in several ways.

After the show I bought the twenty-five ears and planted about two acres and a half with them. Owing to cut worms I got a poor stand, but I got about 200 bushels of the finest corn I ever saw. That is the start of what I offer now. I admit it is the best corn I have ever had on the place. It has the size, the form and the yield. The big, growthy type is there, and the quality, too. In the four years I have had it, I have improved it materially, and I don't believe many corn-growers can show the equal of it. I know no seedsmen can.

### Description

A pure white corn on a white cob. Not a red cob in the lot. Ears over average length. The original twenty-five averaged twelve inches long. In a good crop, a large amount of the ears will carry this length. Not slender like so much of the long corn but big in proportion. Very deep grain, not overly wide. Rows generally 20, sometimes 22 or 24, and occasionally 18. As perfect shape as Reid's Yellow Dent. That is the striking thing about it--big long ears, beautiful shape, perfect butts and tips, and deep grain. Grains fit very tightly together, showing square rather than rounded top. Stalk very strong and of medium height. Ears lap over but shanks are not long enough to blow off easily.

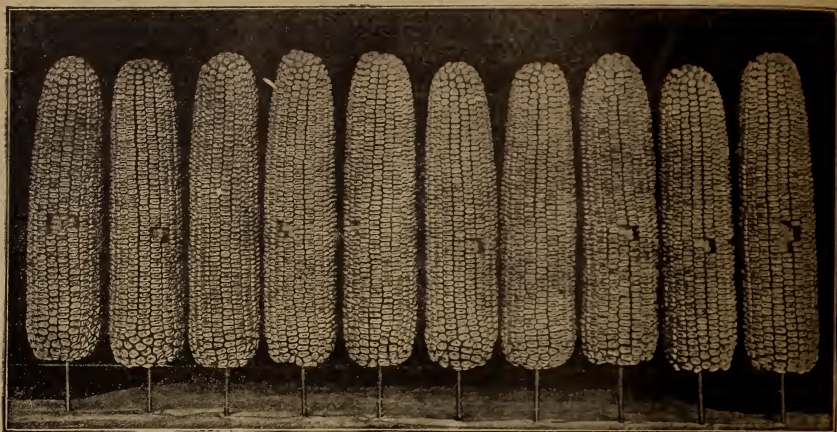


### A Good Bunch of Seed Ears

This shows our idea of the correct type for Cornplanter corn, but of course every farmer has his own idea as to the best type of corn and picks it to suit himself. These ears are not perfect--I never saw an ear of corn that was--but they are good ears just the same. This picture also shows how we hang up our seed corn on the Knox seed corn hangers. It is the best way to hang corn I have ever found and it just about insures 100 per cent. germination if you will pick your corn early enough.

Season about the same as Boone County White, or, say about 110 days. Ripens in plenty of time in this latitude and 100 miles north. Compared with other varieties it is about two inches longer than Boone--better shape, better grain and dries out better. Not so long as White Elephant, but rougher and larger around. No other white corn can compare with it, and I have tried pretty much all of them. In yield it is ahead of all others. There is no question about this. All who have seen it growing admit that, and they report it a neighborhood admiration.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



This picture shows what is supposed to be a perfect type of Boone County White, and is worth studying on that account. I don't want you to think though, that all my corn is as good as this—I wish it was; some day maybe it will be; I am working toward it.

## **Boone County White Corn**

This famous Illinois corn is, in my opinion, a better variety than Reid's Yellow Dent, but is not so well known. It is being grown to a considerable extent here now and is becoming quite popular.

It is a very large white corn, somewhat like Silvermine, larger and later. It is larger around than White Elephant, but not so long.

**Description.** Ear 10 to 11 inches long, cylindrical, 18 to 22 rows, generally 20. Grain very deep and rather rough. Well filled at both ends. Cobs always white and medium size. Very large and a heavy yielder. Season 110 to 120 days. Not safe for planting north of Des Moines, but for anywhere south of there it is a very valuable corn.

### **Imperial White--Red Cob**

This is a big, heavy, rank growing white corn with a red cob. Most corn breeders object to a red cob in white corn, but the fact remains that many farmers prefer it, and it often seems to do better than the white-cob white. This may be just a fancy, but there is certainly a strong sentiment in many places in favor of red-cob corn.

It is certainly a good corn any way, and I know you will like it. The ear is large, deep-grained, and medium in thickness. Stalks very heavy and stand up well. No down corn.

### **Iowa Silver Mine**

This is more generally grown throughout the corn belt and more widely and favorably known than any other white corn. It is a sure cropper, middling early, deep-grained, pure white and a good corn every way. On old, thin land it will make a better crop than any corn you could plant, as it

seems to be able to adapt itself to hard conditions. In fact, this is true of most white corn, but the Silvermine will come nearer to making a crop on thin land than any of them. On very rich land it has made some enormous yields, but I think that there the White Elephant would beat it. I have been selecting the Silvermine for several years with a view of getting the deepest possible grain and the highest possible shelling test. I have a strain now that I have not seen equaled anywhere. It is the true, rough-topped, deep-grained type that is so much sought for by most white corn men. Cobs very small and pure white. Rows generally 16, very straight, and very close together. Shape cylindrical. Stalk a little below average height, about 8 feet on the ground. Season 100 days. If you want a new start of the best type of Silvermine you ever saw, I've got it, and can supply you with either ear or shelled corn. The shelled seed is all graded so it will work in any planter. As I have a big supply of it I shall be pleased to quote special prices on large lots.

### **Johnson County White**

This corn originated in Johnson Co., Ind., and has won the grand sweepstakes prize at the national corn shows for the last three years. The corn is rougher and has a sharper taper than Boone Co. White. Rows are very straight and uniform. The stalk is rank with heavy joints and large broad leaves. Medium late maturing variety, requiring a growing season of 120 to 125 days. Mighty good corn and heavy yielder.

### **Your Check Is Good**

Don't wait to get a draft or money order. Your check will suit us just as well if you have the money in the bank to back it up.



## Shenandoah Special Corn

Best Second Early or Intermediate Yellow Corn

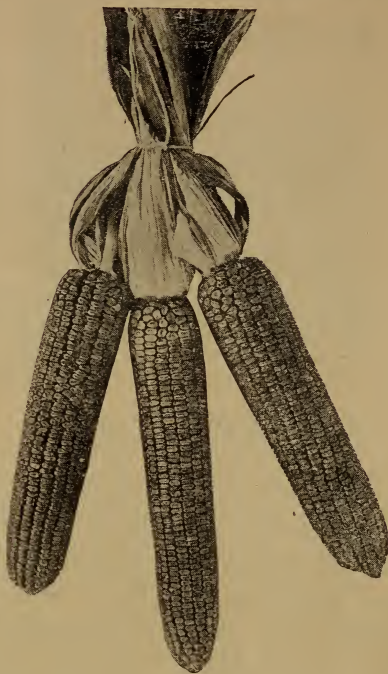
There has always been a call from my customers in the northern part of the state and in Minnesota and the Dakotas for an earlier strain of the Shenandoah Corn. The regular type would generally ripen for them, but they would occasionally get caught with an early frost and they wanted an earlier type of the same corn. We have been experimenting along that line for some time by selecting the earliest ears to ripen and planting them separately. These ears are generally smaller than the others and smoother, as you have probably noticed. By keeping this up for a number of years, keeping the best ears all the time and throwing out any that were at all shallow, we have at last succeeded in fixing a strain that is the earliest dent corn that I have ever seen and at the same time almost as large as the regular Shenandoah type and fully as deep grained. It is almost as early as Pride of the North and much larger. There are few, even of the big varieties, that are ahead of it in yield, and none can approach it in combined yield and earliness.

It is simply the Shenandoah Yellow about an inch shorter, an inch less in circumference and 10 days earlier. It is of the smooth or true "dent" type, instead of being rough like the parent and the grain is harder. Color, a deep yellow with a light cap. It is remarkably thoroughbred and uniform in appearance and comes "as like as two peas." It is no cross bred stuff. Grain is very deep and it weighs and shells out exceptionally well. The best specimen ears are about 9 inches long and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference. A little more tapering than the parent and smoother and harder. It should shell out about 88. Cob small and red. Stalk comparatively short. (about 8 feet), but sturdy and tough and rather wide and spreading in appearance. Stands up well. I have had fine reports on it from everywhere. In the past summer, it ripened nicely way up in Minnesota and the Dakotas. It was also very successful in the East and ripened there in many localities where it was thought that nothing but Flint corn could be grown. The Farm and Home published this report of its behavior on the paper's trial-grounds at Springfield, Mass.: "A rank-growing yellow dent, especially promising. Produced a large growth of fodder with big ears, which were well glazed and in the best condition to put in the silo at the time of cutting."

### The Perfect Bushel of Corn

Uncle Henry Wallace says: "The perfect bushel of corn is like the perfect family, or the perfect neighborhood—something very rare in this weak, erring world of ours. Go to your own crib and pick out a bushel of the best ears you can find and see how rare is the perfect ear, one that comes up to the standard in every way."

I've got some pretty good corn, but I don't want you to think it is all perfect ears. Just the same, I am sure you cannot get better corn anywhere at any price. I know the corn I sell.



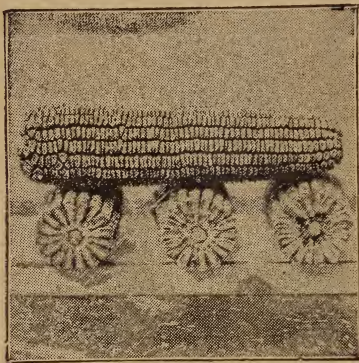
Shenandoah Special

### Reid's Yellow Dent

This is the best advertised corn in America and has won more prizes at corn shows than all other corn put together. It is remarkably uniform and thoroughbred, and if you want something that will make the prettiest corn you ever saw, the Reid is what you want. It was brought out first in Illinois and the growers there got it down to perfection, but they got it down almost too fine. They went in for fine tips, straight rows, small cob, etc., and gradually ran it down in vigor and size till the first that came in here was poor corn, according to our ideas, and at first I refused to offer it.

We started in, however, to work it over to our idea of good corn and now I am ready to offer a strain of Reid's that approaches the Iowa idea. It is rougher than the original Illinois type, bigger in every way, bigger stalks and more vigorous. The cob is larger, but not at the expense of depth of grain. It is still remarkably deep-grained, but we have increased the circumference of the ear.

It is mighty good corn. Color, deep yellow with a rather light cap. Grains very closely packed, butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Grains very deep and dented on top. Slightly rough. Season 110 days. If you have tried the Illinois type and found it a disappointment, I think this will suit you.



Pride of the North. Best 90-Day Yellow Corn

## Early Corn

I have a big sale every year on early varieties of corn for replanting. If there comes a cold, wet spell about the last of M.y. I am always covered up with orders for corn to replant with but I always prepare for it, and have a stock of early varieties on hand all shelled up, graded and ready to ship. Send along your orders by mail, telegraph, or telephone, and I will fix you out.

For the northern part of the corn belt the varieties given here are the ones for the main planting. They are all early, hardy varieties that will ripen easily as far north as corn can be grown at all.

### Pride of the North

(Yellow Ninety-Day)

A very desirable first-early dent corn, suitable for main crops as far north as St. Paul. It is remarkably thoroughbred and true to type. and the strain I offer is the best I have ever seen. It has been carefully selected here for several seasons and is much better than most of the Pride of the North. Color deep yellow, grains quite deep, with very small, bright red cob. Rows generally 14 or 16, grain rather narrow and inclined to be rough on top. It is generally about eight inches long, but as it almost always makes two ears to the stalk, it makes a good yield, often equal to the big varieties. It is very hardy and will stand cold weather.

### Red 90-Day or Early Bloody Butcher

This variety was brought here from Illinois the "grasshopper year" (1875), by farmers who had to replant their corn in June and July after the grasshoppers had eaten off the first planting.

In color, it is a deep cherry-red with white cap, cob small and pure white. Ears 8 to 9 inches long and rather slender, generally 14 rows. Stalk medium height and moderately heavy. Grains dented and sometimes rough. Remarkably thoroughbred and always comes true to type. It can be planted in this latitude as late as the middle of June and make a safe crop. Can be used as a main crop as far north as St. Paul.

### Flint Corn

(Yankee Corn)

For the extreme northern part of the New England States, and for all extra thin, cold land anywhere. It is earlier and harder, and will grow under most adverse conditions. Can supply either yellow or white or a cheaper grade of the same corn for fodder.

### Acclimated

### Seed Corn

On most of these early sorts I can supply Dakota or Wisconsin-grown seed for those who prefer it. The northern seed is apt to be a little earlier, but not so large and is always a shallower grain.



Flint Corn

### Improved Calico

The old-fashioned striped calico corn has always been popular as a feeding corn. Not strictly an early corn, but is generally earlier than the big standard varieties. The color is a combination of red and yellow striped.

### Silver King

The Best Extra Early White Corn

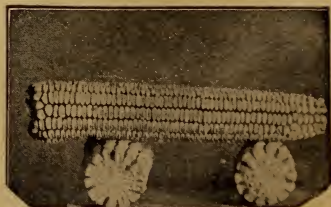
I believe that, all things considered, the best early white corn for main crop in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota and Southern Wisconsin and for early corn farther south is the Silver King, or as it is sometimes called, Wisconsin No. 7.

It is a very early variety and at the same time is of good medium size, deep-grained and a heavy yielder.

### Extra Early White Dent

(85-Day Corn.)

Very early white corn of the dent type, comparatively shallow grained, well dented, slightly rough, medium sized ears, generally 12 rows of grain, the earliest of all white dent corn.



Extra Early White Dent



## To The New Customer

Or at least I hope you will prove to be a customer. Of course I do not expect to get an order from everyone I send a catalog to, but I am one of those optimistic, hopeful sort of fellows who always look at the brightest side first.

So we will take it for granted that you will become one of my customers, for a trial trip anyway.

And now that you are accepted as "one of the family" I want you to "just reach and help yourself," as we say when we have company to dinner. Look all through the catalog, study it carefully---pictures and all and then give your order for what you want.

If you can't send me an order, write to me anyway, so I will know you are interested and want your name kept on the list. But I hope that you will send me an order; even if only a small one for trial. Besides being a grower of seed corn---good seed corn too---I am a market gardener and sell garden seeds of the kind that gardeners like to use. And that kind is good enough for anyone. And then I grow flowers, too. In fact, I can supply anything in the seed line and in a quality that I am proud to put my name on. Take an hour and read the catalog through and see what you think of it anyway.

Yours truly,

HENRY FIELD,





Shall I send you another of this years' catalogs, so you can pass the one you have on to some one else? . . . . .

## Your Page

This page is left for you to write. Whether you can send me an order or not, write me a letter anyway. It isn't fair for me to do all the talking. If we can't trade, let me know why. If anything you don't understand, don't be afraid to ask questions. If you want advice or directions about any special crop, let me know and maybe I can help you out.

HENRY FIELD.

Your name . . . . . Post Office . . . . . State . . . . .

Date . . . . .

# Give Away Your Catalog

I don't know of any better way you can do missionary work than to find someone who is not already a customer of mine and give them your catalog. I will send you another brand new one gladly and will be ever so much obliged to you besides. You know yourself there is nothing goes so far as a personal word of recommendation. You have lots of neighbors who have never heard of me and you have others who may have heard of me, but have never been specially interested. Now, a personal word of endorsement from you would go a long ways toward making them customers. I feel that you would be doing them a favor and I know you would be doing me one. If you have enjoyed my catalog and really feel that you ought to give a word of encouragement and help, this is the best way you can possibly do it. I get hundreds and hundreds of orders every year from people who tell me that they are using a catalog borrowed from one of my customers. An order here and an order there got in this way will soon amount up to a good big lot of orders. Every order helps. I am trying to give you all a good, fair, square deal in the seed business---a little better seeds and a little better treatment than you would get anywhere else. I want to spread the business and enlarge it just as much as I can. I am always wanting more customers. You can help by speaking to that neighbor of yours. I would do as much for you. Yours truly,

HENRY FIELD.





## Ensilage and Fodder Corn

There is a large and increasing demand not only in the east, but in the central west, for seed corn especially good for ensilage and fodder purposes. It must be corn that will make a creditable showing of grain. It is important too, that it stand up well against the wind, so that it may be easily harvested. Western seed corn is for this reason much preferable to the eastern or southern seed, as it is used to the prairie winds and will stand up well in the face of winds that would blow down any eastern corn. This showed very plainly in my trial grounds, both this year and last, as corn from eastern seed went down badly, while the seed from Iowa and other western states stood perfectly. I sold lots of corn last year to farmers in the eastern states, and this fall I wrote to a number of them asking how it stood up and how it succeeded in general. Almost without exception they replied that it stood far better than any other corn, making a better yield of fodder and grain.

**Mammoth White Ensilage**—A big, rank growing white corn, somewhat similar to White Elephant, but has been bred up with the idea of making an enormous crop of fodder. It makes big, coarse ears that ripen easily in this latitude. Grows about 12 feet high on good land.

**Leaming Ensilage**—This is a special type of the Leaming, very popular all over the east for fodder corn. It grows about ten feet high, very leafy, stalks stand up well and can be planted thicker than the big, white corn. Ears yellow, solid, fairly early and of good size. Always can be depended upon for a good yield of both fodder and grain.

**Fodder Flint Corn**—This is the principal corn grown in New England and in fact, all through the extreme northern edge of the Corn Belt. It is hard-

ier than the Dent corn and will stand more cold and ripen much earlier than any Dent corn.

**Early Dent Fodder Corn**—An Early Dent corn of medium height, ripening very early. Fine quality.

**Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn**—This is very much the same as the regular Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn, only not so carefully handled as the garden grade. It is of good germination, a vigorous, growthy type and good stuff in every way. It does not grow so large as field corn, but makes sweet fodder and can be planted very thick. It stools out much more than the field corn and the stalks being finer the stock will eat it up, stalks and all.

**Early Sweet Fodder Corn**—This is smaller than the Evergreen type of corn, but earlier, and is valuable for early feed. Specially valuable in the north, where extreme earliness is desired.

**Fodder Cane**—Many farmers use fodder cane and kaffir to mix with corn in silo. We can supply either one in good pure seed.

### Kaffir Corn

The great fodder crop of western Kansas and Nebraska, valuable for both fodder and grain. In regions so dry that corn cannot be grown at all, kaffir corn will make a yield of 30 or 40 bushels per acre of seed, equal to corn in feeding qualities, besides a large amount of first-class fodder—better than the best corn fodder and almost equal to cane. This grain is especially valuable for fowls, as it is a convenient size for feeding and seems to be just the right quality. It can be sown broadcast at 75 lbs. per acre, or drilled in like corn, using about 5 or 10 lbs. per acre.



## Kaffir, Milo and Other Dry Weather Crops

There is an increasing demand every year for the so-called dry weather crops, such as kaffir corn, milo maize, feterita, shallu and other grain sorghums. In the greater part of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska they are a more certain crop and a more profitable crop than field corn, and every year they are being more grown and more favorably known in other states all over the corn belt.

As a rule they will grow anywhere that field corn will grow and many places where, owing to a lack of moisture, field corn will not mature at all. They will yield a crop of grain equal to a crop of field corn, and besides will make an abundance of fodder, which can either be fed dry or put into the silo like ensilage corn.

There is a host of varieties of these grains, and unless you are wanting to experiment on a big scale it would not pay you to bother with all of them. I have tried practically all of them in my trial grounds and made quite a study of them, and the ones listed here are the ones I would advise you to grow. Any of these will be practically certain to succeed and we can furnish first-class seed of all of them.

### Feterita---The New Grain Sorghum

Feterita belongs to the same class as kaffir and milo, but is considerably earlier than either one, it is said to stand drouth better and makes a larger, softer grain. In manner of growth it is about half way between kaffir and milo, but the heads stand perfectly straight and erect and the grains are very large, pure white and comparatively soft. Can be fed without grinding.

We have received news from every section that feterita has withstood the drouth in practically every instance and has matured where kaffir and milo are complete failures.

Feterita is the one crop that will beat the hot winds and drouth by maturing thirty days earlier than kaffir corn and fifteen days earlier than milo. The feeding value of feterita as a grain and forage crop is equal in every way to kaffir, and we believe it to be much better on account of the grain being larger and softer than kaffir.

### Pedigreed White Kaffir

(Black Hull)

The best authorities claim that it is just as important to use selected heads of kaffir as select ears of field corn. We have arranged with a grower in Kansas to select and save for us in the head, extra choice heads of kaffir from a strain he has been selecting for 18 years.

### Kaffir Corn for Fodder Purposes

We can furnish plenty of the ordinary grade of Kaffir corn, plenty good enough for sowing for fodder purposes, at a very reasonable price. As it requires 60 to 100 pounds of good seed per acre sown broadcast for fodder, a cheaper grade is usually used for this, and we can furnish it to you but we would not advise this grade for grain.

### Milo Maize

Next to kaffir corn this is probably the best known of all the grain sorghums. It does not grow so tall as kaffir corn, and as a rule does not yield as well under favorable conditions, but it can be grown on less moisture and for that reason is quite largely grown in the western part of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, where kaffir corn sometimes fails for lack of rain. The grains are considerably larger than those of kaffir corn, and the heads, instead of standing straight up are inclined to droop, more or less.

### Shallu

(Egyptian Wheat)

I have been growing shallu in a small way now for two or three years and I like it very much. It makes a tall, rank growth of fodder, stands well and makes a big yield of grain. The heads sprangle out like broom corn. With us it grows taller and stands drouth well.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



## Sudan Grass

*The Great New Fodder Crop.*

Last year when I told you about the merits of Sudan grass I suspect some of you thought that—to put it mildly—I was stretching it a little, but another season of experience with it has proven rather that I did not tell it near strong enough.

It is undoubtedly the very greatest new crop since the introduction of alfalfa. That is the great thing about it—it will grow anywhere, on any soil and in any climate.

It is distinctly a fodder or hay plant. It produces lots of seed, but I do not think it will ever be grown much as a grain plant. But it will make more hay or fodder, of a better quality and with more absolute certainty of a crop, than anything else except alfalfa and it has the advantage over alfalfa of being quick and easy to get.

It is certainly "the poor man's friend." It will grow on even the thinnest of soil and will make good in a dry season when everything else fails and will feed a team and cow to every acre. The renter or small land owner who goes on a farm with no hay, can sow seed in May and begin cutting hay in July and get another cutting in August and another in September. Good hay, too.

Briefly, it is an annual plant somewhat similar to cane or kaffir, but much more slender and fine-stemmed, easier to cure, hardier, quicker to mature, making a greater yield of better quality.

It stools like wheat and makes as high as 100 stems from a single seed. It keeps sprouting up and can be cut once a month. Ours planted in May was cut July 1st, when about five feet high, and by August 1st was five feet high again and again by September 1st was almost as high and ready for another cutting. The hay stays green, even after the seed ripens, and if cut before frost makes the best of hay, besides a seed crop.

The best way to plant it is to drill it in rows corn width and cultivate like corn. This takes from two to five pounds of seed per acre. It can be cut by hand or with a mower or binder or corn binder. It handles easiest in bundles, as it is so long it tangles if handled loose. It cures easily and perfectly.

Many people, in order to save the work of cultivating, sow it broadcast or drill it with a wheat drill, using about 20 pounds of seed per acre and handle it with a grain binder. This gives about the same yield as the drilled crop and no cultivating, but takes more seed.

In an extremely dry country it should always be drilled in rows and cultivated so as to conserve the moisture, same as all crops in such countries.

The hay keeps easily, either loose, in bulk, or stacked or shocked in bundles. It can be fed same as any hay and has higher feeding value than any other hay except alfalfa. It yields about the same



**Field of Sudan Grass**

as good alfalfa, say 5 to 10 tons per acre of dry hay.

It is also fine to feed green as a soiling crop or to put in a silo like corn. It does not sour like cane, nor get woody like kaffir. Its greatest advantage over other crops is in its ability to withstand drouth. It will make a crop on less moisture than any other crop known. It was first introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a crop for the extremely dry regions of Oklahoma, Kansas and the Texas Panhandle and they went crazy over it there. It made a crop every year in spite of dry weather, hot winds or anything else. It has proven equally valuable in other states and has been grown successfully in every state in the Union. It is certain to supplant millet entirely and probably cane also, as it makes more and better feed than either and is easier grown and will stand more dry weather.

It is important to get northern grown seed free from Johnson grass and free from cane and kaffir hybrids. We are growing a big acreage of seed here at Shenandoah and can furnish genuine Iowa grown seed, guaranteed free from Johnson grass or hybrids or weeds of any kind. Can also furnish Colorado (mountain grown) seed and northwest Nebraska seed to those who wish it, at the same price as Iowa seed.

Wherever you buy your seed, insist on a guarantee on all the above points. They are important. Northern grown seed for planting either north or south.

### The Cyclone Seeder

This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong, works evenly and will sow any kind of seed any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed, and if not fully satisfactory may be returned at our expense. Price, \$1.50 net, f. o. b. here. If wanted by parcels post add postage for 5 lbs.

# Miscellaneous Farm Seeds

Note—Prices on all farm seeds are subject to change. Small samples of any kind of farm seeds free. Large packages of any kind of field seeds for trial planting, 2 to 4 ounces, postpaid. Price subject to 10 days acceptance. See blue list for quantity prices.



Cow peas

where clover would be a failure.

**Culture**—Cow peas should not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm, say about the time corn is coming up. They should be drilled, as they do much better that way than broadcast. I have sometimes drilled them with a wheat drill, using one bushel per acre. I have also drilled them with a corn planter, leaving them either full corn row width, or straddling the rows and making the rows closer together. In this way you use from a peck to a half bushel per acre. They can be used for hay or green feed or can be plowed under for green manuring. I have tried every variety I could hear of and have decided that for the cornbelt, the Whippoorwill and New Era are the two best varieties.

**Whippoorwill**—Is a medium early sort, making a rather stocky and heavy growth of vine with a large amount of seed. It is probably the best general purpose variety grown. Seeds are speckled brown in color.

**New Era**—The earliest variety and the quickest to make heavy growth. They are bushy in form, rather than trailing, and will just about meet across a 8-foot row. For the northern part of the corn belt and for quick results anywhere, they are the best variety to grow, making heavy yield of seed and a fine quality for hay.

**Mixed**—Many farmers, especially in the south, prefer to grow the cowpeas mixed, several varieties together, as they claim to get better results one season with another. A great deal of the seed we get is harvested from these mixed fields, and we have it to sell that way.

## Cowpeas

These are not at all like the Canadian or Northern Field Peas, but are intended for summer or fall use, for they do best in hot weather. They are the kind grown so much in the south, where they take the place that clover does in the north. They can be grown anywhere in the cornbelt fully as successfully as in the south. You not only get a quick crop of green feed or hay, but the roots enrich the soil by gathering nitrogen as clover does. They will grow on any soil, no matter how thin, and will bring it up into shape quicker than any crop you can grow. They will make a fine growth

## Caution Regarding Cow Peas

Be sure to say whether you want the Northern (Canadian) Field Peas, or the Southern Cow Peas. The Canadian Peas are a cool weather crop and should be sown early. They are the ones to sow with oats. The Cow Peas are a hot weather crop, will not grow early or in cold weather, but make wonderful growth in hot, dry weather. Say which you want.

## Canadian Field Peas

This is the variety of peas grown so extensively in the north and northwest as a field crop. They are somewhat similar to the ordinary garden pea, but make longer vines and more pods. They should be sown very early in the spring, either alone or with oats or barley at the rate of from one to two bushels per acre. They may be cut and cured for hay or let ripen and threshed like small grain. They do not do well sown late in the season, as they grow only in cool weather.

## Soy Beans

Somewhat similar to cow peas, but make a stout, erect bush instead of a vine. It is also earlier and harder than the cowpeas. It can be sown earlier and it will succeed under more adverse conditions. It is grown as a forage crop and as a soil renovator. They can be used as green feed, cured for hay, or cut for seed crop and they are very valuable either way. Those who are interested should write to the Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 58, which tells about them.



Soy Beans

ed should write to the Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 58, which tells about them.

## Small Amounts of Cow Peas and Soy Beans by Mail

I want every farmer to try at least a few cowpeas and soy beans, so I will send small amounts by mail, postpaid, as follows: Large package, 10c, 1b, 25c, 3 lb, for 60c.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



# Miscellaneous Farm Seeds---Continued

## Fodder Cane---Sorghum

Most of the farmers of the west are getting well posted on the value and uses of cane, but the east has yet much to learn about it. Here, in condensed form, are the points regarding cane: Produces from three to eight tons (cured) per acre of valuable feed for horses and cattle; may be grown anywhere from Manitoba to Mexico; will withstand drouth and unfavorable conditions that would kill most fodder crops; principally grown for winter supply of forage, but may be used green for ensilage or for feeding as green feed. In this way it can be made the chief food for horses and cattle from August to May. Furnishes excellent pasture for hogs from June to frost, the seed is excellent for poultry and will increase egg production; dairymen will find it of exceptional value as feed for milk cows, as it will grow thrifty and green in weather so dry that it would ruin corn or ordinary crops. Cane can be cut two or three times in the summer if cut before it gets headed out; and in that form makes fine hay. The variety used for fodder is slightly different from the special variety that is used for syrup purposes, as the stalks are more slender and more easily cured.

## Millet

**True German.** This is the millet that has enormous big heads and wide leaves. It is the rankest of all millets and makes lots of feed either as hay or grain. Can be sown as late as July in this latitude; and on this account is valuable where other crops have been washed out and lost.

**Fodder.** This is common or mixed millet, such as is grown everywhere for hay or fodder purposes. It is not so valuable as the pure German for seed purposes, but for hay or feed there is very little difference.

## Broom Corn

We are getting some very fine broom corn from a grower in Oklahoma. This man makes a specialty of pure, high-grade strains of broom corn, and I am sure you will be pleased with this seed. We have two varieties, the Improved Evergreen, which is the standard variety, grown largely in Kansas and Oklahoma, and the Dwarf, which is earlier and better adapted to thin land. Ask for special prices on large lots.

## Dwarf Essex Rape

An annual plant of the cabbage family, grows very quickly in any weather and makes a big, loose bunch of leaves, somewhat like cabbage leaves, but long and narrow, grows all summer without going to seed. When eaten off it sprouts up from near the ground. Hard freezing kills it. All kinds of stock eat it readily and thrive on it, but I consider it most valuable for hogs, especially young stock. Broadcast, 5 lbs. per acre on well-prepared land, early in the spring, and after it gets started it will keep a dozen shoats to the acre all summer without other feed.

## Buckwheat

This is very valuable for use on ground that cannot be seeded until late in the summer, as it can be sown as late as July 1, and still make a good crop.

## Sudan Grass

I consider this the greatest new farm crop introduced in the last 25 years. I have been growing it now for three years and I am firmly convinced of its value. I have taken a full page for it further over. See the full page description, and see blue list for prices.

## Early Rose Syrup Cane

This is another highly bred variety of cane for syrup-making. It is different from the Short Orange in being of the Amber type rather than the Orange. The grower who has this variety made 87 gallons of syrup last year from  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre. The seed is strictly pure, hand-threshed from selected heads.

## Short Orange Cane

### A Special Sorghum Cane For Syrup Purposes

The cane that is grown for fodder will not do for syrup purposes, as it is generally more or less mixed. It has not had any special selection, and has been grown more with an eye to fodder than to good qualities for syrup making. There is a man up in Eastern Iowa who makes the best sorghum syrup I ever tasted, I have been at him for a couple of years for seed, and have secured a supply from him for this coming year. Here is what he says; about the variety, which he calls "Short Orange"

*"I have planted this for sorghum purposes for the last three years and find it far ahead of any other variety. It is a vigorous grower, food-sized stalks, not very tall and the beauty of it is I have never had it blown down while others all around it went down; and the best of it is, it is from ten days to two weeks, anyway that much, ahead of any of the earliest around here, and that much time means something. It is very sweet and makes a large yield of syrup. I will do the best I can to get absolutely pure seed for you and in the best of condition. I will go through at heading time and select the seed for you, clipping out and throwing away the foreign heads, if any."*

Now, this tells exactly what this variety is like I believe it is by far the best syrup variety grown. The seed will be saved with special care and will practically all grow. Five to seven pounds will plant an acre, and the grower claims that it will make 200 gallons of sorghum to the acre.

## Sudan Grass Attracts Attention

"Dear Sir: I want to say that the Sudan grass is all you claim for it and merely confirms a previously formed opinion of your company. It has attracted lots of attention locally and many are going to try it for themselves next year. Yours truly,"

—O. M. Simpson, Moulton, Ia.

# Alfalfa---"A Hog's Idea of Heaven"---Coburn

If I were raising hogs for a living I would have alfalfa for them or else I'd move to where I could have it. There is no feed on earth that will make as much pork, or as good pork, or make it quicker, or with so little work and risk and trouble, as alfalfa. Hogs and alfalfa just naturally dovetail in together better than any combination I ever saw. Hogs raised on alfalfa don't have cholera. Now hold on, brother, don't call me a liar till you've tried it and see. I've watched it pretty close and I have never found a case of cholera among hogs pastured on alfalfa, and kept away from too much corn.

Careful tests and experiments show that sows kept on alfalfa pasture, and alfalfa hay, average two or three more pigs to the litter (grown to maturity) give 30 per cent more milk, and the pigs at 3 months old are 25 per cent to 30 per cent bigger than pigs grown by any other method. The bone and muscle are so much better developed that alfalfa hogs never break down in fattening and shipping.

The finest and highest priced hams and bacon in the market are made from hogs grown on alfalfa and finished with just a little corn.

The Nebraska State Experiment Station, after careful tests, announced that hogs fattened on alfalfa hay and corn put on gain at a cost of \$3.40

per 100 lbs., while hogs on corn alone put on gain at \$4.48 per 100 lbs.

The Iowa State Experiment Station reports that 1 acre of alfalfa is worth more than 3 acres of blue grass pig pasture.

The Kansas State Experiment Station reports that a bunch of hogs fed on corn and alfalfa made 90.9 lbs. gain per hog in 10 weeks, while an exactly similar bunch fed on corn alone made 52.4 lbs. gain per hog in 10 weeks. In both cases the hogs had all the corn they would eat, but the one bunch had the alfalfa in addition. They add: "These results are not due to the feeding value of the alfalfa alone, but also to it's influence in aiding the hogs to better digest the corn."

I could go on this way forever, but what's the use? If you're determined to keep on growing hogs on corn and cholera I suppose you'll have to be allowed to do it. But just the same when I retire from the seed business I'm going to have the nicest little bunch of hogs you ever saw, and they'd be raised on alfalfa and about one-fourth ration of corn.

Don't pasture your hogs on the alfalfa till it gets well established, say a year old or more, and don't put over 5 big hogs or 20 shoats to the acre then, as it shouldn't be pastured too close. They won't hurt the alfalfa unless you starve them down to digging for the roots.

## The Gospel of Alfalfa

I want to warn you right now that if you get me started talking alfalfa I'm not going to stop till I run out of paper. It's pretty near a religion with me, this alfalfa business, and for a good many years I've been doing more missionary work for alfalfa than I have for the heathen.

The neighbors say I am crazy about alfalfa, and may be I am, but it's a good bit like it was with one good brother here years ago, who went to a camp meeting and got full of the real old-time religion, the kind they used to have when you and I were boys. In fact, he got more religion than he could hold, and it set him to jumping and shouting, he was so happy.

It was rumored to him that the neighbors said he was crazy. "Well," he said, "if I'm crazy, it's a mighty good kind of crazy anyway." And that's the way I feel about this alfalfa business. And I'm going to keep on shouting about it. If you don't get alfalfa it won't be my fault.

Now, I know lots of you have heard that it's hard to start, and that it isn't suited to your land, and that you've got to inoculate and do this and that, until you get to going around in circles and scared to death about it.

Now, the most of that is just highbrow bosh. The truth of the matter is that it's easier to get a start of alfalfa than it is of red clover. "Twice as easy. It will grow on any fairly good land that will grow clover, corn, wheat or potatoes, and some where they wouldn't grow.

It is not likely to do well on land that is sour, wet, uncommon poor, gumbo, nor hardpan close to the top, but outside of these you can grow it about anywhere.

It will make about three times the yield of red clover. As to feeding value, counting good clover hay worth \$10 per ton, alfalfa is worth \$14 and timothy \$6.00.

I have a field here at Shenandoah that has averaged six to seven tons to the acre every year for about fifteen years. It is on ordinary upland, just common soil, was never inoculated, was sown without any preparation, when I didn't know anything about alfalfa except that I wanted some.

All there is to it is to have the ground in good shape like you would for a big crop of corn or potatoes, work it till the weeds are killed and the ground loose on top and solid underneath. Sow the seed at the rate of 12 to 20 pounds to the acre anytime between corn planting in the spring and corn cutting time in the fall. Drill or broadcast, either is all right. Don't cover the seed over 1 inch deep. If you use a nurse crop it must be thin and must be cut for hay before it ripens, or it will smother the alfalfa.

Now, you remember at the old-time revival meetings they didn't use to talk theology nor long arguments. They just said: "Brother, if you simply believe and have faith, the rest is easy. Cast away your doubts and make a start right now." Didn't they? And didn't they come through all right? It's the same way with alfalfa. You can grow it all right if you will only think so and have faith and make a real earnest effort. Quit worrying and get to work. Don't believe all this talk about it being hard to grow.

And it's worth growing. If there's any crop on earth that will pay the bills and make a man rich and improve his soil, it is alfalfa. H. F.





Typical plant of Grimm Alfalfa. This is a single plant dug from an old field which has stood unharmed on high dry exposed land in Western South Dakota for 15 years. It was sent us by the man who grows Grimm alfalfa seed for us there. Note the spreading crown and the creeping root stocks which are forming new crowns. Farther down the root was branched in typical Grimm fashion.

## Grimm, Baltic and Orenburg Alfalfa Plants

Really the surest way to get a start of alfalfa is by setting out the plants. It is not nearly so much work as it sounds, and it is absolutely sure. Of course I would not advise starting to set out 80 acres or anything like that, but for a small patch it is really practical, and it will enable you to get a start when all other methods fail.

The plants are easy to get to live, even on very poor soil, and when they get to growing they will improve the soil fast. Besides they bring their inoculation with them so you do not need to worry about inoculation.

A number of farmers in New England have got started in alfalfa that way after they had tried and failed with all other methods. Also in the sandy land of Michigan it has been a great success, and it is worth trying anywhere.

You can set a small patch in one corner of the field and then get inoculated dirt from them to start the other fields. This is by far the surest method of inoculation.

The plants should be sent and set early in the spring, and the usual custom is to set them about 3 feet apart each way. They will soon grow to such size as to cover the ground even at this distance. The best way to set them is with a spade, using it as a dibble—that is, simply making an opening, putting in the plant and pressing the soil back into place.

We have grown a good supply of plants of *Grimm*, *Baltic*, and *Orenburg* alfalfa on our trial grounds and can supply you with whatever you want. The *Grimm* and the *Baltic* are standard hardy kinds. The *Orenburg* is a new variegated flowered variety that is said to creep and spread like a Canada thistle and to be fully as hardy.

**PRICE OF PLANTS**—100 for \$1.00 or 300 for \$2.50, delivered postpaid or by Prepaid Express anywhere in the United States. Lower prices on larger lots. All varieties the same price.

## Henry Field Seed Company

Shenandoah, - Iowa





## YOU CAN GROW ALFALFA LIKE THIS—COBURN SAYS SO.

If you have so much as two acres of land and a cow, you need to raise alfalfa. If you have more land and more live stock, your need is still greater, because it is the most productive, nutritious and profitable forage crop known. It has no peer and no rival.

### —DON'T TAKE OTHER PEOPLE'S SAY SO:

If you have been persuaded that it will not grow in your neighborhood or your state, don't believe it; you can't afford to accept any such dictum. Try it faithfully for yourself, for ten years and reach your own conclusions instead of taking those of someone else, second-hand. If it fails, reflection is likely to be on you rather than on the alfalfa.

### —WILL GROW ANYWHERE:

There are really few soils or localities in any agricultural region, east or west, where alfalfa will not prosper if decently treated. Only those who don't know alfalfa, or who expect something for nothing, are incredulous about it. Those who know it best are the ones who swear by it and plant more.

### —SEED MUST BE GOOD:

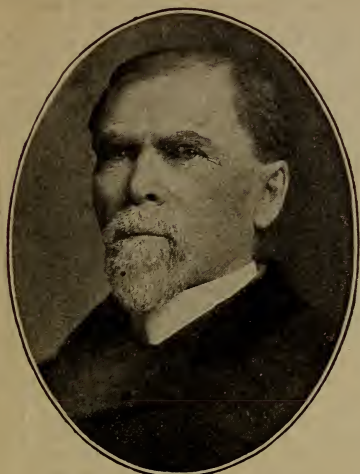
No matter where you are or what your soil conditions, success cannot come except good seed be used. Much of that on the market, especially imported seed, has been adulterated or mixed with weed seeds that it would be dear as a gift. This means it is safe to buy seed only of a reputable dealer whose name and guarantee stand for something.

### —HOW MUCH TO SOW:

Don't plant too many acres at first. If you think twenty is about right sow ten; if forty is your figure try twenty. Start right, go slow, and feel your way. A good patch of well-set alfalfa is a perpetual joy and a perennial profit-bringer; a poor one is an aggravation and an eyesore.

(Specially written for Henry Field, Seedsman, Shenandoah, Iowa, by F. D. Coburn.)





F. D. Coburn, the man who made Kansas rich by boosting alfalfa.

## Alfalfa

I am convinced that most of the farmers of the United States are missing a good thing by not growing alfalfa. In some sections it is grown heavily, but in nine-tenths of the country it is hardly known. I have been trying it here and watching it on the farms of my neighbors and I have had a great deal of correspondence with customers in other states who have tried it and I have come to the conclusion that there is hardly a locality in the country where it cannot be grown. As I wanted to give my people the best possible information on this subject, I prevailed on Secretary Coburn, of Kansas, to write an article especially for me. This article is worth \$50 to any man who will follow it up. Ask for it. I have published it in pamphlet form and will be glad to send extra copies on request.

## Where It Is Grown

In buying alfalfa seed it is important to know where it was grown. For the corn belt we prefer and use Kansas and Nebraska seed. For the north we have Dakota and Montana seed. We don't use southern or far western seed.

## Northern Grown Alfalfa Seed

My alfalfa seed is all northern-grown and non-irrigated and hardy. It is suitable for use anywhere that alfalfa can be grown at all.

Write to these Addresses for the Following Free Bulletin on Alfalfa:

Bulletin No. 137, issued by the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa—Bulletin No. 76 and Circular No. 86 by the Illinois State College, Urbana, Ill.—“Alfalfa on Every Farm,” by the International Harvester Co., Chicago, Illinois. Department of Agricultural Extension.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price

## How to Get Good Alfalfa Seed

Coburn says: “Success cannot come except when good seed is used. Much of that on the market, especially imported seed, has been adulterated or is so mixed with weed seeds that it would be dear as a gift.”

He didn't make it a bit too strong, either. I have seen samples of alfalfa seed that would be ten dollars an acre damage to a man if he got it for nothing. Full of dodder, buckhorn, dock, lambs-quarter and the Lord only knows what. Don't touch it.

You don't have to buy that kind of seed. Get yourself one of these old-fashioned three-legged microscopes that sell for one dollar and examine closely every sample of seed offered you. If you see anything suspicious in it leave it alone. You can get the good seed if you insist on it.

I handle the best possible grade of seed and sell it subject to approval. I get it direct from the growers in the best localities—no imported seed in mine. I ship it on the understanding that you can put it to any test you wish and if not satisfactory you can return it at my expense and have your money back. Now, if you want any better proposition than that, write it yourself.

## Alfalfa Seed by Mail

If you want a few pounds of alfalfa seed to experiment with, I can send it by mail at 35c per pound or 3 lbs. for \$1.00. (Except Grimm.)

## Good Alfalfa Seed

Sixteen Samples From Ten Leading Seedhouses  
And Ours The Best

“I have tested 16 samples of alfalfa seed sent out by 10 of the leading seed companies and the sample which seemed to me to be the most satisfactory was that furnished by the Henry Field Seed Co., of Shenandoah, Iowa. 95 per cent of the sample grew and I found no bad seeds in it. He quotes a price of \$12.00 per bushel and states that on a single order of 100 pounds or over, he will pay the freight to near by states.”

This is a pretty good old world after all. Sometimes I get discouraged because farmers will write in and tell me I am asking too much for my alfalfa seed and that they can buy it cheaper elsewhere, and so on. They can't realize that I ask more for my seed because it's worth more. They think it's all alike and I'm holding them up. But when I get a report like the one above, it means something to me. This came from one of the most noted County Advisors in the country. I didn't even know he had a sample of my alfalfa seed. But he had been making a quiet hunt for good seed for the farmers of his county and this is his report to them. It went out to every farmer who is a member of the association in that county. I don't dare give his name or the name of the county, for those men don't like to be quoted on a matter of this kind. It gets them in bad with other seed houses, but it's the Gospel truth just the same and you may be sure I appreciate it.

If that kind of seed is good enough for you, just help yourself. (Look up price first though, it may be different now.)

List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.

# The Pure Clover Seed Question

There is no bigger question before the farmers right now than that of pure clover seed. The country is rapidly getting filled up with bad weeds, and unless we can call a halt somewhere, it will soon be an impossibility to get really pure clover seed. The trouble is, so many farmers will buy an inferior grade of seed because of a little difference in the price. They think it is all about the same and one lot is higher because the holder wants more profit. Now, the fact is that the big profits are made on the low-grade seed. It is easier to take seed worth \$6 wholesale and retail it at \$8 than it is to take seed worth \$9 wholesale and retail it at \$10. Any dealer will tell you so, if you can get him to admit the truth.

Now, here is what I am getting at. There is no sense in buying poor clover seed and no need of it. If you will spend 50 cents on a small microscope, or a few cents on postage stamps getting samples and sending them to your state experiment station, you will learn a heap about clover seed. Don't buy any seed, even from a neighbor's farm, without strict examination. The bad weeds are getting to be everywhere nowadays and you are liable to get them where least expected.

The worst offenders are the dealers in small towns who handle clover seed as a side line. They know very little about it and care less, just so they can make a good profit on the seed. There are wholesale dealers who are looking for just this kind of customers, and they load them up with this devilish imported cull seed, and the merchant offers it to the farmers at a tempting price. The regular seedsmen, having a knowledge of the busi-

ness, fine machinery for cleaning seed, and a reputation to maintain, are more likely to have pure seed. Now listen: Get a sample from each of your home dealers, and some from regular seedsmen. Send them all to your state experiment station, or get them under the glass yourselves, and then buy where you can get seed free from weeds. Buy only on a guarantee of purity. I will gladly furnish a sample of mine for this test.

You get more clover seed to the dollar in the high grades, anyway, to say nothing of the freedom from weeds. The low grades are all full of dead seed trash. You can easily see under the glass that lots of them are not more than half good clover seed, and lots of the rest is downright calamity, about as dangerous as dynamite.

In one sample lately that was being offered by an implement dealer in a small town at \$8.00 per bushel, I found two kinds of dodder, two of dock, three of thistle (including the dreaded Canada thistle), both kinds of buckhorn, and a lot of weed seed that I don't know, and I hope I never will know. As a rule, the implement dealers in the small towns are worse offenders, as they are not posted on clover seed, but many seedmen, who ought to know better, are sending out such stuff. It ought to be made a penitentiary offense. I told one seedsman friend of mine that he ought to get 60 days for selling such stuff. But he insisted that the farmers wanted something cheap and he had to give them what they wanted.

If that's the case, all right, but you'll have to go to him for it. I won't sell it. The seed I offer is subject to inspection and test. If it doesn't look good when you get it, ship it back at my expense and you can have your money back. This applies to all kinds of seeds. I have mentioned clover especially as the most important.

## Clover Seed On Approval

All our clover seed is shipped subject to your own test and approval, or test by any State Experiment Station and if not found first class it may be returned to us and the money will be refunded. We do not guarantee the crop, we can't do that, but we allow you to be absolutely your own judge as to the purity and quality of the seed.

Alongside I am printing a drawing showing all the more important weed seeds likely to be found in clover. Refer to it in looking over your samples. Get a microscope and hunt for these in your clover seed.



### COMMON IMPURITIES OF CLOVER SEED. DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

1, bracted plattain; 2, black-seeded plattain; 3, ragweed; 4, ox-eye daisy; 5, red clover; 6, catmint; 7, crabgrass; 8, field dodder; 9, sorrel; 10, dog fennel; 11, chickweed; 12, lambquarter; 13, green foxtail; 14, prickly sida; 15, vervain; 16, madder; 17, yellow foxtail; 18, clover dodder; 19, healall; 20, yellow trefoil; 21, spurge; 22, curled dock; 23, lady's thumb; 24, buckhorn, rounded face, grooved face shown in 29; 25, mustard; 26, alsike clover; 27, ox-tongue; 28, pigweed; 29, buckhorn; 30, Canada thistle; 31, campion; 32, wild geranium; 33, pepper grass; 34, camomile; 35, mallow.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



# Clover Seed

Ask for free Samples of Clover or Grass Seed. Small Samples free. Large Packets for planting 10c

**NOTE**—At the time this book went to press prices on this class of seeds were in an unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you, so don't depend on the prices given here, but write in for the latest. See the special price list for prices on all kind of grass seed. Ask for free samples, too.

We handle none but a fancy grade of clover seed, and any quotations you may receive from us, whether specified or not, are based on the very highest quality.

**Sold Subject to Test.** All our clover seed, and in fact all our grass seed, is sold subject to state or national test. If not perfectly satisfactory in every way you may return the seed at our expense, and we will refund the money paid for it.

**Safe Arrival Guaranteed.** We pack Clover seed for shipment in the very best of sacks and generally double-sack it. We guarantee safe arrival in any part of the United States, and will stand good for any loss that may occur in shipping.

**Insist on Tested Seed.** All our clover seed is re-cleaned and sold subject to government test. I advise you most strongly to buy only that grade of seed. If you don't want to buy it of me you can get it from some other seedsman, but don't take low grade seed and don't even buy from your neighbor unless the seed is thoroughly re-cleaned and has been examined for weed seed.

**Medium Red.** This is the most popular of all the clover family. It is what is commonly called red clover, or June clover, and is the variety grown all over the United States. It grows to perfection here in Iowa and the seed grown here is the best in the world. It is bright and plump and almost universally free from bad weed seeds and I can offer inducements in the way of prices. Considering the high quality of seed we offer, we can give you better value than almost anyone in the country. It is impossible to tell exactly what the price will be, as at the time this page goes to press the market is very unsettled. Write for samples and wholesale prices.

Prices subject to change. See Blue List.

**Crimson Clover.** This is an annual clover that

is widely used in the south and eastern states for all sowing. It cannot be sown in the spring with any hope of success and is not hardy where peaches do not bear.

**Alsike Clover.** (Swedish Clover.) This looks like a hybrid between red and white clover. It has a bloom somewhat like white clover, but more pink in color, it is especially suited to low, wet land where red clover will not thrive. It will grow on land that is almost a swamp and will, in time, dry out the land and sweeten it up, so that other clover can be grown on it. It can also be grown on thin, sandy land or stony hillsides, where red clover would not catch. The seed is very small and goes much farther than ordinary clover. Prices subject to change. See Blue List.

**Mammoth Red Clover.** This is a larger, later variety of clover, somewhat resembling the red or June clover. It is much ranker in growth and for that reason is not suited to rich land. It is sometimes of value on thin land where other clover will not grow. It will also stand extremes of heat, wet or cold, better than ordinary clover. It generally ranges in price about the same as ordinary clover or from 25c to 50c per bushel higher. Price Subject to Change. See Blue List.

**White Clover.** (Dutch Clover.) This is the low, creeping clover that is used so much on lawns and in low land pastures. It is the hardiest of all clovers, will grow anywhere and is of considerable value, especially in pastures.

**Japan Clover.** This is grown in the south, and is not advised anywhere else. We cannot supply it.

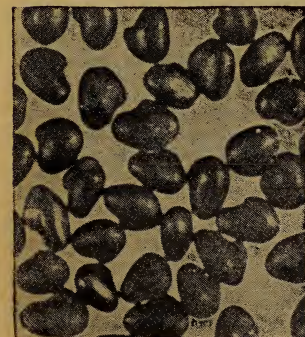
**Burr Clover.** This is another southern proposition. I do not consider it of any value except where other clovers and alfalfa fail.

## About Prices on Clover Seed

At this writing it is impossible to predict the price of clover seed. The crop is still uncertain. Whatever the crop may be, however, we will treat you right on price and will give you quality you can depend on. Iowa always has good clover seed, if there is any anywhere. The sooner you buy the better. Write for special prices and samples and I will try and fix you out. If you don't want to wait for samples, send the order anyway and I will treat you right on prices. State whether you want order filled according to amount of money sent, or ship you a certain amount of seed and refund to you or call on you for the balance.

## Amount of Clover Seed per Acre

	Per Acre
Pure Clover Seed.....	7 to 12 lbs.
Red Clover with Timothy.....	5 to 8 lbs.
Mammoth Clover alone.....	8 to 12 lbs.
Mammoth Clover with Timothy.....	5 to 8 lbs.
Alsike Clover.....	6 lbs.
White Clover.....	5 lbs.
Crimson Clover.....	20 lbs.
Alfalfa.....	15 to 20 lbs.



Pure Clover Seed. Large, plump, even size and no weed seed or trash

Trashy Clover Seed. Full of weed seed and miscellaneous calamity

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



## Sweet Clover

**Its Value.** Sweet clover is used either as a feed crop or as a fertilizer to plow under to improve the soil. It is equal to red clover or alfalfa to plow under, makes a larger growth than either, grows faster and is easier to start.

**What Soil to Sow It On.** It will thrive on almost any kind of soil. It will grow on any soil that will grow clover or alfalfa and on many soils that will not grow either. It will grow and thrive on thin, sandy soil, hardpan, gumbo, rocky upland, clay and alkali land.

**A Biennial.** Sweet clover lives two years. It makes a large, rapid growth the first season and can be cut for hay or pastured the last half of the summer, but does not bloom or bear seed. The second year it blooms, bears seed and dies. Will make two crops of hay or a crop of hay and one of seed the second year. Can be plowed under either the first or second year. It makes a heavy yield of seed which can be either threshed or hulled.

**When to Sow.** It seems to do best sown very early in the spring, same as red clover. It does well sown either alone or with a nurse crop of small grain. Use from ten to twenty pounds of seed per acre. Cover very shallow. It can also be sown on pasture or rough land right on top of the ground without breaking up and is often sown on such land in the winter, especially the unhulled seed. The freezing and thawing seem to make it grow better.

**Not Likely to Become a Pest.** There is no danger of its becoming a pest. It dies at the end of the second year and unless allowed to reseed, can not spread. It runs wild along the roads, but never encroaches on cultivated land.

**Good Feed.** It can be pastured at any age, except when quite small and stock soon learns to like it. It is claimed that it does not bloat stock at all. The hay is said to be equal to alfalfa, especially if cut before it gets old and woody.

**A Profitable Seed Crop.** It yields 10 to 15 bu. of seed per acre, and prices are sure to be high for several years to come, on account of the enormous demand.

Sweet clover has come to stay. There is no doubt about it. Ask any farm paper, any state college, the United States department, or better yet, any man who has grown it.

### Varieties

There are three varieties grown in the United States and we can supply seed of all of them.



**Sweet Clover on Our Trial Grounds.**

This is the Big Biennial Sweet Clover, *Melilotus Alba*, This photo was made the second season when it was a little over a year old.

**White Sweet Clover.** (*Melilotus Alba*.) A biennial, that is, it lives two years and then dies. Blooms and makes seed the second season. Grows from four to six feet high. Hardy everywhere. Will make a hay crop the first year, and two crops of hay or one of hay and one of seed, the second year. This is the variety that is always meant when you say simply "sweet clover." We can supply either hulled or unhulled seed. See blue list for prices.

**Yellow Sweet Clover.** (*Melilotus Officialis*)—This is also a biennial and is similar to the white except that it is about two weeks earlier, and not quite so tall, and does not grow so heavy and coarse. It is more branching and inclined to lay closer to the ground. It generally does not make quite so large a crop of hay, but is considered by many as better for pasture, and makes a finer grade of hay. The use of this variety is increasing, and I notice many are changing over from white to yellow. In the San Luis valley in Colorado it is grown very extensively for pig pasture, and they like it there much better than the white. We can supply either hulled or unhulled seed, and generally have both Iowa and Colorado seed. See blue list for prices.

**Yellow Annual.** (*Melilotus Indica*)—Not much account.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.



## Other Grass Seed



Blue Grass

*NOTE—At the time this goes on the press prices are in a very unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible prices to you, so don't depend much on prices given here, but write in and ask for the latest. On all varieties of grass seed I follow the same policy I do on clover and alfalfa, and handle nothing but a guaranteed or fancy grade. It is all sold subject to state and national test, and is the very best it is possible to procure.*

Timothy. There is lots of timothy seed grown here, and just east of us they raise thousands of acres, so we are in good shape to supply you seed. We re-clean it and grade it up carefully and give you a strictly fancy article. We guarantee it free from red top and free from dangerous weeds. Price subject to change. See blue list.

**Timothy-Alsike Mixture.** A great deal of alsike is grown with timothy. The seed being the same size, it is impossible to separate the two, so the seed is sold mixed that way. It is just right to sow for a mixed meadow, and is much cheaper than buying the two separately and mixing them. It generally runs about two parts timothy to one part alsike, but different lots will show different proportions of the two. It is the natural mixture, and if we had to buy the two separately and mix them, it would cost much more. Probable price 10 to 12 cents per pound. Price subject to change. See blue list.

**Kentucky Blue Grass.** This is the best natural pasture grass known. It makes a thick, luxuriant growth that is good from early spring to late fall. This seems to be a natural blue grass country here and the seed grown in this region is the very finest. We also get considerable quantities of the seed direct from the growers in Kentucky. The seed used to be sold always in the chaff, but cleaning machinery has been perfected now so that it is cleaned to solid seed. The standard weight is still 14 pounds to the bushel, but the seed is heavier than that, so it is generally sold by the pound. Price subject to change. See blue list.

**Red Top.** A splendid grass for low, wet land. Some of my neighbors who have river bottom land subject to overflow, made a mixture of red top, alsike and blue grass and get splendid pasture with it. It is also good for sowing in new timber pasture or on thin hillsides. If you have good strong land that will grow timothy and clover, don't bother with red top, but if you have land where it is hard to get a stand of timothy or clover, then by all means use red top. Price subject to change. See blue list.

**Orchard Grass.** A valuable grass for pasture on hay land and especially good in new timber

pasture. It furnishes the first green bite in spring and the last in fall. Well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Sow 14 pounds to the acre. Prices subject to change. (14 pounds) See blue list.

**Canadian Blue Grass.** Somewhat similar to Kentucky blue grass, but smaller and growing closer to the ground. Valuable in thin, stony land and for mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture. Price subject to change. See blue list.

**Miscellaneous Grasses.** The miscellaneous varieties of grasses I have so little call for that I do not always have them in stock, but can quote you special prices on them if you want them and procure them for you any time.

Tall meadow oat grass, sweet vernal, creeping bent grass, meadow fox tail, red fescue, sheep fescue, water fescue, crested dog tail, English rape grass; Italian rye grass, wood meadow grass, meadow soft grass, hard fescue.

**Grass Seed by Mail.** Small quantities of the leading varieties of grass seed by mail or prepaid express at about the following prices: Timothy 20c per lb.; Red Top, 25c per lb. Blue Grass, 35c per lb. Orchard Grass 35c per lb. English Blue Grass 35c lb.

## Pasture and Meadow Mixtures

Most of our western farmers have not yet learned that pastures or meadows of mixed grass are far superior to clover or timothy alone. For either pasture or hay, best results are obtained from the use of grass seed in mixture. A number of species of grass will insure a much denser growth than the same amount of seed of one or two kinds alone and prove less exhausting to the soil, as different grasses require different elements for their growth. With a number of varieties, you have a chance for a crop in any kind of season. I have studied the matter carefully and I believe I can fix you out with a mixture that will suit your conditions and do you some good.

**Permanent Meadow Mixture.** Will make the best quality of hay, as the mixture contains such grasses as produce heavy growth and mature together. This mixture is one we send out for medium or average soils. If your soil is extra rich and strong, or especially wet, or thin or gravelly, or in some way different from ordinary soil, let us know the conditions and we will vary the mixture to suit your requirements. Sow about twenty pounds per acre or in reworking an old meadow, use half this amount. Price, subject to change, 100 pounds, or over, 14 cents per pound, less amounts at 15 cents per pound.

**Special Low Land Pasture Mixtures.** This mixture is intended especially for low, wet or overflow land, where it is hard to get a stand of clover and timothy. It is made up mostly of all the varieties of clover and grass that succeed best in low moist land. Sow 15 pounds to an acre for new seeding, or less amount for re-seeding. Price, subject to change, 100 pound or over, 14 cents per pound, less amounts 15 cents per pound.

**Timothy-Red Clover Mixture.** We generally have natural mixtures of timothy and red clover, slightly below cost of buying them separately.

**Timothy-Alsike Mixture.** See upper part of this page.

## Pasture and Meadow Mixture

(Continued)

**Permanent Pasture Mixture.** Selected with a view to giving a succession of grasses coming on constantly from early spring through the dry summer and through the fall. It is permanent and keeps improving year after year. For new seeding use 20 pounds per acre, or for re-seeding an old pasture about ten pounds per acre. Contains blue grass, meadow fescue, orchard grass, alsike, white and red clover, timothy and small amounts of other grasses. Price subject to change, 100 pounds or over, 14 cents per pound, less amounts at 15 cents per pound.

**Quick Action Hog Pasture.** Not permanent, but intended for quick results, where you wish to get lots of green feed as soon as possible for hogs or calves, or where you have odd lots of ground which you wish to put to use. Contains barley, field peas, and such quick-coming annuals as will make luxuriant growth in from six to eight weeks. Can be sown very early in the spring and will be ready for pasture by the middle of May. For use later in the season, especially for sowing in July and August for fall pasture. Price subject to change.

**Sweet Clover Alfalfa Mixture.** There is considerable talk now about sowing sweet clover and alfalfa together, and I don't know but what it is a pretty good plan. We sometimes have natural mixtures of these two on hand. Write for prices.

## Lawn Grass Seed

There is a great demand for good, reliable mixed brand of lawn grass seed, for almost everyone wants a nice lawn, and sodding is generally too expensive. A good, velvety lawn can be secured easily and quickly from seed if the ground is in good condition and good seed is used. It should be sowed very early in the spring, very thick, about a pound to each 200 square feet. Cover lightly by raking it in and if the weather turns dry, keep well sprinkled till the grass gets a good foothold. I make a mixture of the best grasses for the purpose in a proportion that will keep a good stand of grass all through the summer. The basis of the mixture is the best grade of blue grass, but I have added several other sorts that help out immensely. Twenty pounds make a bushel and will seed a space about 60 by 100 feet. Price, by mail, postpaid 40 cents per pound; 25 cents per ½ pound. By freight or express, \$1.50 per peck.

## Microscope for Examining Seed

Examine your own seed. This is the same kind of microscope we use in the different departments here at the seed house for examining small seed. It is the old-fashioned, three-legged kind which is the most satisfactory kind for everyday use that we have ever found. It has a double lens and high power.

Price, \$1.00 each, postpaid.

See blue list for latest prices on grass seeds of all kinds.

## Table of Legal and Customary Weights And Quantity Needed Per Acre

Variety	Quantity per acre	Lbs. per acre
Alfalfa .....	20 lbs.	60
Barley .....	2 bu.	48
Beans, Garden .....	½ to 1 bu.	60
Beans, Soja .....	½ to 1 ½ bu.	60
Beans, Navy .....	1-3 to ½ bu.	60
Bermuda Grass .....	5 lbs.	30
Bluegrass, Ky. ....	15 to 20 lb.	14
Bluegrass, English .....	½ to 1 ½ bu.	24
Bromus Inermis .....	20 lbs.	14
Broom Corn .....	3 to 6 lbs.	46
Buckwheat .....	½ to 1 bu.	50
Cane, for sorghum .....	2 to 5 lb.	50
Cane, for fodder .....	76 to 100 lbs.	50
Clover, Alsike .....	6 lbs.	60
Clover, Sweet .....	10 to 20 lbs.	60
Clover, Mam, Red .....	7 to 12 lbs.	60
Clover, Med. Red .....	7 to 12 lbs.	60
Clover, White .....	6 lbs.	60
Corn, Field, (in ear 70 lbs to bu.)	8 lbs.	56
Corn, Pop, (in ear 70 lbs. to bu.)	6 to 8 lbs.	56
Corn, Sweet .....	12 lbs.	50
Corn, Fodder drilled .....	¼ to ½ bu.	50
Cow Peas .....	½ to 2 bu.	60
Feterita (drilled) .....	2 to 5 lbs.	56
Feterita (broadcast) .....	50 to 75 lbs.	56
Flax .....	¾ to 1 bu.	56
Kaffir corn (in drills) .....	3 to 5 lbs.	56
Kaffir corn (broadcast) .....	1 to 2 bu.	56
Lawn grass .....	1 lb. to 300 sq. ft.	20
Millet, German .....	½ to 1 bu.	50
Millet, Hungarian .....	½ to 1 ou.	50
Millet, Siberian .....	¼ to ½ bu.	50
Mixture, Pasture .....	20 to 25 lbs.	—
Mixture, Quick Pasture .....	50 to 100 lbs.	—
Oats .....	2 ½ bu.	32
Onions (in drills) .....	5 lbs.	—
Onions (in drills or sets) .....	60 to 75 lbs.	—
Orchard Grass .....	20 to 30 lbs.	14
Parsnips .....	4 to 6 lbs.	—
Peanuts .....	1 bu.	22
Peas (smooth) .....	2 to 3 bu.	60
Peas (wrinkled) .....	2 to 3 bu.	56
Potatoes, Irish .....	10 bu.	60
Pumpkin .....	4 to 6 lbs.	—
Radish .....	8 to 10 lbs.	—
Rape, Dwarf Essex .....	5 to 8 lbs.	50
Redtop (solid seed) .....	to 10 lbs.	14
Redtop (in chaff) .....	20 to 30 lbs.	—
Rye .....	1 to 2 bu.	56
Seltz .....	2 ½ bu.	40
Sudan (drilled) .....	2 to 5 lbs.	—
Sudan (broadcast) .....	20 lbs.	—
Timothy .....	10 to 15 lbs.	45
Timothy-Alsike .....	20 lbs.	45
Tomato seed in hills .....	1 lb.	—
Turnip .....	1 to 2 lbs.	—
Vetch .....	30 to 40 lbs.	60
Watermelon .....	3 to 5 lbs.	—
Wheat .....	1 ½ to 2 bu.	60



# Nursery Department

## Trees, Plants, Bulbs, Shrubbery, Vines, Etc.

This is not a new department with us by any means. I was really in the nursery business before I was in the seed business. The first catalog I issued a little 4 page circular, talked more about strawberry and raspberry plants than it did about seeds.

I have always run strong to plants and flowers and berries and such truck, and they have always had considerable space in the catalog, but more or less scattered around in the book.

This year I am getting them all together here in the back of the book where you can find them easier and study them more intelligently. And I have put a special order sheet here, just in front of them, so that you can have a separate order sheet for the plants and not have to mix them up with the seeds.

Of course, we are always glad to get the orders and you can send them in any way you please and not insult us at all. But it is nicer for us, and you too, to have the plants listed separate from the seeds, for they are filled in a different place and we have to copy them off before they are filled. So if you list them separately in the first place, it will hasten matters a little.

Now, we have been growing and selling all of these things for a long time, but have not had room to tell about all of them in the catalog till now. But we are organized to take care of it in good shape now, have grown an extra good lot of stuff, built a new packing shed on purpose for the trees, fixed up a special place in the basement for the bulbs and put an experienced nurseryman in charge of it all, as I have so much to do I can't see to it all myself.

### Fruit Trees

We can give you the finest lot of healthy, vigorous young fruit trees you ever saw. All grown right here at Shenandoah, hardy and clean and true to name. And we don't charge you tree agent prices either. We believe in young trees with lots of root system, more root than top. That is the kind of tree that will live well and bear quickly. A 2-year tree or even a 1-year tree, if thrifty, vigorous and all the roots saved, will come into bearing quicker than a 3-year tree. It will not look quite so big when you get it, but it will bring results and that is what counts. We expect to handle 1-year and 2-year trees entirely. And we dig it so as to save the roots.

### Strawberries and Other Small Fruit

We have been growing and selling hundreds of thousands of berry plants for years. We sold over a million of one kind of strawberries alone last year and nearly everyone of them lived, too. And we sold almost as many asparagus plants, and they all lived. We have the finest patch of Ever-bearing strawberries you ever saw.

### Flower Bulbs and Plants

You know already what we are on flower bulbs and plants. Some say we are crazy about them, but anyway we have put in a lot of time on them and have the best there is to be had in the country. Look through the list and see if I am not right.

### Ornamentals

We can supply practically anything you want in the line of ornamentals. We grow oceans of that sort of stock and what we do not grow ourselves we can get from one or the other of the two big growers here, Lake and Welch. They are near neighbors of ours and good friends and anything they've got we can have.

### The Time to Plant

Unless otherwise specified, all kinds of plants, trees and shrubbery should be planted in the spring, March, April and May, and the earlier the better. Here with us April is the month. Further south it might be March, and in the extreme north in May. As a rule we do not ship anything in this department before March 1st, nor later than May 15th, except that special fall planting items are shipped in October.

### Free Delivery

All prices quoted in this department, unless otherwise specified, include free delivery by parcel post or prepaid express and we expect to use parcel post on nearly everything. That is the modern way. Of course, some things are too large to go by parcels post and too heavy to go by express economically, but I will mention them when I come to them.

### Order Early

It is important that you get your order in early. Plants and trees of all kinds do much better planted very early. The chances are always against success with late planting. Besides, the early orders are more likely to get the pick of the stock and do not run into shortages and other troubles as late orders are likely to do. We always run short on some items before the spring season is over, but the early orders are always sure of getting exactly what is wanted. Send in your order and we will book it and save the stock for you and ship it whenever you say.

### Nursery Order On Separate Sheet

It is always better to put the nursery order on a separate sheet from the seed order. They are filled in separate departments and generally at a different time, so it helps to have them on separate sheets.



Don't they make you hungry for apples? You can grow just such apples yourself and eat them fresh from the tree.

## Apples

The apple is easily the first in importance of all fruits, the growing of which is today one of the leading enterprises of the United States. It will thrive on any well drained soil, its period of ripening extends over a longer period than any other fruit and by careful selection of varieties, a constant succession can be obtained.

For family use no fruit is more indispensable or as healthy as the apple. No one who has a place to plant should hesitate to plant an orchard, or at least a few trees for family use.

Good apples are worth as much today as California oranges and you can grow them right in your own garden or door yard. Good apples are always in demand at fair prices and if given the same care as other farm crops, will yield greater returns.

Plant a few summer and a few fall, but mostly winter varieties. In this way you may have apples the year round, for our hardest winter sorts will keep until May or June and the earlier varieties ripen early in July. All you need is proper soil conditions and a determination to give your trees proper attention at the right time and you are sure of success.

In the following list you will find what we consider the best for general planting, both for commercial or family use, including as it does the best leading summer and fall varieties and also almost all the leading commercial sorts in winter varieties.

## Early Apples

**Duchess** (Duchess of Oldenburg.) Origin Russia. One of the Ironclads. Tree an upright, vigorous grower and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer, fruit large, greenish yellow with red stripes. Flavor pleasant, but rather tart for most people for eating. Just fine for cooking and a favorite wherever known. Season, July and August.

**Early Harvest.** Medium size, roundish and smooth, bright straw color when ripe. Flavor different from Duchess, not as tart, very productive. Ripens in July.

**Red Astrachan**—Another of the Ironclads and it resembles the Duchess somewhat in growth and color of fruit, but not so large. Tree is more spreading than Duchess. Fruit is above the medium in quality. Flesh is white, crisp and very juicy and good.

**Red June.** The tree is a very fine, erect grower, very hardy and bears when young. Fruit of medium size, oblong and very red when fully ripe. Has a sprightly agreeable flavor and very good for eating out of hand. In most sections ripens a little later than Early Harvest. A good early apple.

**Yellow Transparent.** Also of Russian origin. One of the most valuable early apples, fruit medium size, with clear, transparent skin. Flesh white, juicy and fine-grained. Very fragrant when fully ripe. Fine for eating or table. Ripens in August.

## Crab Apples

Every orchard should contain a few crab apples. Almost all the different varieties are extremely hardy, annual bearers and begin bearing early, usually the second year.

**Florence.** This crab originated in Minnesota with Peter M. Gideon, who also produced the Wealthy apple. Tree hardy and spreading, rather inclined to overbear, medium size, color carmine when well colored. Excellent for cooking and jelly and valuable for early market.

**General Grant.** Tree vigorous and upright, fruit larger than Florence and dark red, almost black when well exposed to sun. Flesh white, moderate fine-grained, mild sub-acid flavor. Late; ripens last of September.

**Martha.** Raised from seed of Duchess of Oldenburg. A rapid grower and good bearer and very free from blight. Fruit large and very handsome. Color glossy yellow, shaded with light bright red. Tart and very juicy, superior to most varieties for jelly and fair to eat from hand, if you like a tart apple.

**Red Siberian.** A very hardy small crab, much in favor for jelly and preserving. They average about one inch in diameter and grow in clusters. Skin smooth and shiny. Bright red and very showy. Flesh clear and almost transparent. Vigorous grower. Ripens August to September.

**Yellow Siberian.** Identical with Red Siberian except golden yellow instead of red.

**Whitney.** (Whitney's No. 20.) Tree very rapid, hardy, upright grower and uniform head. Fruit large to very large. Two to two-and-a-half inches in diameter. Yellow, striped with red. Flesh yellow, very juicy and fine-grained, flavor rich, almost sweet. Tree a great bearer. A hybrid apple and really deserves a place among the apple list. Recommended for northern latitudes as one of the best.



## Winter Apples

**Ben Davis, Black Ben Davis, and Gano**, are all related, and in habit of tree and shape, and size of fruit, very similar. They are too well known to need much describing. Trees are all fine growers, and very heavy and annual bearers. Fruit is large and handsome. **Ben Davis** is brightly striped with red. **Gano** is more brilliant in color and a little firmer in flesh. **Black Ben Davis** is very dark red, almost black where exposed to sun. They are not best in flavor, but are good. They are all great keepers and have been money makers for the commercial orchard men everywhere.

**Delicious**. This apple is the most talked of and commands today the highest price in the market of any apple in this country. It originated on the farm of the late Jesse Hiatt, near Peru, Madison county, Iowa, about 19 years ago and the original tree still flourishes and bears annually. Resembles Gano somewhat in shape, but is more pointed at the blossom end. Flesh fine grained, crisp and juicy. Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid. In keeping qualities equal to the best. The best eating apple in the list.

**Grimes Golden**. An old standard. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading. A good early and annual bearer. Surface rich golden yellow. Flesh yellow, crisp with spicy sub-acid flavor. An early winter apple and particularly desirable on account of its late blooming.

**Ingram and Janet**, are very much alike. **Ingram** being a seedling of **Janet**. Tree more upright and fruit larger. Smooth, yellow striped with red, flesh yellow. Very juicy and a good keeper. **Janet** is a fine shaped tree, rather slow growth, enormous bearer. Fruit medium and small. In color about like the Ingram, a late keeper, very pleasant flavor, crisp and juicy.

**Jonathan**. One of the best winter varieties in regard to quality and flavor. Tree slender and spreading, fruit of medium size unless thinned on tree. Bears young, skin thin, nearly covered with red stripes, deepening into brilliant dark red in the sun. Flesh pinkish white, very tender and juicy. Largely planted for commercial purposes, not hardy in extreme north.

**Winesap**. A valuable old and well known variety. Tree moderately vigorous grower, open irregular tops. Fruit medium size, skin thick and very tough. Color, dark red, Flesh yellow, fine grained, rich and crisp. Quality excellent, an early and heavy bearer and a splendid keeper.

**York Imperial**. This variety originated in Pennsylvania, is being planted extensively east, west and south as a commercial variety. Not hardy in extreme north. Medium to large in size, color white shaded with crimson. Flesh, yellow, juicy, sub-acid. An excellent shipper and commands good prices.

**Rome Beauty**. Large, roundish, very slightly conical and of uniform size, almost covered with bright red on pale yellow ground. Tender, juicy, not fine grained, but of splendid quality.

**Northwestern Greening**. A Wisconsin seedling, extremely hardy and very vigorous grower. Fruit large, greenish yellow, resembling Grimes Golden in shape and color, but larger, flesh yellow, firm, fine grained. Very smooth and attractive.

**Stayman's Winesap**. This is one of the Winesaps and is being largely planted as a commercial variety, especially throughout Colorado and the Pacific coast states, where it is taking a leading place. Dark rich red, flesh firm and crisp. Exceedingly juicy and tender. Tree a very vigorous grower and resists drouth well.

**White Winter Pearmain**. One of the best and most productive yellow winter apples. Is being planted heavily throughout the west as a commercial variety. Medium to large, conical shape, color light yellowish green with brownish red cheek. Flesh white, fine-grained, good quality and an excellent shipper and keeper.

## Fall Apples

**Famuese (Or Snow Apples)**. An old, well-known variety, medium size. Color a deep crimson and flesh snowy white, of high flavor and best quality. Season September.

**Maiden Blush**. A large, rather flat apple, with a beautiful blush on side next to the sun. A pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor and a valuable apple for cooking, market or drying.

**Peerless**. Originated in Minnesota about 18 years ago and has grown in favor with fruit growers everywhere. Fruit above the average in size and well-colored. Excellent for cooking or eating. Tree a fine upright grower with dark green foliage. Extremely hardy and ripens September to October.

**Price's Sweet**. A very strong, upright grower in nursery and orchard. Fruit large, oblong in shape, surface yellowish green, somewhat splashed and striped with dull red. Flesh yellow, moderately juicy and very sweet. Season, Oct. to Nov.

**Wealthy**. Originated in Minnesota about 1861 and is almost too well known to need description. Fruit large; rather flattened in shape, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in sun. Flesh white, tender, juicy and very good. This variety is par excellence and easily takes the lead of all fall apples. Should be in every orchard.

### Prices of Apple Trees---All Varieties

I have decided to make a flat price on all the different varieties of apple trees. Some are harder to grow than others and the demand makes some worth more than others, but it averages up about so. Here are the prices. Crab apples same price as other apples.

1 to 5 trees, either all alike or assorted, each ..... 30c  
6 or more trees, either all alike or assorted, each ..... 27c  
30 or more trees, either all alike or assorted, in tens ..... 25c

**These Prices are Prepaid** These prices are for strong 1-year trees with 2-year roots, and include prepaid delivery either by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. For points outside of zone 4 add 10% for prepay. Safe delivery guaranteed.

**Older Trees** If you want older trees, we can supply 2-year stock at the same prices, but not prepaid. We make no charge for packing, but you pay the freight or express charges. In case you want the older trees, be sure to mention it clearly in ordering and do not mix sizes in the order. That is, make the order all 1 year or 2-year so there will be no confusion about the prepay.

# Peaches

The  
Great  
Market  
Peach



**Elberta**

**Triumph.** (A yellow Freestone.) Blooms very late, but ripens very early, about with Alexander. Fruit of fair size. Yellow with crimson cheek, good grower and sure and heavy bearer.

**Greensboro.** (A semi-cling.) One of the largest and showiest of our early peaches. Skinyellow with splashes of bright red. Highly colored in the sun. Flesh white; splendid quality.

**Carman.** (Freestone.) Very large, handsome, resembling Elberta in shape. Creamy white with deep blush, skin tough, but flesh tender. Very juicy and of fine flavor. Very hardy, a profitable market variety and good shipper.

**Mountain Rose.** Above the medium size and very attractive, because of its white and red coloring. The flesh is white, juicy and of the best flavor. The best peach of its season and one of the best in flavor. An old standby; ripens early in August.

**Champion.** (Freestone.) Is large, almost round. Very juicy and sweet. Yellowish white. Some red on sunny side. Flesh white with red next to pit.

**Crawford's Early.** (Free stone.) Among the best of our early yellow varieties and much in favor for market purposes. Fruit oblong, very large. Color bright yellow, juicy and fine flavor. Tree a fine grower and very productive. Ripens August and Sept.

**Lemon Cling.** Very large and beautiful. Lemon shaped. Light yellow with red cheek. Flesh firm and rich, rather sub-acid flavor. Ripens in August.

**Chinese Cling.** A large, creamy, white peach. Fruit oblong, skin almost transparent with mottled red cheek. A well known and very popular variety in most peach sections. Season, late August.

**Crosby.** (Freestone.) Medium to large, if fruit is thinned on tree, but liable to overbear. Do not depend too much on props. I have seen orchards of this variety entirely ruined by allowing trees to overload themselves with fruit. The tree is one of our hardiest. Fruit bright orange in color, somewhat splashed with red. Flesh yellow, somewhat red at pit. A fine canner and very popular as a market peach. You cannot make any mistake in planting this variety. Ripens about the middle of September.

**Elberta.** Supposed to be seedling of Chinese cling, but is perfect Freestone. The great market peach of the southwest and favorably known over the whole country. Not as vigorous in growth as most varieties, but hardy even in the north. Very large, yellow with red cheek. Flesh firm and of high quality and exceedingly prolific.

**Salway.** (Freestone.) One of our latest ripening varieties. Inclined to be too late. Some seasons have seen them hang on trees in latitude of central Missouri and Kansas until freezing weather. Large, somewhat irregular in shape. Flesh yellow and firm. A late market variety.

(Continued on next page.)

## Varieties of Peaches

**Alexander.** An early cling peach of medium size. Greenish white, almost covered with deep red. Rather thin skin and very juicy.

Everybody delights in the flavor of a fine, juicy peach. In the extreme northern section of our country they are not hardy enough to make them profitable, but in the central and southern states everyone may have peaches in plenty with but little trouble or expense. They succeed best on high, dry and well-drained soil and are a sure crop if planted on northern or western exposure. In order to preserve the healthy growth of the tree and maintain a high quality of fruit, the tree should have good care and careful pruning at the proper time. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth and it is essential that they should be pruned some almost every season to let in light and air and remove dry branches. Keep your trees in good shape. The ground should not be seeded, but kept in good cultivation. Fertilize with some good soil-ing crop—oats, rye or cow peas, plowing it under while green. Wood ashes, if you can get them not piled up around the trees, but scattered well, is a good fertilizer.

It takes but a short time for them to come into bearing. Keep the trees in good shape and you will be well repaid with good crops of fine fruit. The following described varieties have been selected from an extended list after fruiting a great many varieties, and furnish a succession of fruit covering almost four months, commencing about July 10 in most sections. The varieties are listed here in the order of ripening, enabling you to make a selection covering the entire season.



# Peaches

(Continued)

**Heath Cling.** Very vigorous, upright grower. Fruit very large, creamy white with delicate red blush. Flesh white, slightly red at pit. Juicy and sweet. A valuable peach for canning.

**Nectarines.** This fruit may be described as a thin-skinned peach with a plum pit. We do not recommend them to our customers, for we believe there are much better fruits of the same season. They require about the same treatment as the peach, and we can furnish the Boston, one of the best varieties, at 40 cents each.

## Cherry

The cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for the fruit. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to five or six weeks by a proper selection of fruits. Aside from their fruit value, they are very ornamental for yard or lawn.

Cherries thrive on almost any well-drained soil, but will not succeed on heavy ground with wet subsoil. The trees should be lowheaded and with the exception of the formation for the head, little or no pruning is necessary. Our trees are all budded on imported Mahaleb cherry stocks, which make a strong, healthy tree, and does not sprout from the root, which is a nuisance when common Morello stocks are used. With but very little care the trees are very prolific. The varieties we list are among the best for general planting, either for family use or market.

## Varieties

**Early Richmond.** This is an old reliable and very productive variety. One of the most popular sorts and unsurpassed for cooking. Medium sized, bright red, and very juicy. Very hardy, will stand the most severe weather. Ripens in June.

**Large Montmorency.** Large and finer and ripens about ten days later than Early Richmond. One of the finest flavored cherries of its class. Thin skin and very meaty. Valuable for canning and preserves, and a splendid market sort. Fruit large and round, very slightly heart-shaped, dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe.

**English Morello.** A large variety. Tree somewhat dwarfish and slow grower, but very hardy and productive. Fruit large, very dark red, almost black, juicy, sourer than either Early Richmond or Montmorency. An enormous yielder. Valuable variety for market. Season July and August.



Large Montmorency Cherry.

**Dyehouse.** Very similar to Early Richmond. In some localities ripens a little earlier and largely planted for early market. Not so good an all-around cherry as Early Richmond.

**Gov. Wood.** A big, sweet cherry. One of the Heart or Bigarreau family, sometimes called Oxhearts. A rich and delicious, large, light cherry. Flesh firm, sweet, and juicy. Tree a strong and very upright grower and fairly productive.

## Peach Tree Prices

(All Varieties)

For 1 to 5 trees, each.....	25c
(Either all alike or assorted)	
For 6 or more trees, each.....	22c
(Either all alike or assorted)	
For 30 or more trees in straight tens, each.....	20c
(These prices apply to all varieties listed.)	

**These Prices Are Prepaid.** These prices are for strong one-year budded trees, on two-year roots, and include prepaid delivery either by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. Add 10 per cent. for prepay out of zone 4. **Parcel Post**—If sent by parcel post these trees will have to be cut back some, as they are too tall for length limit. Older trees at same prices, but by freight or express at your expense.

## Cherries (Continued)

**Wragg.** Similar to English Morello, but said to be hardier in tree. Originated in Iowa. Usually a sure cropper.

**Bing.** Originated in Oregon and is considered on the coast as one of the most profitable sorts. Very large, dark brown, almost black. Flesh sweet and very solid. Season July. Not a success in this central west country.

**Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry.** A great novelty for all sections of the country, bears from time of setting out, seldom grows over 4 ft. high. Perfectly hardy everywhere, fruit a rich red, changing to black when very ripe. Fine flavor, meaty, somewhat like our sweet cherries and season of ripening after all others are gone.

## Plums

The plum tree will accommodate itself to most situations not absolutely wet, but like the pear and other finer fruits, succeeds best in well drained heavy soil with some clay.

Plums should be planted about 10 feet apart and bear much better if 5 or 6 varieties are planted together, mixing them up well in the rows.

The native varieties are perfectly hardy everywhere and will stand the severest cold without injury. European varieties are all hardy and will succeed as far north as Minnesota and So. Dakota, Japanese sorts are more tender, but do well most years in Nebraska and southern Iowa.

The American kinds are excellent for dessert fruit and for cooking and canning also. Most varieties are inclined to overbear and to produce large and perfect fruit, should be thinned when about one-third grown. This, however, is seldom done.

## Native or American Plums

**DeSoto.** Fruit medium size, oval. Orange, overlaid with crimson and with numerous small dots. Flesh firm and juicy. Season, Sept.

**Forest Garden.** Fruit large, nearly round. Purplish red when fully ripe and covered with yellow spots, of good quality and very good market variety. Season, August to Sept.

**Surprise.** This is considered by many to be the finest in quality of any of the cultivated varieties of the native plum and the hardest of the type. Fruit, large; color, very dark red; nearly round and with many small, yellow dots. Very small seed, flesh sugary sweet, melting and juicy and of a fine flavor and excellent quality. Tree an upright, vigorous grower and is everywhere reported very productive. Ripens in August.

**Wyant.** Large size, color, red; almost purple when fully ripe. Flesh yellow, sweet and good flavor. Wyant is generally classed as a Freestone and is nearly so. Season, September.

**Stoddard.** Large size. Purple and red, very mild flavor. Fine for canning. Tree bears very young. One of the best. Ripens in Sept.

## European Plums

**Lombard.** Dark violet red, juicy and pleasant. A great bearer and peculiarly adapted to light soils. Succeeds where many European varieties fail and probably the most profitable and popular one under

general cultivation.

**German Prune.** A valuable plum, of good quality for dessert, but most used for drying. Large, purplish blue, with a thick blue bloom. Flesh, firm; sweet, pleasant and separating readily from the seed. Season, September.

**Shropshire Dawson.** The very largest of the Dawson variety. Much used and one of the best for preserving. Tree vigorous; hardy and enormously productive.

## Japanese Plums

**Abundance.** Of medium size, large, if thinned. Amber color with markings of red and distinct bloom; very juicy and sweet if well ripened. Early.

**Burbank.** When properly thinned this plum is very large, nearly round. Orange yellow dotted and marbled with red. Flesh yellow, sweet, meaty and quite firm. Tree vigorous and spreading. Needs close pruning. A good shipper and keeps well. Very early.

**Compass Cherry Plum.** Absolutely hardy everywhere. In shape, size and coloring of the fruit they resemble both cherry and plum. Color, bright red; deepening into a dark wine color when fully ripe. Its early bearing is truly wonderful, often producing fruit on two-year trees. Especially recommended for elevated sections where but little rain falls.

## Large Family Apple Orchard, \$9.50 Delivered

Don't forget our special offer on the back of the yellow order sheet of a large family orchard of 50 trees, a good selection of varieties, for \$9.50 delivered by parcel post or express. Turn back and look it up. It will sure please you.

Also notice the other collection offers there. I have gone to a great deal of pains to make these collections just right and they ought to suit most anyone. Here is the family orchard list:

1 Red June, 2 Duchess, 2 Yellow Transparent, 1 Snow Apple, 2 Maiden Blush, 2 Wealthy, 5 Gano, 5 Grimes Golden, 5 Stayman Winesap, 5 Rome Beauty, 5 Jonathan, 5 York Imperial, 5 Janet, 5 Winesap.

These 50 trees will be sent prepaid by parcel post or express for \$9.50 in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4, or for \$11.00 beyond zone 4. Safe delivery guaranteed.

## Prices: Cherry and Plum Trees, All Varieties

1 to 5 trees, alike or assorted, each... .50c  
6 or more trees, alike or assorted, each. 45c  
30 or more trees, alike or assorted in tens, each..... .40c

## These Prices Are All Postpaid

These prices are for strong 1-year budded trees on 2-year roots and include prepaid delivery by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. Add 10% for prepay beyond zone 4. If sent by parcel post, trees must be cut back so as to be within the length limit when packed.

**Older Trees** We can supply 2-year trees at the same prices but not prepaid. They would have to go by express or freight at your expense.



# Pears, Apricots and Quinces

## Russian Apricots

This fruit is a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both. Ripening, as it does, between the cherries and peaches, the apricot is a most welcome fruit. The tree is harder than peach and requires about the same soil conditions and treatment. Should be planted on a northern or western slope to prevent too early blooming.

**Alexander.** Fruit medium to small, of light, orange yellow, flecked with red. Flesh tender, juicy and very good quality. Season July.

**Superb.** This is new variety from Kansas, Russian type and excels all others.



**Some Fine Samples of Pears and Quince.** The quince is the round one on top. Of course, pears don't always grow as large as that, but they do sometimes. Wouldn't you like to set your teeth into one of these in the picture? You can grow just such pears in your home garden.

## Pears

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending, as its value is appreciated, and the demand is increasing every year, making it a most profitable tree to plant. The melting, juicy texture, flavor and delicate aroma of the pear give it a rank above all other fruits, with the possible exception of the grape. Gathering the fruit at the proper time is one important point to remember in connection with the successful growing of this fruit. Summer pears should be gathered at least a week before they are fully ripe, and autumn varieties ten days or two weeks. Most varieties are heavy bearers, and when trees are too heavily loaded, the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else it will be poor and the tree injured.

**Bartlett** is one of the most popular of pears. Large, buttery, melting, with rich flavor. Juicy and richest of quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, hardy and a great bearer. Season August and September.

**Keiffer** (Or Keiffer Hybrid). This is a seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett, and probably the most popular pear grown. Color yellow with red cheek where exposed to sun. Flesh white, juicy and rich. Tree a very strong, upright grower, a late keeper and valuable market variety. Season late, October and November.

**Seckle** (Or Sugar Pear). Widely known and the standard of excellence in pears. Tree very erect, but rather a slow grower. Very hardy and abundant bearer. Fruit small, rich, yellowish brown, very sweet and highest flavored pear known. Season, September.

**Dwarf Duchess.** Dwarf pear are budded on Quince stock and do not grow very large and can

be planted much closer together than standards which makes them suitable for garden or town lots or any place where you have but little room. They should be planted deep enough to cover the union of the pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. They should not be trimmed up more than a foot above the ground. The variety most grown as a dwarf is the *Duchess De Angouleme*, or as it is called, *Dwarf Duchess*. It is the largest of our good pears and succeeds best grown as a dwarf. A good keeper.

## Quince

**Champion.** Originated in Connecticut. Fruit very large and handsome. Cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots. Color, greenish yellow.

**Orange.** An old standard variety. Fruit roundish, somewhat irregular in shape. Color bright yellow. Very fine flavor and a good bearer.

### Prices of Pear, Quince and Apricot Trees

For 1 to 5 trees, each..... 50c

(Either all alike or assorted.)

For 6 trees or more, each..... 45c

(Either all alike or assorted.)

For 30 or more trees, in tens each..... 40c

(All alike or assorted in tens.)

**These Prices Are Prepaid.** These prices are for strong 1-year budded trees, on 2-year roots, and include prepaid delivery, either by parcel post or express, in zones 1, 2, 3 or 4. Add 10% for prepay beyond zone 4. If by parcel post trees must be cut to length allowed. Larger trees, by express or freight, at your expense.



## A View of Part of Our Field of Iris

We have over fifty varieties in our garden by the Seed House and it's the most beautiful sight you ever saw. They were in bloom from sometime in April until the middle of June and I believe we must have had hundreds of thousands of them.

The Iris deserves to be better known and more extensively grown. I consider it one of the most beautiful of all hardy flowers. In the first place, it is absolutely hardy; it will grow and thrive and bloom in any soil and in any climate; it will stand any kind of winter, no matter how severe and will stand a dry summer that will kill anything else; it will increase and multiply and always looks well, whether in bloom or not.

The few and common varieties of the old-fashioned garden have been increased by flower lovers and scientific plant breeders to a host of rare beauties. I have in my private garden over fifty varieties of this beautiful flower, one of the finest collections in the world. Some of them are as follows:

**Queen of Gypsies.** The upper part of the flower is old gold, shaded with smoked pearl, while the outer petals or falls, as they are called, are dark maroon, veined with light yellow. This makes a very striking combination of colors.

**Blue Siberian.** This belongs to a different family of iris. All the others in this list belong to what is known as the German iris, but the Siberian is different in appearance. It grows quite tall and slender with narrow, grassy foliage and the flowers are all of intense sky blue.

**Princess Beatrice.** (*Pallida Dalmatica*.) The standards or upper petals are fine delicate lavender in color, while the falls are a much deeper shade of lavender. Flowers are very large, extra fine, a superb variety for cut flowers; very scarce and sold at about 50c per plant.

**Silver King.** A beautiful pearly or silvery white. It is large and tall like Black Prince, but a direct contrast to it in color. The entire flower is all the same color, a beautiful silvery white throughout.

**Eldorado.** Bright, golden yellow, with a slight veining of crimson on the outer petals. A very free bloomer and the most brilliant thing you ever saw. You can see it clear across the garden and it will be the envy of all your neighbors.

**Ruby Queen.** Nearest to a genuine red of any of the iris. Best described as claret red. A very striking color and a very rare color in iris. If you want something different from what your neighbors have, get this red iris.

**Prince of Wales.** Deep violet blue, with deepest purple color in the lower petals. Very large, intense coloring, free blooming, tall.

**Jenny Lind.** A beautiful combination of purple and pearl in delicate shades.

**Orientalis.** This is somewhat like the Siberian iris and in fact, belongs to that group, but in manner of growth it is more like the German iris. A very deep striking blue; the bluest thing you ever saw. A rare variety.

**Queen of May.** A delicate peach blossom pink. Increases slowly and we are sold out on it this year.

**Black Prince.** Large, tall, strong grower. Rich dark purple in color.

**Blue Siberian.** This belongs to a different family of iris. It grows quite tall and slender, with narrow, grassy foliage.

**White Siberian.** Similar to the blue, except in color, which is white.

**Sans Souci.** Yellow. Practically the same as Eldorado.

**Velveteen.** Purple and old gold. A very striking combination.

**Dwarf Pumila.** Very early and very dwarf, only about six inches high. Solid purple color.

**Dwarf White.** Not quite pure white, but a light cream. Very early. Grows about 10 inches high.

**Berlin.** Violet blue throughout.

**Celeste.** Pale azure blue.

**Frederick.** Lavender and purple.

**White Swan.** Creamy white throughout. Very beautiful

**Britannicus.** Blue and lavender.

**Bismarck.** Yellow and brown.

**Candianas.** Soft, light blue.

Price any of these varieties, 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, 4 for 50 cents, 8 for \$1.00, \$1.50 per dozen, either all alike or assorted. These will be good, strong plants, guaranteed to live, bloom, and to prove true to name. Prices include delivery by parcels post postpaid.

**SPECIAL OFFER:** Mixed phlox, all fine plants but not labeled as to color, all good strong plants and good assortment of colors. 3 for 25c, 6 for 45c, 75c per dozen.



## Mixed Iris

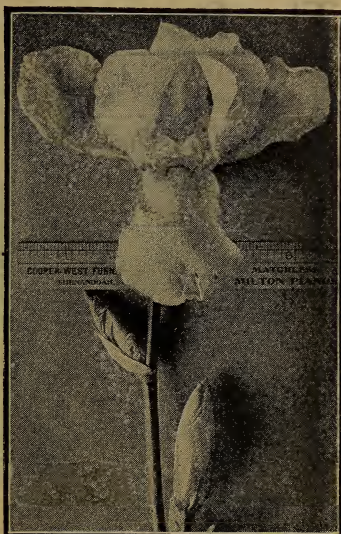
We have several rows of iris that are of mixed varieties, where we have planted the odds and ends of named varieties that were left at the end of the season, or where we have planted small lots, of which we did not have enough to pay to keep it on the list of named varieties. Also, sometimes a stake will get knocked down and lost, or the label on the box of plants will get lost. Then they have to go into the mixture. This mixture contains a good assortment of varieties and plants of some of our very finest ones will be found in it. They are increasing fast on us and we want to get them cleaned out, so I am going to make a special offer on them.

### SPECIAL OFFER

Mixed varieties of Iris, good, strong plants, 3 for 25c, or \$1.00 per dozen.



Blue Iris—*Orientalis*  
Deep blue; bluest of all Iris



Princess Beatrice.—The largest and possibly the most beautiful of the Iris.

## When to Plant Iris

Iris is one flower that can be planted at any time of the year. I like best to plant it in the fall or early spring, but really, it can be planted almost any time with a fair chance of success. It is one flower that I have succeeded in moving while it was in bloom and you know very few outdoor flowers can be moved when they are big and in bloom.

They will grow on practically any soil. We have some on good garden soil, some on a clay fill where we scraped dirt out of the cellar, some on

rich ground and some on poor and they all seem to thrive about alike. We have a row of them along the curb overhanging the pavement and they seem to enjoy it.

## Japanese Iris

For some reason I have never been very successful growing Japanese Iris. They are mighty fine if you can get them to bloom, but they take lots of petting, and personally, I very much prefer the other kinds of Iris. Can supply Japanese Iris, mixed or assorted colors, at 20c each, or 2 for 35c.

## Hardy Phlox

These we consider one of the most desirable of hardy flowers. The flower-heads often measure from 7 to 9 inches across. Flowers as large as a silver quarter, and in some cases as large as a half dollar. Comprises all shades from vermilion to white. They do best in a sunny location and rich soil, but are not particular and will do well anywhere. Can be set either fall or spring, but not late in the spring. We have a long list of named varieties, but as very few people are acquainted with named sorts, we sell them mostly by color instead of name. Here are the colors we can furnish: Pure white (very fine). White, with red eye. Pink, with red eye. Solid red. Solid pink. Price, 15c each 2 for 25c, 5 for 50, \$1.00 per dozen, either all alike or assorted colors.

**Special Offer** Mixed Phlox all fine plants, but not labeled as to color; all good strong plants and good assortment of colors. 3 for 25c, 6 for 45c, 75c per dozen.



Pure White, Hardy Phlox

# The Peony

## The Flower for the Million and the Millionaire

We grow all our own peonies here at the seed house, and they are a beautiful sight when in bloom. We check them all over when in bloom so as to be sure they are true to name and that the description is correct.



### The Peony

First of all in the list of hardy flowers I would put the peony. It is hardy as an oak, lives for years, and gets better with age. It needs no protection, will grow in any good soil, and has absolutely no disease or insect enemies. A millionaire could have nothing finer, and no flower will do as well for the common gardener. The plants can be set either in spring or fall, but if set in the spring should be set very early. They will often bloom the first year they are set, and always by the next year. In addition to my already large and fine collection of peonies I added the H. A. Terry collection, which was, in many ways, the finest in the world. Father Terry had spent over fifty years developing the peony and originated over 300 new varieties, many of them finer than anything heretofore known. After his death I purchased his entire collection and moved it to my own grounds. His varieties are specially noted for bright, clear colors, extreme hardness and certainty to bloom. The following list is simply a selection of a few good varieties from my collection of over 300 sorts. These are ones that I have chosen as extra good ones, certain to grow and bloom for any one.

There are plenty more in the complete list, just as good, but I do not have room to describe them all, so I have chosen these to describe more fully. I am certain that among them you can find any style of peony you want, and I know they are all good ones for I grow them on my own grounds and have seen them in bloom. All are double and most of them are very fragrant.

Prices given are for good, strong plants of from 3 to 5 new eyes, either large divisions from old clumps, or complete plants of one growth from small divisions or cuttings. See following for prices on large clumps.

### Pink Peonies

<b>Brightness (Terry)</b> —Pure deep pink tall, free bloomer.....	\$ .50
<b>Elegans</b> —Outer leaves pink, center salmon color. Odd and beautiful .....	.25
<b>Gen. Canby (Terry)</b> —Outer petals deep rose, center light rose, tipped white and fringed. Blooms early.....	.25
<b>Jupiter (Terry)</b> —Crimson and bright rose very large and early. Fine.....	.25
<b>La Couquette</b> —Bright rose with creamy center .....	.50
<b>L'Esperance</b> —Soft, pale pink, slightly shaded with carmine. Very early and fragrant. Very large and a fine bloomer, nearly always in bloom for Memorial Day .....	.25
<b>Mazie Terry (Terry)</b> —Bright rose, tipped with white. Large flower, globular, strong grower and free bloomer. One of the best .....	1.00
<b>Marie Honickman (Terry)</b> —Very tall, dark pink. Handsome.....	.50
<b>Parmentier</b> —Light rose, free bloomer fine.....	.50
<b>Pauline</b> —Bright rose, fading to blush pink. Very fine.....	.50
<b>Princess Ellen (Terry)</b> —Bright rose, tipped white, very large, free bloomer, tall fine .....	1.00
<b>Reine Victoria</b> —Bright rose, perfect flower, strong grower .....	.25
<b>Robert Burns</b> —Outer petals purplish rose, inside light rose tipped white.....	.25
<b>Stella (Terry)</b> —Delicate rose, with crimson center. Fine.....	.50
<b>Terry's No. 4 (Terry)</b> —Beautiful light rose, full globular flower, very large, center tipped white .....	1.00



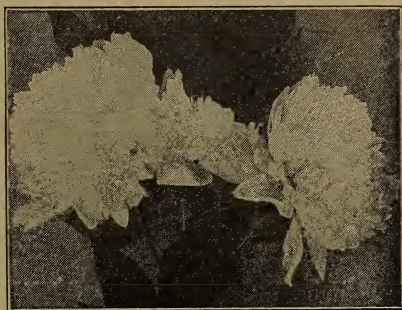
## Peonies---Continued

### Red Peonies

<b>Carnation.</b> (Terry) Bright crimson throughout, center finely fringed.....	.25
<b>Crimson Queen.</b> (Terry) Solid crimson, blooming in clusters, finely fringed, extra fine	.50
<b>Ernest Hemming.</b> (Terry) Bright crimson throughout, broad petals, free bloomer, tall strong grower, very large flower.....	.50
<b>Eureka.</b> (Terry) Rosy crimson. A double decker, or two story flower.....	1.00
<b>Grace French</b> (Terry) Bright crimson, globular flower, compact bush.....	.50
<b>Grandiflora Rosea.</b> Tall, deep crimson, blooms late, an old variety.....	.25
<b>Grover Cleveland.</b> (Terry) In my opinion the best one of Terry's wonderful reds. Deep glowing crimson. Very large flower, globular and finely fringed. Just about perfect every way.	1.50
<b>Humeii Carnea.</b> Large flower, bright rose, strong grower, fragrant.....	.25
<b>Lillie McGill.</b> (Terry) Deep crimson, very large, strong grower and very free bloomer. Extra good.....	1.00
<b>Mars.</b> (Terry) Deep blood red, very free bloomer, fine every way.....	.25
<b>Pottsii.</b> Very dark crimson, semi-double, free bloomer and very early.....	.25
<b>Rachel.</b> (Terry) Another of Terry's wonderful deep reds, glowing crimson, full double and free blooming. Extra fine.....	1.00
<b>Rhoda.</b> (Terry) Beautiful light crimson, perfect form, free bloomer, very fine every way	1.00
<b>Rose Frangans.</b> Very large, full double, perfect rose color. Has the color and fragrance of an American beauty rose Strong grower, late.....	.25
<b>May King.</b> The new, deep red, extra red, See full description elsewhere.....	1.00

### White Peonies

(Including some which are blush white, light pink, or cream colored when first opening, but fading to white later.)	
<b>Emily Hoste.</b> Pure white, edged with crimson very fine.....	.50
<b>Ether</b> (Terry) Considered by Mr. Terry as one of his finest and named after his wife. Outer petals light rose, center finely fringed, cream tipped with light rose, very free bloomer	1.00
<b>Festiva Maxima.</b> The largest and probably the best white peony grown. Very large and double, rich fragrance, pure white with a little touch of scarlet on center petals. Hardy and sure to bloom anywhere.....	.50
<b>Floral Treasure.</b> Blush pink, shading to almost white, very large, often 7 inches across	.50
<b>Globosa.</b> Very large, globe-shaped pure white.....	.50
<b>Iris Pleas.</b> Soft, light rose, tipped with white, full double.....	.25
<b>Miss Henninger.</b> (Terry) Outer petals soft light rose, center light cream, tipped white, fading to pure white. Extra good one.....	1.00
<b>Mrs. Douglas.</b> Pure white, with a splash of crimson on center petals. Finely fringed.....	.50
<b>Mrs. Rudd.</b> (Terry) Pure white or slightly cream, center finely fringed, very fine.....	.50



### White Peony

<b>Magnifica.</b> Very large bloom, white with creamy center.....	.25
<b>Queen Emma.</b> (Terry) Large, full double white, tinged with rose, making a very delicate silvery color blooms very freely and very large	1.00
<b>Terry's No. 6.</b> (Terry) Full double white with tinge of light rose, very fine.....	1.00
<b>Whitleyii.</b> A favorite pure white commercial variety. A sure bloomer.....	.25

### Special Offer

<b>Double White.</b> Mixture of the best large double white varieties. 20c each, 5 for \$1	
<b>Double Pink.</b> A collection of pink sorts ranging from a light shell pink almost to crimson. 20c each, 6 for \$1.00	
<b>Double Red.</b> Various shades of deep red. 20c each, 6 for \$1.00	
<b>Mixed Double.</b> All colors. Hardly any two alike. 20c each, 3 for 50c, 6 for \$1.00, 12 for \$2.00.	

### Postpaid

These prices include delivery by parcels post, all charges prepaid. Remember this when comparing prices.

## The Five Points of Excellence

### The Peony Fills Them All

Florists have often said that any flower, to be popular and valuable, should be perfect in these five points:

**Beauty of form; Beauty of color; Fragrance; Hardiness; Adaptability as a cut flower.**

Think it over and see what flower will fill that list outside the peony. The rose comes fairly near, but it is weak, as a rule, on hardiness. The same is true of the lily. The gladiolus can fill the bill except for lack of fragrance. In fact, there is no other that will fulfill all the conditions except the peony.

It is the hardiest of all flowers, has a delicious fragrance, will keep for a week as a cut flower and there is no other flower that will equal it in gorgeous color, beautiful form and immense size. It will grow and bloom for anyone and in any soil. It is cheap enough so that the modest cottage can afford to have a few choice clumps.

I wish I could put a half dozen clumps of beautiful peonies in every bare and forlorn looking farm yard in the United States. Hundreds and thousands of them have not a sign of a flower or beauty of any kind.



## **May King**

### **The Early Dark Red Terry Seedling Peonies**

This is the same special offer I was talking about this time last year. I sold most of them, but still have part of them left, and while they last will leave the same offer open. I don't think they will last all season, but will let you know promptly if you order after I am sold out.

They are mixed seedlings grown by Father Terry shortly before his death. They are all colors shapes and sizes, mostly very fine stuff, some just common. They run about half double and semi-double and the balance single. They have never been culled or skinned out, but are just the way I got them.

I am digging them clean, dividing them, and making them up in collections of 8, 25 and 60 each, and while they last will sell them at prices named below.

### **Special Offer**

Now, here is the special offer I am going to make to you. I will sell you eight of these Terry seedlings for \$1.00 or 25 for \$2.50, or 60 for \$5.00 not postpaid.

You will note they are not postpaid at this special price. The peonies I sell at regular prices I can afford to pay postage, but not on these bargain prices. They can be sent either by express or parcel post. If wanted by parcel post add postage when ordering. I estimate they will weigh, packed for shipment, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per plant.

# **The New Peony**

## **May King**

A new and distinct variety of peony entirely different in growth and appearance from other varieties. Very early, blood red and very free flowering. I made previous mention of this new peony in my catalog last year and after another years' experience with it I wish to repeat most emphatically all I said of it last year and make it even stronger.

The striking points of this peony are its extreme earliness and its deep, blood red color. It comes ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort I have, and was in full bloom for me last summer on May 12th. I believe that in an early season it might bloom as early as May 1st. It is medium in size, perfect half globe in shape, and the deepest, dazzling blood red. The bush is rather dwarf and the foliage entirely different in appearance from other peonies.

Its history is peculiar. It was found growing near an abandoned house in Manti, the old deserted Mormon settlement near here, which was settled by Mormon refugees during the early fifties. On that account it is known locally here as the Mormon Peony. I have known of it since I was a small boy, but never managed to secure a start of it till a few years ago, and then it took time to work up a stock of it, but now I have enough so that I can offer a limited number of plants for sale.

Now it may be that others have this peony but I have never seen it listed in any of the catalogs, and it certainly was new to me, and everyone who has seen it here on the seed house grounds pronounced it entirely distinct and of remarkable value to the peony lover. It's extreme earliness, its hardness, its free blooming habit and its deep, blood red color, (which is especially rare in peonies) make it a combination hard to beat. Price \$1 each; \$10 per dozen.

## **I Grow My Own Peonies**

I grow my own peonies right here on the seed house grounds, where I can see them every day. In the spring and summer, I pretty near live with them and I know every variety and almost every plant by heart. I know absolutely that they are true to name, true to color, healthy and vigorous. You need fear no disappointment when you get peonies out of such a garden as mine. If you buy any peonies from me, or if you have bought any in the past and they are untrue to name or fail to live, I will at any time replace them free.

## **Peonies for Cut Flowers**

Growing lots of peonies, as we do, we always have lots of the blooms to sell as cut flowers in season. Ordinarily we can supply them for \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid, in postal zones 2 and 3. Do not advise shipping farther than that.

Also in their season, (July, August and Sept.) we usually have *Glaucolias*, *Dahlias* and *Tuberoses* in abundance and can supply you at very reasonable prices. Write for particulars if interested.





### Some Spikes of My Gladiola Collection.

## Gladiolas, Queen of Flowers

I believe if I were limited to just one flower for my own growing, I would choose the gladiola in preference to anything else. It has absolutely no insect enemies and no diseases. It is beautiful either growing or picked. It blooms for three months steady. And best of all, it will grow and bloom in any soil, any weather, and for any one. I have never known anyone to fail with it if they had good bulbs to start with. Another thing, it is a case where you can "have your cake and eat it, too," for besides the beautiful blooms the bulbs increase about three-fold, and your supply keeps on increasing from year to year. Most people when you speak of gladiolas, think of the old-fashioned red and yellow flower common a generation ago, and have no idea of the immense improvement that has taken place in them. Every color of the rainbow is now represented, and in form, and color and size no lily or canna can equal them. Some of mine are 6 inches across and the most wonderful and beautiful coloring imaginable. These bulbs are all of my own growing, guaranteed true to name; first quality and sound. All are large, blooming-size bulbs.

We also have bulblets and little "planting stock" bulbs to sell and will be glad to quote you special prices on them by letter. The prices here quoted refer always to blooming size bulbs.

**Culture.** Gladiolas will succeed and bloom well under the same conditions that would make a good crop of potatoes or cabbage. They like a rich, mellow soil, fairly moist. They cannot stand shade nor wet, soggy ground. They do best planted very early in the season, the earlier the better, and should be planted rather deep, say 4 or 5 inches. A good rule is to place them as deep as four times the diameter of the bulb, and, in fact, this is a good rule with almost any kind of bulbs. In the fall the bulbs should be dug before hard freezing weather, and stored in the cellar, where they will be cool and dry and safe from freezing.

### Field's Finest Mixed.

40 For \$1.00.

Besides the named varieties, which I keep separate, I grow thousands of bulbs in mixture. Many people prefer them this way; they are of endless variety of form and color, hardly any two being alike. They range from dark red to yellow and pure white; every imaginable color. I have bought brag mixtures from everywhere and added to mine until I have a strain that is hard to beat. When they are in bloom I go through and pull out all that do not suit me and throw them away. It carries a large proportion of light and striped, and none at all of the old-fashioned red. The bulbs are all of the large size.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List on Colored Pages in Center of Book.

## Gladiolas (Continued)

**Light and Striped Mixture.** This mixture runs almost entirely to light colors, such as white, yellow, pink and white striped, pink and yellow and it contains practically no red or dark colors. While the blooms are not quite so large as from the reds, or the spikes so heavy and massive, these light colors are preferred by a great many people. Price, 40c per doz., 35 for \$1.00, postpaid.

**Silver Trophy or Gold Medal Collection.** This is the celebrated Cowee collection which has created so much excitement the last few years. It contains practically every known color and runs largely to big blooms and tall, heavy spikes. Price, 50c per doz., 25 for \$1.00, postpaid.

**Giant Red Mixture.** This strain I secured from an Ohio grower who likes reds better than any other color. The stalks are of heavy, massive growth, often 4 to 5 feet high, with very large flowers of varying shades of red; especially fine for massing where red is wanted as the dominating color. Price, 40c per doz. 35 for \$1.00.

### Special Trial Grounds Mixture

We have for several years been growing a lot of little dabs of high priced novelties in Gladiolas, and specially fine seedlings under numbers, and so on, but it is too much trouble keeping the little tots separate so I am going to sell them as a mixture. They are fine and you'll like them. Price, 60c per dozen straight.

### Gladiola Bulblet Collection

#### Grow Your Own Bulbs

These are the little, wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming-size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best mixture. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but I have decided to offer a limited amount of them at 200 for 25c or \$1.00 per 1,000, sent postpaid. I will send out with each package full directions for growing them to blooming size.

### Wholesale Prices on Bulbs

We grow generally millions of gladiola bulbs and can make low wholesale prices on large lots in any size or variety. We are especially strong on good, first-class mixtures and can suit you on both quality and price. If you can use 500 or 1,000 bulbs or over, write for special prices.

### Goodrich Seedlings

These are the seedlings from which the wonderful Fairlawn Hybrids are being selected. They are from hand-pollinated crosses of the finest varieties known and contain some wonderful sorts.

They are of course, all colors mixed, and I can not promise any special color, but they are sure to be good stuff, practically no two alike and will likely contain some extra good ones.

Price 80c per dozen, \$6.00 per 100.



A bouquet of our Gladiolas. Could anything be finer? You can grow ones like these from the 90c collection described below.

### Special Bargain Collection of Gladiola Bulbs

#### 60 Blooming Size Bulbs, 90c Postpaid

We had the finest crop of gladiola bulbs this year we have ever grown and we are going to celebrate by offering the greatest bargain in them that has ever been offered, I believe,—60 fine bulbs for 90c.—Good bulbs too, not trash.

Most people prefer a mixture of colors, so 50 of the bulbs will be a mixture of all the best colors. Everything from white to dark red, with plenty of striped and spotted and variegated tints in between. A really first-class mixture, with good colors, big flowers and a long season of blooming.

Then I will put in 5 each of the two best named sorts, America and Mrs. Frances King. You have doubtless seen and admired them, but they have always been high-priced till now and you had to admire them at a distance.

5 America, the great "peach pink" colored one, big and fine, used to sell at 50c each,

5 Mrs. Frances King, the best big red. Bright "cherry red," grows 4 to 5 ft. high, extra large.

50 Mixed hybrid seedlings, all colors, all good.

60 bulbs in all, all blooming size, young bulbs, two to four inches in circumference, well packed in a box, with directions for growing, guaranteed to reach you safely and to bloom with ordinary care and soil. Sent postpaid for only 90c for the box of 60 bulbs.

### Gladiolas For Cut Flowers

Gladiolas make the finest cut flowers and are easily grown, ship well, keep a week after cut and are very popular. Can be had in any color.



# Gladiolas (Continued)

## Choice Named Gladiolas

### At 5c Each

Any of the following, 5c each, 6 for 25c, 50c per doz., or 25 for \$1.00, either all alike or assorted to suit. Ask for special prices on lots of 100 or over.

**America.** This is the wonderful variety an eastern seedsmen paid \$4,000 for. In color it is soft pink, very light; spikes 2 to 3 feet long, with large spreading blooms. Will bring a higher price in cut flower market than any other variety.

**Mrs. Frances King.** In many ways the best in the list. A rank, thrifty grower, very large flowers, often 5 inches across and a beautifully shaped long spike. Often almost two feet of flowers in bloom at once. Light scarlet, with deep markings.

**Augusta.** Very popular with the florists. Practically pure white with blue anthers.

**Brenchleyensis.** An old variety; and of the most brilliant reds. Whole spikes open at once.

**Halley.** Delicate salmon pink, very large and bright and very early. One of the best in the list. Fine for cut flowers.

(The 5 listed above are all exceptionally good and every flower-grower should have all 5 of them in addition to whatever else is ordered.)

**Madam Lamoine.** Probably the earliest variety grown. Large flowers, creamy white with scarlet throat.

**Marie Lamoine.** Large spike of fine flowers. Upper divisions pale cream color, flushed salmon lilac. Lower division spotted violet and yellow.

**Independence.** A brilliant rose pink with richly marked throat and a long strong spike.

## Rare and Choice Gladiolas

### At 7c Each, or 75c Per Dozen

Any of the following 7c each, 4 for 25c, 75c per dozen, either all alike or assorted to suit. All 16 for \$1.00.

#### 5 Fine Whites

**Glory of Holland.** Pure white. The best and largest pure white in the list.

**Snowbank.** Practically pure white, a strong grower and good size. Shows faint pink marking on lower petals.

**Willy Wigman.** Very large, bluish white, with large carmine blotch on lower petals.

**Meadowvale.** Almost pure white with a touch of crimson in the throat and a trace of pink on the two lower petals. Very fine.

**Shakespeare.** White, very slightly suffused with carmine rose. Not pure white, but a very pleasing color.

#### 4 in the Yellow Class

**Klondike.** Beautiful cream color, with bright scarlet throat. Best one of its color.

**Victory.** Variegated, yellow and pink, tall, straight spike.

**Jean Dieulafoy.** Cream pink, with conspicuous crimson blotch.

**Primulinus Hybrids.** These are all yellow, but not all alike. They are cross pollinated hybrids of a new yellow species lately discovered. Very striking

in form and color and a distinct addition to the list.

#### 4 Beautiful Pinks

**Pink Beauty.** Earliest of all. Soft pink, with heavy dark maroon blotch in throat.

**Wm. Falconer.** Clear rosy pink, very large and very fine.

**Pink Augusta.** Somewhat similar to the old standard cut flower variety, White Augusta, but a very pleasing shade of striped pink, a soft blending of two or three shades.

**Taconic.** Bright lively pink flecked and striped with various shades of the same color.

#### 4 Odd Colors

**Velvet King.** Velvety dark intense red. Long spike. Fine every way.

**Purple Prince.** A beautiful reddish purple color, mottled and blotched with cream. One of the girls here says it reminds her of plum juice and cream.

**Crackerjack.** Very large, dark red, throat spotted with yellow and maroon. One of the Cowee group.

**Electra.** A new variety from Holland, Brilliant vermilion with white blotch in throat. Very large and fine.

One bulb each of 16 rare and choice sorts, all extra fine for \$1.00.

## New and Striking Varieties

### At 10c each, or 6 for 50c

One each, blue, yellow, pink, white, red and ruffled, each the very finest and best in its class. Price, 10c each, 6 for 50c, \$1.00 per dozen either all alike or assorted.

**Baron Hulot (Blue Jay.)** The only strictly blue gladiola. Dark, rich velvety blue, which shades out in the house to a violet purple. Probably the rarest and most sought after color in the whole list.

**Niagara.** The beautiful new cream colored or yellow sort that has been winning prizes everywhere. Large, wide open flowers on a long, straight spike. Has always before sold at 25c to 30c each.

**Panama.** A very fine flower somewhat like America, but of a deeper pink color, being more a cherry pink or rose color. Very large.

**Peace.** A grand white variety. Flowers are large, wide open, with a heavy, straight spike. Color glistening white, with faint lilac feathering on lower petals.

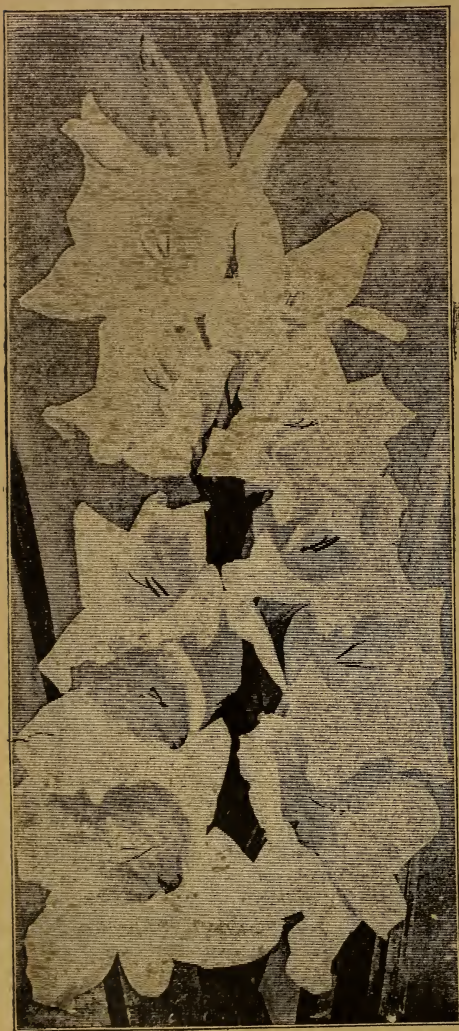
**Princes.** The reddest of all. Rich crimson with broad white blotches on the lower petals. Probably the largest flower in the list. Opens wide and flat.

**Glory.** The best of the new ruffled and frilled type. Delicate pink and yellow.

## Europe

### The Only Pure White Gladiolas

This new variety from Holland is the only really pure white Gladiola I have ever found. There is not a trace of color in it but white. Glistening snowy white. A large flower, and a beautifully shaped spike opening nearly all the flowers at one time. I have counted as high as 12 flowers open at once in a solid mass. It is in great demand and the war has cut off the supply from the originator, but I have a few hundred of my own growing and while they last will sell them at 25c each, 5 for \$1.00.



### The Fairlawn Hybrids

The most distinct and valuable new race of gladiolas brought out in the last ten years. If you are a lover of this beautiful flower I can assure you a rare treat in this collection. Honestly and truly it is far ahead of anything I have ever seen in this line.

**Its History.** The originator of this strain is Mr. C. L. Goodrich. He is a banker and amateur flower grower in northern Iowa. He is the greatest flower crank you ever saw and although he has a bank and a farm to look after, he spends most of his spare time fussing around among his flowers. He has probably done more in the line of hybridizing, scientific crossing and hand pollenizing than

any flower grower in the United States and he has confined his work almost entirely to gladiolas.

He started ten or twelve years ago with the best varieties he could buy in Europe and America and took these for his parent stock. He worked mostly crossing the very best known varieties, transferring the pollen by hand from one flower to another and thus knowing the exact parentage of each cross and its pedigree through several generations. His aim has been to get the best possible collection of deep red, pure whites, clear yellows and delicately striped or penciled varieties and all in the very largest size, and he has succeeded wonderfully. All weak or poor seedlings have been rigidly discarded and nothing but the very finest allowed to grow.

As fast as they bloomed and were passed as being sufficiently good for his collection he sorted them into four sections as follows: Red and deep pink, white, yellow, striped and variegated. The results from the blue were disappointing to him. He had the color all right, but could not get the size. All that showed clear blue colors so far have proved to be comparatively small, or if they have the size, they are weak in color, so he asks me not to offer any of his blues.

I am ready to offer this year in a limited supply the following selections at prices noted:

	Each	Doz.	100
Red and pink .....	15c	\$1.50	\$11
White .....	20	2.00	15
Yellow .....	20	2.00	15
Striped and variegated.....	20	2.00	15
Mixed, all colors.....	10	1.00	8

### Named Varieties Fairlawn Hybrids

While Mr. Goodrich believes that gladiolas as a rule should be sold in mixed color sections he has selected a few of his seedlings which were of such outstanding merit and value that he thought they ought to be offered separately. Ones of which we have sufficient stock to offer bulbs are the following:

**Agricola.** This is the first of the Fairlawn Hybrids and has been used as the parent of many other varieties. It is very large, generally five to six inches in diameter, with peculiarly distinct stripes of white and light crimson band on lower petals.

**Waterloo.** A seedling of Agricola from a cross with America. A very large flower. It is blended with light lilac and lavender marked with crimson on tips of petals.

**Shenandoah.** A beautiful flower of largest size. A seedling of No. 50. (A cross of Agricola and America) crossed with Daisy Leland. Fully as large as any of the parents and with none of the defects of any of them. Color, bright pink, but showing the Agricola parentage in penciling of crimson.

**Decatour.** A seedling of Gov. McCormack (Childs), from a seedling tracing back to Agricola, large, pure white. Pure white ground, tips of petals marked crimson, throat marked and mottled with crimson.

**Luther.** A large flower, combination of lavender and light lilac with a mottled throat.

Price, any of the above, 25c each, or 5 for \$1.00.

**Special Offer** One each of these five wonderful new varieties, all good, strong, bulbs for \$1.00, postpaid.

Plant Gladiolas Early. They like cool weather and the earlier they are planted the better.



## Fall Bulbs

The bulbs and flowers listed on these pages are all what is known as fall bulbs. This means not that they bloom in the fall, but that they should be set in the fall. They are all early-blooming flowers, blooming as a rule in March, April and May, before other flowers come. They should be set out in October or November, either out-of-doors in garden or in pots for house blooming. Every year when the tulips and hyacinths are in bloom in the spring we get calls for bulbs from people who want to get them out right away, and they are generally surprised when they find that these bulbs can be bought and set only in the fall. Now, remember, if you want a nice bed of tulips and hyacinths, or narcissus or crocus or anything of that kind, you must set them in October or November. You can, however, send in your order at any time during the spring or summer and we will book it for future shipment. When the proper time comes we will send the bulbs to you.

### Tulips

No other flower excels the tulip in pure form brilliancy of color and effective bedding. It is equally desirable for pot culture.

**Prize Mixture Early Tulips.** In our prize mixture single early tulips we pride ourselves in offering the best mixture in this country. Over 250 choice varieties, and the largest of bulbs. Price 35c per dozen, 100 for \$2.25.

**Prize Mixture Double Early Tulips.** Our prize mixture double early tulips are very choice and bloom a week or ten days later than the single. Not quite so tall or bright, but have excellent lasting qualities. Price 35c a dozen, 100 for \$2.25.

**Early Tulips in Separate Colors.** Red, white, yellow, pink, striped. Price 35c per dozen, 100 for \$2.25.

**Late Tulips.** Sometimes called May tulips or English Tulips. Grow tall and large. Price 35c a dozen, 100 for \$2.25. Mixed all colors.

**Parrot Tulips.** Also called Dragon Tulips. Choicest of all. Often six inches across. Are striped, and spotted in all kinds of color combinations. Price 35c per dozen, 100 for \$2.25.

**Darwin Tulips** A fine class of tall, stately tulips. All the rage now. Price 40c per dozen, 100 for \$2.50.

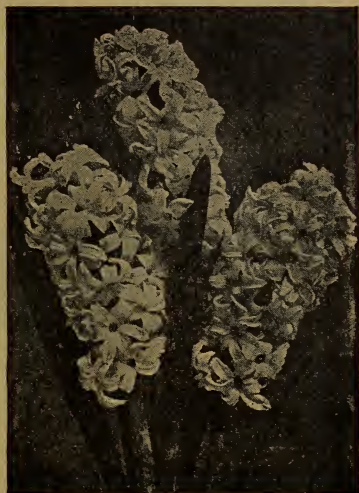
#### **Special Offer Mixed Bedding Hyacinths**

Good-sized sound bulbs, all colors mixed, 6 for 35c, 12 for 65c, 25 for \$1.25, 100 for \$4.75. all postpaid

Dutch Roman Hyacinths, all colors mixed, 5c each. 6 for 25c, 12 for 50c, 25 for \$1.00, 100 for \$3.75. all postpaid.

**Named Varieties.** I have a good supply of all the named varieties of tulips and shall be glad to quote special prices on application. Ask for what you want. All bulbs sent prepaid.

Bulbs on this page are shipped in October, November and December only. They can not be had in the spring at all.



**Hyacinths. Fine for House or Outdoors.**

### Hyacinths

These are probably the best known and the best loved of all the Dutch bulbs. They can be grown either out doors or in the house with equal success. All varieties except the French Roman are perfectly hardy anywhere, and once set out will bloom year after year without trouble. They single hyacinths are the best bloomers and the most satisfactory.

#### Mixed Bedding Hyacinths

An extra good mixture, good-sized bulbs and good colors; all sound bulbs and guaranteed to bloom, with ordinary care.

They are fine for house culture, but specially intended for bedding out and at our low prices can be planted in large lots.

They can be had either in mixture or in separate colors as follows: White, Blush White, Red, Pink, Deep Blue, light Blue.

PRICE, 8c each, 6 for 45c, 85c per dozen, 25 for \$1.60, or 100 for \$6.00, either all alike or assorted to suit.

#### Dutch Roman or Miniature Hyacinth

A smaller and earlier variety of regular Dutch hyacinths. I like them really better in some ways than the larger ones. They are specially fine to plant in flower pots, three bulbs to a five inch pot. They come into bloom after the French Romans are gone and before the regular Dutch bedding hyacinths are ready. I had a constant show of these in my office all winter from bulbs planted in October and brought up from the cellar a few at a time, as I wanted them to bloom. These can be furnished in any color either all alike or assorted, as follows; Pink, red, white, light blue, yellow.

PRICE: 6c each, 6 for 30c, 12 for 60c, 25 for \$1.15, 100 for \$4.50, either all alike or assorted to suit. See special offer for mixed all colors.



The Modern Type of Large  
Flowered Cannas

## Cannas

These are fine for decorative effect on the lawn. They are tropical looking and the rank green foliage and gay red and yellow flowers make a brilliant sight. Plant in rich, moist soil when the weather is warm and settled. Better yet, start roots in a flower pot in the house and have them ready to set out when the warm weather comes.

### Either Dormant Bulbs or Growing Plants

We generally send out dormant bulbs of the cannas during the early part of the season, taking care to send out only good live bulbs with nice sprouts showing.

As the season advances we generally send started plants six to ten inches high. Provided they are alive and sound, I like the bulbs the best, but some people prefer plants and late in the season plants are all we can send. Either should live all right with ordinary good care and plenty of warmth, but they cannot stand cool weather.

### Special Canna Beds

If you wish, I will make a selection of varieties for you for a complete canna bed and will choose varieties that will match up well in foliage bloom and height. Will guarantee to give you kinds that will please you.

**Five Foot Bed.** 13 plants as follows: 4 tall for center, 9 medium height for outside. Price \$1.

**Seven Foot Bed.** 19 plants as follows: 1 extra tall for center, 6 medium height for second circle, 12 short for outside. Price \$1.50.

**Ten Foot Bed.** 37 plants as follows: 1 extra tall for center, 6 medium height for second circle, 12 short for next circle, 18 still shorter for outer circle. Price \$2.75.

*For planting around the outside of these canna beds the nicest thing to my notion is dasheens. They are like caladiums, but better and cheaper. Allow the same number as the outer row of cannas. Price \$1.00 per doz., postpaid.*

## Choice Named Sorts

Any of these varieties. 10c each, 6 for 50c, or \$1.00 a dozen, postpaid, either all alike or assorted.

**Allemania.** 5 ft. Very large flower, scarlet with yellow border.

**Austria.** 4 ft. Very large flowers. Pure canary yellow. Green foliage.

**Black Beauty.** 7 ft. Small red bloom, rich bronze foliage. Makes excellent background for the yellow varieties, fine for center of bed. Best red-leaved variety.

**Burbank.** 5 ft. Flowers canary yellow with small crimson spots. Very large.

**Charles Henderson.** 3 to 4 ft. Bright crimson flowers. Green leaves.

**J. D. Eisele.** 4 ft. Green leaves and bright vermilion scarlet flowers.

**Explorateur Campbell.** 5 ft. Crimson bloom green foliage.

**Florence Vaughn.** 4 ft. Green leaves and bright yellow flowers with red dot.

**King of the Bronzes.** 7 ft. Bronze foliage, small orange flowers.

**La Patrie.** 4 ft. Green foliage, pink bloom.

**Majestic.** 7 ft. Extra large green leaves, veined and edged with purple, making a very beautiful foliage. Flowers small, bright glowing crimson.

**Shenandoah.** 3½ ft. Pink flowered, bronze foliage.

## Some Extra Fine Ones

Any of these varieties, 15c each, 2 for 25c, 5 for 60c, \$1.25 per doz., either all alike or assorted.

**King Humbert.** 4 ft. The finest canna grown very broad-leaved foliage, of a rich, reddish bronze color. Flowers orange scarlet, very large. Very free bloomer.

**Indiana.** 6 ft. Dark green foliage with glistening golden orange blooms. Six inches or more in diameter. Orchid flowering type.

**Pennsylvania.** 6 ft. Green foliage, deep orange scarlet flowers; very large, often 7 inches across.

**Wyoming.** 6 ft. Similar to Indiana in bloom but with foliage a purplish cast; has the same large fine flowers.

**Greenback.** 7 ft. An enormous plant of foliage type. Broad rounded leaves resembling a banana plant. Does not bloom, but is a dandy for the tall plants for the center of a bed or a back border.

## Choice Unnamed or Mixed Cannas

I have a very fine collection of cannas in about 20 named varieties, but we have odds and ends, small lots of a kind, stray plants that get mixed in with other varieties, and so on, and these we put all together in a mixture. They are all first-class named varieties, but I can not promise you any particular color or variety. 6c each, 6 for 30c, 60c per dozen postpaid.

## To Save Canna Bulbs

When frost kills the canna leaves dig the bulbs and put them in a warm, dry place in the cellar, right in the clump. Early in spring, divide and start in flower pots.



## Miscellaneous Spring Bulbs

These are all bulbs which are planted in the spring in April or May, and have to be taken up in the winter and stored in the cellar to be replanted again in the spring.



**CALADIUM**

**Caladium or Elephant's Ear.** These plants do not bloom, but are valued for the appearance of their enormous leaves. They often grow 3 feet in length and make a fine background for small plants and flowers. Start in a flower pot in the house and set out when ground is warm, give rich soil and plenty of moisture. 15c each, 2 for 25c. \$1.25 per dozen.

**Dasheen.** A new plant of the caladium family which has been boomed recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a good plant for the south. I grew a lot of them last summer and they did fine. I do not think they will ever be a success as a food crop except in the extreme south, but they sure are a fine ornamental plant. I consider them better than caladiums for ornaments, as they are hardier, taller, and more rapid growers, and the roots keep better through the winter. The roots resembles a caladium only smaller, but grows more easily. 10c each, 3 for 25c, \$1.00 per doz.

**Spotted Calla.** A summer blooming calla that does well in open ground; grows about two feet high with immense dark green leaves, spotted and blotched with silvery white. Flowers are creamy white with purple blotches at the base. Large bulbs. 15c each, 2 for 25c.

**Tuberose.** Tall spikes of pure waxy white flowers of delicate fragrance. Grow well anywhere, bloom all fall, especially fine for button-hole bouquets. Bulbs are extra large size and sure to bloom. 5c each, 6 for 25c, 45c per dozen postpaid.

**Madeira Vine.** A beautiful and very rapid climber. Grows from a root like a potato. Leaves are very thick and dark green, making a dense shade. Long sprays of small, white flowers. 5c each, 6 for 25c.



**Mexican Tuberose**  
A big improvement over the old kind.

## Special Offer on Lilies

Any of the Lilies offered below, 25c each, 3 for 65c, 6 for \$1.25, \$2.50 per dozen, either all alike or assorted to suit. Good, large sound bulbs guaranteed.

## Lilies

The lilies are among the most prized of all the garden flowers. They can be planted as a rule either in the spring or fall, but the Japanese lilies arrive from abroad so late in the fall that we generally have to wait until spring, as the ground is nearly always frozen by the time we get them in. They do well planted in the spring and planted very early.

**Panama Lily.** This beautiful lily is entirely different from any other lily I have ever seen. The bulbs should be planted in the spring after the cold weather is past. Last year we started ours in flower pots in the house and then transplanted them outdoors in May after they had started to grow. It blooms the first year and blooms very early, ahead of any other lily. Ours came in about Decoration Day, and was the most fragrant and beautiful thing I ever saw. After the flower stalks die down the foliage is very showy all summer. Each 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

**Lilium Auratum.** (Gold Banded Japan Lily) The largest and most beautiful of all the Japanese lilies. The flower is ivory white with a central band of bright yellow and numerous deep purple spots. 25c

**Lilium Album.** A pure white lily with flowers opening out wide and flat. Perfectly hardy 25c

**Lilium Rubrum.** Very similar to above except that flowers are a dark pinkish-red. 25c

**Lilium Longiflorum** Hardest of Easter lilies 25c

**Lilium Ellagans.** Early. Large, upright blooms. Is very showy, color ranges from orange to deep red. 25c

**Lilium Tigrinum.** Tiger lily. Deep orange-red with black spots, very showy and hardy. 25c

**Lemon Lily.** (Hemerocallis) A very fragrant, hardy, old-fashioned flower. Blooms in May very freely, in clusters on slender stems. It will grow and bloom anywhere. Price.....20c



**Lemon Lilly**

# Hardy Perennial Flowers and Plants

**All Hardy** All of the plants listed on this page are Hardy Perennials. That is they live permanently and indefinitely from one planting. They are all perfectly hardy in any part of the country, and all are easily grown. They should be planted very early in the spring. Some of them can be planted in the fall also, but most of them are to be planted in the spring. They cannot, as a rule, however, be planted late in the spring, but must be planted very early. In this latitude that means sometime in April.

**Time of Shipment** As most of these are growing out of doors in the ground, we cannot fill orders for them during the winter, and we do not ship them until spring opens, so we can dig from the open ground. Also we cannot fill orders late in the spring, as the

plants would be too far advanced to move with safety. Therefore, get your orders in early. You can order any time during the winter and early spring and we will send them at the proper time. Ordinarily we cannot fill orders for any of these plants after May 10th, and really it is risky planting them later than May 1st. Get your order in in time to get them planted in April if possible.

**About Prices** All prices on this page include prepayment of postage anywhere in the United States. Remember this when ordering. Unless otherwise specified, plants listed @ 15c will be sold @ 2 for 25c or \$1.50 per dozen. Those listed @ 20c each will be sold @ 2 for 35c or \$2 00 per dozen. Those listed @ 35c each will be sold @ 2 for 65c or \$3.50 per dozen.

Names of Flowers and Plants	1-year		2-year	
	E'ch	Doz.	E'ch	Doz.
Achillea, the Pearl	15c	1.50	---	---
Anthemis	15	1.50	30c	3.00
Bleeding Heart	---	---	30	3.00
Butterfly Bush	20	2.00	35	3.50
Canterbury Bells	15	1.50	35	3.50
Chrysanthemum, Hardy, Pompom	15	1.50	30	3.00
Columbine, Double Mixed	20	2.00	35	3.50
Columbine, Single Mixed	20	2.00	35	3.50
Coreopsis Lanceolata	15	1.50	35	3.50
Daisy, Paris	15	1.50	30	3.00
Daisy, Oxeye or Marguerite	15	1.50	30	3.00
Daisy Shasta	15	1.50	30	3.00
Daisy, Alaska	15	1.50	30	3.00
Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur)	---	---	35	3.50
Digitalis (Foxglove)	---	---	35	3.50
Gaillardia	15	1.50	30	3.00
Gypsophila Paniculata	15	1.50	---	---
Hardy Phlox, Mixed	10	1.00	20	2.00
" " Pure White	15	1.50	30	3.00
" " Red	15	1.50	30	3.00
" " Pink	15	1.50	30	3.00
" " White, red eye	15	1.50	30	3.00
" " Pink, red eye	15	1.50	30	3.00
Hibiscus, Crimson Eye	15	1.50	30	3.00
Hollyhocks, Single	10	1.00	20	2.00
Hollyhocks, Double	15	1.50	---	---
Meehan's Marvel Mallow	20	2.00	35	3.50
Oriental Poppy	---	---	30	3.00
Perennial Sweet Peas	---	---	35	3.50
Pinks, Diadem	15	1.50	30	3.00
Pinks, Grass	15	1.50	30	3.00
Pinks, Fireball	15	1.50	---	---
Pinks, Snowball	15	1.50	---	---
Sweet William, Double	15	1.50	30	3.00
Sweet William, Single	15	1.50	30	3.00

## Directions for Culture

These hardy plants should be planted very early in the spring, the earlier the better. Many of them can also be planted in the fall, but I like early spring better. If you happen to move too early in the spring to transplant them then, they can be dug in the fall or even in the winter, and packed in boxes in the cellar till time to plant. Plant about the same depth they have grown before, generally with the bud or crown about two inches below the surface.

## Description

**Canterbury Bells (*Campanula*).** Handsome blue or white, cup-shape flower, blooming in June and July. 1 to 2 ft.

**Columbine (*Aquilegia*).** We have these handsome flowers in both double and single. The double are the regular cultivated European variety in all shades of blue and pink. The single hybrids of three native sorts, the tall yellow of California, the blue and white Rocky Mountain sort, and the scarlet and yellow of our Iowa timber. They are taller than the double and are very fine. 2-3 ft.

**Coreopsis Lanceolata.** Somewhat like a daisy but deep solid yellow in color. Bloom all summer and fall. Fine for either cutting or ornament. 1 to 2 ft.

**Daisies.** We have quite a list of these, all fine, and well worth planting. The *Shasta* and *Alaska* are very similar and really are but different strains of the same giant California Daisy. They grow about 3 ft. high with enormous white flower 4 to 5 inches across, with small yellow center. They make large plants with literally hundreds of small blooms to a plant. Our field of them was a wonderful sight when in bloom. If any difference, the *Alaska* is the taller of the two, but there is very little difference.

The old-fashioned *Ox-eye* or *Marguerite Daisy* is smaller, but very free blooming and satisfactory, and it is harder than the *Shasta* type. The *Paris Daisy* is a European sort common in old gardens.

**Delphinium (*Hardy Larkspur*).** A beautiful tall plant, common annual larkspur, but hardy, taller, and deeper colors. 3-5 ft.

**Digitalis (Foxglove).** An old-fashioned favorite. Tall spikes, bearing delicate white or pink bell-shaped flowers. 2-3 ft.

**Gaillardia (Blanket Flower).** A flower shaped like a daisy, but larger and a brilliant blending of red, yellow and brown in color. 2-3 ft.

**Gypsophila Punciculata (Baby's Breath.)** A branching trailing plant with a mass of dainty very small white flowers. Fine for trimming bouquets and desirable for growing where a mass of delicate misty bloom is wanted to fill a bare spot in your garden.

(Continued on Page 107.)





Shasta Daisies on Our Trial Grounds

**Hardy Phlox.** A very desirable hardy flower. It will grow anywhere, either shade or sun, will bloom on any soil, and make better clumps the older it gets. The pure white is especially fine. It can be had in a number of separate colors or in mixture. 2 to 3 feet high.

**Hibiscus, Crimson Eye.** A tall showy plant of the mallow family. Looks some like a hollyhock, but lives for years. Has smooth, shiny leaves. Bloom is very large, pure white, with crimson eye. 3 to 6 feet high.

**Hollyhocks.** These are known and loved everywhere, and no old-fashioned garden is complete without them. We can supply a splendid lot of them in either single or double, mostly mixed colors. The single varieties have the largest blooms and are the healthiest and best growers. The best way to plant them is as a background, say along the fence or next to the high wall of a house. Be careful to not get them in front of your other flowers, as they grow so tall they would hide them. 5 to 7 feet high.

**Oriental Poppy.** (Perennial Poppy) These are the big flaming scarlet poppies that grow as big as a plate, and make such a sensation when they bloom. The root is hardy, and the plants bloom better and better the older they get. The plants can be transplanted either in the fall or late in the spring, and while they are a little hard to get to live, they are well worth the trouble. We have a fine lot of plants, now 2 years old. 2 to 3 feet high.

**Perennial Sweet Peas.** (*Lathyrus Latifolius*) Looks like the regular sweet pea, but lives for years and gets better the older it gets. Will stand any amount of drouth and stay green and blooming. Comes in white, pink and red, or mixtures of these colors. A single plant when once established, will make a great mass of vines. 5 to 8 feet high.

**Bleeding Heart.** Everyone knows this old favorite. It will grow well anywhere, and is one of the few flowers that will grow and bloom well on the north side of the house. 2 to 3 feet high.



Sweet Williams, An Old-Fashioned Favorite.

**Pinks.** We have a number of varieties of hardy pinks, but the best are the four we list, the Diadem, Fireball, Snowball and the old-fashioned Grass Pink. The Diadem comes in all colors mixed and is remarkably bright in appearance. The Fireball is a big, bright red, almost like a carnation. The Snowball is the same thing, only it is white. The Grass Pink is a favorite in old-fashioned gardens. It is small, but intensely fragrant. Comes in all colors, but mostly pink. 1 to 2 feet high.

**Sweet Williams.** Every one knows these beautiful, old-fashioned flowers. They are hardy anywhere, and are sure to be satisfactory. Notice the picture above. They grow like pinks, but make great heads of blooms instead of separate flowers. 1 to 2 feet high.

### Meehan's Marvel Mallow

Without exception the finest production in the hardy plant line in recent years is Meehan's Marvel Mallow. They make a bush-like growth from 5 to 6 feet high and three to four feet across. The flowers are of enormous size, frequently 8 to 10 inches in diameter and ranging in color from fiery crimson, through various shades of red, pink and white, continually blooms from July until late fall.

### Everblooming Butterfly Bush

(*Buddleia Variabilis Magnifica*)

This is one of the most valuable and beautiful new plants introduced for years. It was recently discovered in Western China, and thrives in all parts of the United States. It is a hardy perennial, blooming practically all summer, and blooms the first summer from small plants, continuing even after frost. Its hardiness, ease of growth, beautiful color, and piquant fragrance, make it popular everywhere. It is fine as a specimen plant, as a hedge, or as a background, but should not be planted in sod or extreme shade. It gets its name from the fact that it is very attractive to butterflies, and they come from everywhere to feast on its nectar.



Dahlias, Show or Decorative—The Big Showy Kind

## Dahlias

The dahlia is the queen of fall flowers, as the rose is of early summer. They much resemble a rose in appearance and except for fragrance, they are the equal of roses in every way. They are as easily grown as potatoes, will grow in any kind of soil and give continuous bloom in the greatest profusion from late June until after frost. They cover a time of year when flowers are scarce, and are fine for bouquets or decorating of any kind. The colors range from pure white to the darkest red and show all the shades between. The roots can be taken up in the fall and stored like potatoes till spring, when a single hill can be divided into roots enough to make a big bed.

### Special Collection Offer

#### 12 Named Dahlias for \$1.00

12 choice named varieties of dahlias, each one marked with name and color, one or more good strong live tubers of each, well packed in a box, and mailed postpaid for \$1.00. Our choice of varieties, covering a wide range of color, and no two alike. Money back if not satisfied.

### Mixed Dahlias

We have quite a lot of mixed dahlias, all colors and kinds, which we will sell cheap. They are mostly double. Cannot promise any special colors. They are good, sound bulbs, all good bloomers, and a bargain at the price. 10c each, 3 for 25c, 7 for 50c, 15 for \$1, all postpaid.

## Choicest Named Varieties

There is an endless list of named varieties of every color, shape and size; but about three-fourths of them are for the fancier or collector only, and are no account for common folks. What we want is a list of varieties that will bloom anywhere, for anyone, and good, distinct, bright colors. I have tried hundreds of kinds and weeded them down to the list below. These all, did well and bloomed fine here at Shenandoah last summer. I will guarantee them to do well for you. You could shut your eyes and pick good ones out of this list, for they are all good. I have divided them into three general classes. The first class show, decorative and fancy, includes all the big, well-known type of dahlias. They range from the flat, wide-open type, to almost globe shaped. The Cactus dahlias are the new class shown in the picture on next page. The Pompom dahlias are the little early, hardy fellows.

### Show, Fancy and Decorative Dahlias

15c sorts, 2 for 25c, 5 for 60c \$1.25 per doz.  
20c sorts, 2 for 35c, 3 for 50c. \$1.65 per doz.

**Arabella.**—To my mind this is the most beautiful dahlia of the entire collection. The inner petals are a clear, creamy yellow, shading toward the outside to a pink, making a beautiful combination of cream and pink that is hard to describe. The flower is of large size, perfect form, double clear to the center and the most free bloomer I ever saw. Medium height, compact bush. Whatever else you get, you should have this one by all means, 20c.

**Bon Ton.** Rich garnet red or crimson. Very large, 15c.

**Elsie Burgess.** A good partner to Arabella. Similar in shape and appearance, but a different color. White tipped with delicate lavender. It always makes good, 15c.

**Golden Beauty.** (Clifford W. Burton) Best yellow variety grown. Very free bloomer, beginning in July and blooming till frost. Very thrifty bush about four feet high and always full of bloom. I consider it in many ways the most satisfactory variety grown. Flowers very large, very double and clear golden yellow, 20c.

**Henry Patrick.** A beautiful big, pure white, Very large. Splendid for cut flowers. Bush often five feet high or more. 15c.

**Jack Rose.** Brilliant crimson, the color of a Gen. Jack Rose, 15c.

**Red Hussar.** Intense glowing scarlet, a sure bloomer, and a stiff, sturdy bush that always stands up well, 15c.

**Souvenir Gustave de Doazon.** Bright scarlet, Immense flowers. A plant of it looks like a veritable "pillar of fire."

**Sylvia.** Flesh pink, changing to white at center. A popular florist sort, 15c.

**White Swan.** Pure white. The most popular white for cut flowers. A free bloomer and a strong grower, which is not always the case with other whites, 20c.



### Cactus Dahlias

15c sorts, 2 for 25c, 5 for 60c, \$1.25 per doz.

20c sorts, 2 for 35c, 3 for 50c, \$1.65 per doz.

Rhein Koenig.—The best white cactus. Pure snow white, 5 to 6 inches across, 20c.

Else—Buttercup yellow shading to amber and deep rose. Very fine, 15c.

J. H. Jackson—Crimson maroon. Free bloomer, 15c.

Standard Bearer.—Rich fiery red. Best red cactus for cutting, 20c.

Yellow Prince—Rich canary yellow. Best yellow cactus, 15c.

### Pompom Dahlias

15c sorts, 5 for 25c, 5 for 60c, \$1.25 per doz

20c sorts, 2 for 35c, 3 for 50c, \$1.65 per doz

Alice Mourey—Pinkish white, tipped with deep pink. Very beautiful, 15c

Catherine—Pure yellow very free bloomer, and very early. Blooms steady all summer, 15c

Rosalie—Yellow, edged with crimson. Very striking, 15c

Snowclad—Pure White. A free and sure bloomer. Literally covered with bloom, 20c

Indian Chief—Bright intense crimson, 15c.

### All Live Roots

The dahlias we ship are divisions of field-grown clumps, and are guaranteed to be sound and alive and to sprout with any ordinary care. Remember, the sprout on a dahlia root or tuber comes right at the neck or stem end. You often cannot see the bud or sprout at first, as it is dormant, but it will appear with warmth and moisture.

### How to Save Dahlia Bulbs

Dahlia bulbs, or roots, or tubers, or whatever is the correct name for them, should be stored under the same conditions as Irish potatoes. That is, they should be kept fairly cool, and a little moisture will not hurt. We dig them when frost has killed the top, and pile them away in the cellar in boxes or barrels; leaving them in the clumps and with part of the dirt on them. If too warm they will sprout, and if too dry, they will shrivel, so keep them away from the furnace.

In the spring, divide carefully and plant early, one bulb in a place. Remember the sprouts do not come from the bulb itself, but from the collar or neck, so in dividing be sure and save this neck or you will have no sprouts.

### Why Dahlias Don't Bloom

We have lots of inquiries as to why Dahlias don't bloom. The most common reason is hot, dry weather. Dahlias are much like potatoes. They hate dry, hot weather. In the kind of summers we have here, it is generally hard to get any good blooms in July and August, but when the cool days of September come they bloom fine. Also they don't like crowding or poor soil. They are strong feeders. Give each plant 3 feet each way of good soil, if possible.

It is often a good plan to stake them to keep them from blowing over when tall. Irrigating will help, if you can do it without baking the soil,



These are a new type, greatly admired for their graceful shape and beautiful coloring. The petals are twisted and waved like a fancy chrysanthemum.

### Growing Dahlias from Seed

Few people realize that dahlias can be grown so easily, and cheaply, and quickly from seed.

Of course you can't tell what you will get, but that is part of the fun. It is like growing seedling apples. You may get nothing but scrubs, or you may get something better than Jonathan or Delicious. You can't tell.

If you want to be sure of what you are getting buy the bulbs by all means. But if you are willing to take a chance, and willing to go to some extra trouble, and will not stick up your nose if part of them come single and rather common looking, then plant some seed.

The seed should be started early in the spring like growing tomato or cabbage plants. Of course you can plant the seed right in the open if you want to, and they will with good care, bloom before fall, but if you handle them like early tomatoes, they will come into bloom much sooner.

The plants transplant as easily as tomatoes, and should be set about the same distance apart in the garden, as they make large bushes.

You will get all colors and all shapes, some not much account, and some fine, but all interesting. You can save bulbs from the best ones for next year. Prices. finest mixed seed, pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c.

Don't plant them too close together. That is one common reason for Dahlias not blooming well. Give them plenty of room, good soil and a fair amount of moisture.

# Everblooming

# Roses

There is nothing much finer than roses. Everyone loves them and tries to grow them. And almost everyone can succeed, too. Get big two-year plants ready for immediate blooming. There are hundreds of varieties of them, but the ones I have listed here are the cream of the list. All postpaid in Zone 2, 3, and 4.

We have discontinued the sale of the soft 1-year plants, and hereafter will sell only strong 2-yr. field grown dormant plants.

All roses will be delivered postpaid at prices named here in zones 2, 3, and 4. Add 10 per cent beyond.

## My Favorite Everbloomers

<b>Hermosa.</b>	Clear bright pink, very double and fragrant.....	35c
<b>Blumenschmidt.</b>	Pure citron yellow, outer petals tinged rose.....	40c
<b>Bon Silene.</b>	Bright, rich, rosy crimson, very large.....	35c
<b>Mme. Jos. Schwartz.</b>	White tinged, yellow and rose. Sweet.....	40c
<b>Bessie Brown.</b>	Large pure white, flushed with pink.....	40c
<b>Gen. McArthur.</b>	Glowing crimson scarlet, fragrant.....	40c
<b>Gruss an Teplitz.</b>	Rich Crimson, always in bloom.....	40c
<b>Kaiserin.</b>	Best white, Large.....	40c
<b>Killarney.</b>	(Irish Beauty).....	50c
<b>Mme. Jules Grolez.</b>	Rose color shading to pink.....	40c
<b>Meteor.</b>	A vivid striking rich velvety crimson.....	40c

## Everblooming Baby Ramblers

These dainty little Baby Ramblers or Polyantha roses have won the love of everyone. They are sure to grow and bloom, start blooming young and keep at it so steadily that everyone is pleased.

These are not climbers, but little bush roses from 1 to 2 feet high. They will live out for years, or will do well in the house. They bloom in great clusters like the well known Crimson Rambler, but on a little bush and they bloom steady all summer.	
<b>Red Baby Rambler.</b>	Immense clusters of 2-yr rich crimson flowers.....
<b>Pink Baby Rambler.</b>	Beautiful bright pink like Dorothy Perkins.....
<b>White Baby Rambler.</b>	Creamy white, very free bloomer.....

**Special Offer F3:** All three of these Everblooming Baby Ramblers in 2-year size for \$1.00, postpaid.

## Climbing American Beauty

A true climbing form of the celebrated American Beauty Rose. It has the same enormous blooms and the same wonderfully beautiful deep rose color and exquisite fragrance. Every bloom perfect. Grows to a height of 15 feet, producing literally hundreds of blooms at one time. Can be grown practically anywhere without protection. 2-years, 60c.

## Memorial or Trailing Roses

These are a distinct type of roses, known botanically as the *Wichurianas*. They are strong growers, but trail instead of climbing. Will creep and cover the ground like ivy. Beautiful glossy dark green foliage. Especially valuable for cemetery planting or for covering banks or rookeries. Can be had in either white or pink. 2-year, 35c



# Hardy Roses

## Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This is a valuable class, as the varieties mentioned below are all perfectly hardy and produce large flowers like the General Jacqueminot. They produce quantities of roses in June, and some bloom again quite freely in the fall. No rose garden is complete without some Hybrid Perpetuals.

### My Favorite 12 Hybrid Perpetuals

American Beauty. A great favorite. Color deep pink to crimson.....	2-yr. 50c
Anna de Diesbach. Flowers extra large, full and sweet, color a beautiful carmine pink.....	40c
Baron de Bonstettin. Extra large flowers, solid, round and full, Dark, rich crimson.....	40c
Captain Hayward. Beautiful bright crimson, perfect form, very sweet.....	40c
Clio. Flesh color, shaded in the center with rosy pink.....	40
Frau Karl Druschki. The grandest white rose in existence.....	50
General Jacqueminot. Brilliant shining crimson.....	40
Hugh Dickson. Crimson shaded scarlet. A gold medal rose.....	40
Magna Charta. Unusually fine flowers. Bright rosy pink.....	40
Marshall P. Wilder. Extra large, dark deep red free bloomer.....	45
Paul Neyron. The largest pink rose in existence. Color is clear pink.....	40
Ulrich Brunner. Color is brilliant cherry red. An exceptionally free bloomer.....	45

**Special Offer F5** The above 12 perfectly hardy roses, in 2 year size, the 12 for \$4.00.

## Old-Fashioned Hardy Garden Roses

I advise 2-year plants only on these. These are the old-time favorites of our grandmothers' days. Hardy, fragrant and sure to bloom every year without care or protection. Will thrive anywhere.

Mad. Plantier. Pure white, free bloomer and extremely recommended for cemetery planting. Very double and fragrant.....	35c
Harrison's Yellow. Semi-double, bright clear golden yellow.....	45
Persian Yellow. Full double, deep golden yellow.....	45
Soleil D'Or. Blended coppery red and orange yellow, spicy fragrance.....	50
English Sweetbriar (Eglantine) fragrant foliage, Pink flowers.....	40
Moss Roses. Can supply red, pink or white.....	40

## The Rambler Roses

Crimson Rambler. Probably the best known of all climbing roses.....	35c
Pink Rambler. (Dorothy Perkins) Better than the Crimson, Peach pink color.....	35c
White Rambler. Like Dorothy Perkins, but white in color.....	35
Yellow Rambler. Extra fine deep gold yellow.....	50

**Special Offer F6** The full set of 4 Hardy Ramblers, red, white, pink and yellow, 2 years, \$1.50.



What is finer than a nice climbing rose? This shows a plant of Dorothy Perkins or "Pink Rambler." You can grow one like it in 2 years.

## Old-Fashioned Hardy Climbing Roses

These are well known hardy climbers which can be depended on anywhere. 2-yr

American Pillar. Absolutely the most free blooming single hardy climber. The flowers are borne in immense clusters, rosy pink, with golden yellow stamens.....	50c
Baltimore Belle. Double blush white in large clusters.....	35
Gardenia. Buds bright yellow, opening cream color. Very fine.....	35
Prairie Queen. The old stand-by. Large flower bright rosy red.....	35
Russell's Cottage. Dark red, very double and full. Extra good.....	35
Seven Sisters. Large clusters of red roses fading to light pink.....	35
Universal Favorite. Large double flowers, beautiful rosy pink.....	35

**Special Offer F7** All of these climbers for \$1.75 in 2-yr size,

**Special Offer F8** Any 4 of these \$1.10 in 2-year size,

## Special Varieties of Hardy Climbers

Philadelphia Rambler. An improved Crimson Rambler, deeper red.....	40c
Thousand Beauties. (Tausendschoen) Bears multitude of roses in white to pink.....	40
Flower of Fairfield. An everblooming Crimson Rambler.....	40
Blue Rambler. Not a true blue, but the nearest to it in roses.....	35
Excelsa. Best of all Ramblers. Like Crimson Rambler, but healthier and hardier.....	40

**Special Offer F9** All of these special climbing roses for \$1.70 in 2 year size.

## Everbearing Strawberries

I suppose you think the Everbearing strawberries are a fake and a fraud and a few more unpleasant things. I don't blame you. I used to think so myself.

I had them growing in my garden for four years before I was convinced. I didn't even tell anyone that I had them. And I didn't give them a fair show. I had them crowded in an out-of-the-way corner among some other stuff and in poor ground, but they bore all summer in spite of it—bore fairly well. All you could expect from such treatment. But I was like the man they tell about who saw a giraffe for the first time. I was certain that "there hain't no such animal." Finally, though, I decided there was really something to them, so I replanted them in good ground, 2 feet apart each way, tended them well and gave them a decent show.

Well, I took it all back then. They yielded amazingly and kept it up all summer. Big, dark red, juicy berries of the finest flavor I ever tasted. Commenced bearing as soon as they were set out and never stopped. Bore on the new young plants as soon as they were rooted. Bore all fall till the ground froze. Spread and made plants and blossomed and bore fruit, in spite of the fact that everyone in the neighborhood tramped over them continually looking at them and picking berries.

Last spring we set several acres and had berries all summer. Picked and sold a lot as late as October. And we have the finest lot of plants you ever saw.

I know they are straight, too. The genuine, true, Everbearing. I've watched them right from the start and pretty near know every plant by its first name. No chance for mistakes, or fakes, or guess work. And I'm going to see to it that they are dug and packed right, and reach you in fine shape.

### What They Are Like

They look just like any other strawberry—that is any extra good one. They are about the size of Warfield or Dunlap, maybe a little larger, very dark red, firm, and the sweetest, spiciest berry I ever tasted.

The plant is strong and vigorous, and yields enormously. I have seen as high as 100 berries and blooms on a single plant.

They bear at the regular season same as any strawberry, only heavier if anything. I never saw berries bear as full as mine did the second spring (13 months from the time they were set). This after they had already borne all the previous summer.

Then they keep on blooming and bearing all summer without a stop. Not so heavy as they did in June, but some berries all the time and an extra heavy setting in September and October.

They are the only strawberry that will give you any returns the first season you set them. With the ordinary varieties you wait a full year for fruit. With these you begin getting fruit within six weeks after they are set, and more and more as the season advances. You get enough fruit the first year to repay you for the work and cost. Then the next spring you have a nice bed ready to make you a big crop in May or June. And after that berries

again all summer. Sounds good, doesn't it? They'll do it, too, if you give them good soil and good care.

### Care and Culture

You must remember, that you can't get something for nothing out of these plants any more than with anything else. They must have good soil, good care and plenty of moisture. It's hard work bearing berries out of season and making plants, too, and getting ready for a crop next spring. If they have to fight hard soil, or thin soil, or weeds, or drouth, they will simply give up and quit; and you can't blame them.

Give them the best soil you have, the kind that would grow a big crop of potatoes, or corn, or cabbage, or onions. No harm to be a trifle heavy and moist. Set the plants early, the earlier the better. April is twice as good as May. Good distance for home garden is 2 feet each way. In the field  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

Keep the ground stirred and loose all the time. Never let a crust form or a weed start. If it gets terribly dry, irrigate if you possibly can. I like the overhead sprinkling system, but the ditch system is all right. Any way, so you get the water on and down to the roots. Stir the soil as soon as it begins to dry after you water, so as to stop evaporation.

I don't believe in clipping the runners or blooms. Let them do as they please. Mulch with straw or strawy manure or cornfodder, when the ground freezes, and leave it on in the spring. It will help keep the ground moist. The Everbearing are perfectly hardy. No danger of winter killing.

### Varieties

I prefer the variety known as "Progressive." There are lots of others and I have tried most of them. Have kept the Progressive. The description above refers to them.

It originated in Iowa and is a cross between one of the French everbearing sorts and Senator Dunlap, the best of all the regular American varieties. The *Progressive* has all the good points of the American parent and the one point of the French parent, continuous bearing. It has come to stay and the sooner you get started with it the better. Get started this spring by all means.

There has been lots of disappointment in the past and will be for some time in the future, from unscrupulous dealers palming off any old plants they happen to have as "Everbearing." I really believe that two-thirds of what have been sold the past four years were fraudulent. I am in a position, however, to give you the real thing. Plants that I absolutely know to be correct and at a reasonable price.

### New Low Prices

Here are the new prices for spring 1918:

25 plants.....	\$ .65
50 plants.....	1.10
100 plants.....	2.00
300 plants.....	5.00
500 plants.....	8.00

These prices are all postpaid by parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed. No lower prices on any amount. Plants are guaranteed to be genuine Everbearing or I will replace them 2 for 1.





## Progressive Everbearing Strawberries



YOU can have strawberries all summer now. The new Everbearing variety are just as easy to grow as the common strawberries, yield the same way in June, and then keep on bearing all summer. They are the only strawberries that will give you fruit the first season. They need no special care. Progressive is the best variety of them.

They are big, red, juicy, spicy berries that melt in your mouth. We have the true Everbearing variety, healthy plants, grown on our own grounds, guaranteed true to name and to succeed with ordinary care.

*Send your order now and we will send you the plants by parcel post at the proper time for planting.*

### Special Reduced Prices on Everbearing Strawberry Plants

For next spring we are making lower prices on Everbearing strawberry plants than we have ever made, and they will be the best plants we ever had. Our own growing, from new beds on new ground, and guaranteed genuine Everbearing or I will replace them 2 for 1. Orders should be booked now for spring delivery.

New Prices for Spring — 300 plants for \$5.00; 100 plants for \$2.00; 50 plants for \$1.10. All delivered postpaid.

**Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa**



## Our Big Field of Everbearing Strawberries

**T**HIS will give you a good idea of how our field of **Everbearing Strawberries** looked in the summer. You can't see all of it, but this is a fair sample. If you look close you will see they are full of blooms, and they are full of berries too, but they don't show up in the picture.

The great thing about the **Everbearers** is that they start doing business right away instead of waiting till next year. They are the only fruit you can plant that will bear the first season. This patch, and in fact every patch of them we ever had, paid for itself in fruit the first summer it was set.

They make lots of runners (this field increased over 25 to 1) and most of these little new runner plants start bearing as soon as they get rooted.

We dig plants from new beds only. We set them in the spring, generally about 1 ft. by 3 ft., and with our good land and good cultivation they will cover the ground solid by fall with new plants. Then in the spring we dig it all up clean, throw away the old mother plants, and sell or use the young, vigorous ones.

The big sign is one we put up for the benefit of the doubters. The man is a visitor from Colorado, and the little girl, of course, is Ruth.

If you ever come to Shenandoah, come around, and I will show you a strawberry patch like this loaded with berries any time in the summer or fall.



# The Everbearing Strawberries Have Made Good

There can be no possible doubt any longer about the Everbearing strawberries. They have made good and then some. If you have been putting off planting them, waiting for them to show whether they are a good thing or a fake, you don't need to wait any longer. They have proved the past four seasons that they will bear all summer, every summer, from earlier than the others till the ground freezes in the fall. Ripe berries, green berries and blossoms all the time. And the best berries you ever tasted, big and red and sweet and juicy. Real strawberries.

## New Low Prices

Here are the new prices for spring 1918

25 plants.....	.65
50 plants.....	\$1.10
100 plants.....	2.00
300 plants.....	5.00
500 plants.....	8.00

These prices are all *postpaid*, by parcel post, safe delivery guaranteed. No lower prices on any amount. Plants are guaranteed to be genuine Everbearing, or I will replace them 2 for 1.



## Berries and Snow Mix.

"Well, I don't know whether my strawberries are still ripening or not. They are covered with a heavy snow. It is snowing hard here. In spite of the heavy frost we have been getting some nice, ripe strawberries all the time. Of course the berries and blooms that were exposed to the killing frost were killed, but the vines were heavy and protected some of the underberries and they would ripen slowly. Sunday, Oct. 22nd, we had fresh strawberries picked from the vines for supper.

—C. P. Arbogast, Noland, N. C."

## Everbearing Straw berries.

"Dear Sir: I have been wanting to tell you about the Everbearing Strawberry plants I purchased from you last spring. I think it was sometime in April we set them out and all lived except maybe two or three and bloomed and bore three times, and the last ones were as fine berries as one would wish, so sweet and juicy and fine flavored. I know I should have pinched the blooms off, but I was very anxious to see what the

berries were like, so I let them ripen, and we have been planning on a fine patch next year. But now we have sold our home, so I will have to leave them to the new owner, which I regret very much. But if we ever get settled again and have proper space, we certainly want an everbearing strawberry bed.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Boal, Kansas City, Mo."

## Very Well Pleased With Strawberries

"Dear Sir: I'm writing to tell you how greatly pleased I am over my strawberry bed. The plants were ordered from you early in the spring and were sent us the first of April. The ground was ready for them and we set them out immediately. That night we had a fine rain and not a one wilted and not one died. We did not expect any berries this year from them, but had luscious ones all summer and fall—not a great quantity at a time, but sufficient to make a shortcake for three people and we had eight shortcakes the month of October. The plants are full of bloom and green fruit, but the weather is too cold for more to ripen. Snow on the ground today. We certainly think the Everbearing berries the best ever. Yours Respectfully,"

—Mrs. A. B. Hardman, Morrisonville, Illinois.

## Blackberries

Blackberries are a fruit that everyone likes and can have with just a little effort and time. They require the same treatment as raspberries. Nip back new canes in growing season to three feet, causing them to throw out laterals. They do well on almost any soil and bear good crops of fruit. We list four of the very best varieties covering the season of ripening. *Early Harvest* is the earliest, a very compact, dwarfish grower and can be planted closer than other varieties. Fruit rather small and very sweet. Not recommended for extreme north. *Erie* is another early blackberry, hardier than *Early Harvest* and much larger fruit. Very black and firm, is a splendid bearer and stands shipping well. *Eldorado* is also a good shipping berry. Very hardy everywhere, fruit large and borne in clusters, quality unsurpassed. *Snyder*, the best known and a favorite everywhere, extra heavy canes, often growing 7 to 8 feet if allowed to run up. Very productive, berries of medium size and very sweet, season of ripening longer than any other variety. Probably hardiest of any. See next page for prices.

### Dewberries

*Lucretia Dewberry* is a variety of blackberry that trails on the ground. Perfectly hardy and very productive, ripens early, very large, is often one and a half inches long, by one inch in diameter, rather soft, sweet and with no hard core. Does well on any soil. See next page for prices.

### Strawberry Raspberry

A fruit of Japan's origin. Valuable for the extreme north, as the fruit is borne on the new growth and of course, is hardy in any climate. Berries are bright scarlet, larger than strawberries, but of similar shape, rather partakes of the character of raspberries in that the seeds are covered by flesh as in the latter. Not much good for eating raw, but good for jelly and has a flavor peculiar to itself. Bush is low, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Quite a curiosity. See next page for prices.

### Dwarf Juneberry

In habit of growth similar to currant bushes, attaining about the same height, extremely hardy fruit a mild sub-acid. Red, changing to purple when ripe, is a handsome growing shrub and very ornamental. See next page for prices.

### Logan Berry

This is getting to be a very popular fruit, but it cannot be grown here in Iowa, nor in similar climates. It does best on the Pacific Coast, especially in Oregon, but also can be grown on the Gulf coast, and probably anywhere that the temperature does not go much below zero.

It is a cross between the wild blackberry and a red raspberry, but is much larger than either. It makes a bush like a black raspberry, but much larger and ranker. The canes will often grow 15 ft. long in a single season. The yield is enormous, where the climate is favorable, and the berries are delicious. Very large, deep red, and very juicy. Shaped like a blackberry, but longer. Price, strong 2-yr. plants, 25c each.

## Raspberries

Raspberries are the most delicious and popular of our small fruits, except possibly strawberries. They are excellent for table use, and in canning retain their flavor much better than some of the other small fruits. They are always in demand in season and bring good prices everywhere. They will do well in most any soil.

Have the ground thoroughly prepared and plant in rows 5 feet apart and three feet apart in the row. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and they will produce large crops and will well repay for all trouble. As soon as they are done bearing cut out the old wood so as to give strength and vigor to the new canes which are to produce your next year's crop of berries. See next page for prices.

### Varieties of Raspberries

*Cumberland* is the largest berry of all the black caps, a strong grower, heavy bearer, and excellent quality. Keeps well and is a good shipper. *Gregg* is one of the oldest and likely the best known of all the blackcaps and still retains its popularity wherever known. Good size, fine quality, and one of the best shippers we have.

*Kansas* is earlier than either *Cumberland* or *Gregg*, is a great table berry, moderately juicy and good flavor. Plants strong growers, stand drouths well and is an all-around good berry to plant.

*Cardinal* and *Columbian* are both purple, but of somewhat different nature in growth. *Cardinal* has a strong, vigorous, upright cane, bright reddish bark, and extremely hardy. Fruit season somewhat late, but large and fine. Is very firm for a purple variety. *Columbian* is a seedling of *Cuthbert* and a cross between it and the *Gregg*. Very strong grower, but unlike most red and purple varieties, it does not sucker, but propagates from tips the same as black cap varieties. Very hardy and has stood from 28 to 30 below zero without injury. Berries large, fine quality and enormously productive.

*Loudon* is among the largest of red varieties and a fine, showy berry of good quality, not so bright a red as the *Cuthbert*, but of a different flavor. *Cuthbert* is one of the old standbys, well-known almost everywhere, sweet and rich, very hardy and one of the best late sorts.

*St. Regis*, or *Everbearing Red*, is a splendid novelty, brilliant crimson, good size, early to ripen and continues to produce until late in October. Said to be hardy as any raspberry. See next page for prices.

### Himalaya Berry

This berry has been heavily advertised, but I do not think much of it. It is too tender to live and bear in this climate, but in a favorable climate makes an enormous growth and lots of berries, somewhat like blackberries, but of only fair quality.

I have had it growing on our grounds for years, but never got but one cluster of berries, and they were too sour to eat. The roots lived all right and made enormous new vines each year, which killed to the ground in the winter in spite of mulching. Will probably stand about zero weather.



## Gooseberries

(Gooseberries, currants and white pine seedlings cannot be shipped west of the Missouri River.)

Gooseberries should be planted in good fertile soil that is well drained. Plant in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the row, and keep well mulched with old hay or straw. Don't be sparing, put it on thick, four or five inches deep. This will retain moisture during the driest weather and keep down weeds. What few weeds do come through can be easily pulled up. If it is not convenient to mulch, the next best thing is good cultivation. Go over them and stir the ground well. The American varieties are not subject to mildew, but to prevent it spray the bushes as soon as the leaves appear in the spring, and several times during the summer with Potassium Sulphide, one ounce to four gallons of water.

Every family can have a bountiful supply of this valuable garden fruit at small expense and with little trouble. It is much sought after for culinary purposes and finds a ready sale in all markets. In the varieties we list, probably the best known are *Houghton* and *Downing*, both old varieties, tried and tested for years, and you cannot make a mistake in planting either of them. *Houghton* is the strongest grower, a good annual bearer, fruit of fair size. *Downing* is a more compact grower, berries a pale green and very large, fine for dessert and canning. *Champion* is a strong grower, about equal to *Houghton* in growth, which it resembles somewhat. Berries large, brownish red, and a good market variety. *Josselyn* (or Red Jacket) is an American seedling, very compact, similar to *Downing* in looks, both in bush and fruit. Hardy, but I do not think it is as prolific as *Downing*. *Industry* is about the only English gooseberry planted in this country. Berries very large, larger than any grown here, dark red, good quality, spreads but little and requires little pruning. See next column for prices.

## Currants

Currants require about the same soil and cultivation as gooseberries to succeed well. Tops should be well cut back in planting out, leaving only two or three sprouts to grow the first season. They should be pruned some every year, cutting out the old and darkest looking wood. Keep the center of the bush open somewhat. Currant worms can be destroyed by White Helebores, 1 oz. to 3 gallons of water, applied with sprinkler or sprayer. Plant about the same distance apart as gooseberries.

*Black Naples* is the only black currant we handle and about the only variety planted to any extent in this country. I consider it the best of the blacks but no black currant is fit to eat in my opinion.

In red currants we list three and you cannot go wrong on any of them. *Cherry* is large, very deep red, rather acid but fine for jelly. *Fay's Prolific* is not so red, bunches very large, is very productive. *North Star* is the strongest grower of all the red varieties, berries large and heavy clustered. *White Grape* is the best of all white varieties. Bush strong and a vigorous grower. Clusters long and handsome. Excellent quality, and a fine table currant. See next column for prices.

## Pricelist of Fruits on These Pages

All delivered postpaid or by prepaid express at these prices, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. (See map). If outside zone 4, add 10 per cent if wanted prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed.

### Gooseberries

5 or more at dozen rate, 25 or more at 100 rate.)

	Each	Doz.	100
Champion.....	20c	\$2.00	\$14.00
Downing.....	17	1.70	12.00
Houghton.....	15	1.50	10.00
Industry.....	23	2.30	14.00
Josselyn.....	20	2.00	12.00

(Gooseberries and Currants can not be shipped west of the Missouri river.)

### Currants

Black Naples.....	15c	\$1.50	\$10.00
Red Cherry.....	15	1.50	10.00
Fay's Prolific.....	15	1.50	10.00
North Star.....	15	1.50	10.00
White Grape.....	15	1.50	10.00

### Raspberries (Black)

Cumberland.....	10c	75c	\$4.00
Gregg.....	10	75	4.00
Kansas.....	10	75	4.00

### Raspberries (Red and Purple)

Cardinal (purple).....	10c	90c	\$5.00
Columbian (Purple).....	10	90	5.00
Loudon (red).....	10	90	5.00
Cuthbert (red).....	10	75	4.00
St. Regis Everbearing (red).....	15	1.00	6.00

### Blackberries

Early Harvest.....	10c	90c	\$5.00
Eldorado.....	10	90	5.00
Erie.....	10	90	5.00
Snyder.....	10	90	5.00

Grapes—See page 119

Asparagus—See page 120

Rhubarb—See page 120

### Dewberries

Lucretia.....	10	90	\$5.00
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### Miscellaneous Small Fruit

Strawberry-Raspberry or Tree			
Strawberry.....	15c	\$1.25	
Juneberry, Dwarf.....	20	2.00	
Himalaya Berry.....	15	1.25	
Logan Berry.....	25	2.50	

### Strawberries

(See full particulars on pages 112 and 113)

	25	100	300
Progressive (Everbearing).....	65c	\$2.00	\$5.00
Senator Spring bearing).....	35	1.00	2.50

### Set Small Fruit Early

Most small fruit should be set very early, the earlier the better. We will fill and ship all orders as soon as we think it will be safe to set the plants in your country. Send your order at any time and we will book it to be sent at the proper time.

Orders that come in after April 1st are usually filled and sent at once unless ordered otherwise. Earlier orders are held and sent out generally from April 1st to April 15th, except for the south, where they are sent earlier.



*Spirea Van Houttii.* The Best of all Spireas

## Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

(See next page for prices)

**Flowering Almond.**—An old time favorite flowering shrub. Blooms very early, and the branches are often entirely covered with the showy double flowers. Colors, white, pink or red.

**Althea** (Rose of Sharon).—Very handsome, hardy and free blooming in late summer and fall, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. The flowers look like roses. White, red or variegated.

**Barberry, Purple Leaf.**—Grows from 3 to 5 feet high and spreads out in a half globe shape. Makes a beautiful single plant or is fine in groups or hedges. The foliage is of an attractive purple cast and the yellow flowers and bright red berries are also very showy.

**Barberry, Common.**—The same as the preceding except that the leaves are bright green.

**Barberry, Thunbergii.**—A very pretty dwarf-barberry from Japan. Has glossy green foliage changing to a coppery red in the fall. Grows more compact than any of the others.

**Calycanthus.**—The old-fashioned "Sweet-scented Shrub." Has velvety deep purple flowers.

**Dogwood, Red Barked.**—Grows from 3 to 6 ft. high and has large white blooms, but is especially valued for the bright red color of the twigs.

**High Bush Cranberry.**—Similar to Snowballs but the bloom is more open and spreading. Blooms profusely in May, followed later by clusters of bright scarlet fruit something like cranberries.

**Deutzia.**—A very showy Japanese shrub of dense upright growth, bearing a profusion of showy white or rose colored flowers. State color wanted.

**Golden Elder.**—Foliage a bright golden yellow all season.

**Forsythia** (Golden Bell).—Vigorous grower, drooping branches, with yellow flowers.

**Purple Fringe.**—A very much admired small tree or shrub with a curious fringe of hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer.

**Bush Honeysuckle.**—A fine showy plant for either a single or for groups or hedges. We can supply it in either white, pink or red.

**Flowering Quince** (Japonica).—A low growing

bushy, thorny quince, literally covered in the early spring with glowing scarlet blooms.

**Spirea Anthony Waterer.**—A new, crimson flowering spirea. Dwarfish and very compact growing. 15 to 18 inches in height and covered nearly the whole growing season with deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy and fine for low clumps.

**Lilac.**—Everyone knows and loves the lilac. It is the best of the old-fashioned flowers. Will grow anywhere and in almost any soil. Blooms freely even when small. We can supply either the white or the purple in both the common lilac and the Persian lilac.

**Hardy Hydrangea** (*Hydrangea Baniculata Grandiflora*).—One of the best of all the hardy shrubs. Grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. Flowers are white, changing to pink and are borne in great pyramidal clusters, often a foot in length. Commences flowering in July and continues till November.

Fine or cemetery planting.

**Spirea Van Houttii.**—The grandest of all the spireas; a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season. When in flower is a complete fountain of white bloom, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet. Perfectly hardy everywhere.

**Weigela.**—This beautiful shrub grows from 6 to 8 feet tall and blooms in June and July. The flowers are produced in such profusion as to almost hide the foliage. The following three are the best varieties:

**Weigela Candida.**—Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continues to bloom at intervals through the summer.

**Weigela Eva Rathke.**—A new variety. A strong grower and of graceful drooping habit. Flowers a dark beautiful crimson.

**Weigela Rosea.**—The tallest growing. Foliage a very dark green, flowers bright rose.

**Flowering Currant.**—A beautiful plant of easy culture. Much admired for their wealth of bright yellow flowers and their prevailing spicy odor. Perfectly hardy and grows from 6 to 8 ft. tall.

**Snowball.**—A well known old favorite. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. Bears great clusters of snowy white globes of flowers in May. Hardy everywhere.

**Spirea Billardii.**—A hardy upright shrub, 4 to 5 feet in height. Flowers in dense panicles of rich pink. Blooms in July and August and frequently again in the fall.

**Syringa** (Mock Orange).—A hardy free flowering shrub with the most showy, fragrant flowers. Grows 8 to 10 feet in height, with spreading and often arching branches. Very showy and fragrant.

**Tamarix.**—A hardy shrub of strong growth, with foliage light and feathery as asparagus. Very fine for single plants if kept trimmed, but lately has been much used for hedging. Will stand great extremes of heat and cold.

## Postpaid Prices of Hardy Shrubs

All Varieties Listed Above

35c each, 2 for 65c, 4 for \$1.25, \$3.50 per dozen, either all alike or assorted to suit. These prices apply to all shrubs mentioned on this and preceding pages.





California Privet. Probably the best known of all Ornamental Hedge plants.

## Ornamental Hedge Plants

The green growing hedge ornamental plants take the place of the disfiguring fence and make a beauty of a necessity.

There are hedges for all sorts of locations and conditions, from the low hedge a foot or two high meant simply to mark the boundary of the lawn, to the tall dense hedge meant to shut out the view of an unsightly alley.

Of course it depends largely on the treatment and trimming given the hedge, as most of them can be kept down low and trim by constant shearing, or can be allowed to grow tall and dense.

For all around hedge there is nothing more popular than the *Privet*. There are several varieties, but all are rapid growing, healthy shrubs, with glossy green leaves and a multitude of small branches.

The *California Privet* is the best known and in most ways the best one, except that it is not quite so hardy in severe northern winters. It sometimes kills back, but when trimmed will come again. For anywhere south of Kansas City it is safe any winter. North of there it may be damaged sometimes.

For the more northern localities I advise the *Amoor River Privet* and the *Ibota*, especially the former. It is absolutely hardy anywhere and equal to any in appearance.

All the privets should be kept constantly sheared back. The more they are trimmed the better they get.

The *Barberries* are absolutely hardy anywhere, are handsome summer and winter; and require very little shearing. They do not grow quite so thickly as the privets, but are not intended for a hedge anyway. Will thrive north or south on any kind of soil. Covered with little red berries which hang on all winter.

There are three varieties of *Barberries*, all good. The common variety has bright, green leaves, the *Thunbergii* is rather coppery colored, and then there is a purple-leaved sort.

For tall, heavy hedges the *Bush Honeysuckle*, *Siberian Pea*, and *Japan Quince*, are all fine. They are perfectly hardy, grow quick and large, and can be kept sheared down if preferred.

For downright beauty there is nothing to equal a hedge of *Spirea Van Houttii* in full bloom along the side of a lawn or against the foundation of a house. The picture on the opposite page will give you a good idea of how they look.

For dry and windy location, or anywhere a plant is needed to stand extremes of cold or dry, or windy weather, there is nothing so good as the *Siberian Tamarix* or *Tamarix Amur*. I saw a good bit of it used for windbreaks around gardens in western Kansas. It has beautiful feathery leaves, and is very ornamental.

In planting a hedge, dig out a good sized trench and fill in with good dirt. Set the plants a trifle deeper than they grew before, and about 1 foot apart in the row. It is always best to cut them back severely, almost to the ground in fact, so they will throw up new branches all the same age.

There are a number of other varieties of shrubs sometimes used for hedge, but the ones named above are the ones most commonly used. If there are others you would like to use, I will be glad to make you special price on whatever you need.

## Prices of Hedge Plants Listed on this Page

(These prices are Not prepaid nor postpaid)

	Per 100
Barberry, Purple Leaved .....	\$ 9 00
Barberry, Common .....	9 00
Barberry, Thunbergii .....	12 00
Buckthorn .....	6 00
Polish Privet .....	9 00
Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince) .....	9 00
Bush Honeysuckle .....	9 00
Osage Orange .....	1 00
California Privet .....	4 00
California Privet (Extra Large) .....	6 00
California Privet (Small) .....	3 00
Ibota Privet (Small) .....	6 00
Amoor River Privet (extra hardy) .....	9 00
Tamarix Amur .....	12 00
Spirea Van Houttii .....	10 00

These prices are based on fairly large lots, but 25 or over will be supplied at the 100 price. Less amounts are slightly higher price.

We do not prepay the charges at these prices. They are based on the plants going by express at your expense. We pack in good shape without extra charge, and guarantee delivery by express.

It is best to figure on setting the plants one foot apart in the row to make a good hedge, so order as many as you have feet of hedge to plant.

All plants are field grown, thrifty and healthy, and at least two years old. They are selected for uniform height so they will make a nice hedge.

## Annual Evergreen For Quick Hedges

When you want a hedge in a hurry there is nothing to beat the Annual Evergreen, or, as it is sometimes called, Mock Cypress. It grows easily from seed, and makes a good hedge in 8 to 10 weeks. Price of seed, oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.



Hardy Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Engelmannii*) on Episcopal Church, Shenandoah. Note how it clings to the wall.

## Ornamental Vines

Everyone likes vines on a house. They are practical, beautiful and home-like. They give shade to a window, protection to a porch and beauty to a pillar. Some of the varieties will climb and stick tight to a brick wall.

I have chosen a list of vines that can be depended on anywhere and will grow for anyone. All of the ones named on this page are perfectly hardy and easy to grow. They will grow in any kind of soil, but of course, they will do best in good, rich soil, fairly moist.

Most vines do best planted in the spring—the earlier the better. I do not advise fall planting for them. If planted in a row along a wall or fence they should usually be planted about 3 feet apart. On a building it is usually best to plant one or two at each window or pillar to be covered.

**Boston Ivy** (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*).—This is the best known of all the ivies. It is very common in the eastern states and does best there. It clings very tightly to any kind of a wall—brick, wood or stone and does not need any support of any kind. The foliage is very dense and will completely cover the surface it climbs on. We have it on the seed house wall, as you may have noticed in some of the pictures. It is hardy, but here in the west suffers from dry weather, both in summer and in open winters, so that it kills back some, but in the eastern states it is practically the only ivy used. See prices on next page.

**Cinnamon Vine** Grow from a root like a sweet potato, which is hardy and lives in the ground for years. A rapid grower when well established, but rather disappointing the first year. The Madeira vine is much better in my opinion.

**Trumpet Flower** (*Bignonia Radicans*).—A hardy native vine, an extra strong

grower and always looks well. Has glossy green leaves and large trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms practically all summer and fall. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, stone piles, etc. Will climb anywhere if it can find anything to cling to. I have a vine of it that went over the roof of a shed by clinging to the edges of the shingles. Very easy to grow. See prices on next page.

**Bitter Sweet** (*Celastrus Scandens*).—A well known hardy native vine. Yellow flowers in June, followed by orange-colored pods, which split open showing red berries.

**Matrimony Vine** An old-fashioned hardy shrub vine, grows anywhere, and covered with a profusion of scarlet berries. Good to cover walls or steep banks.

**Perennial Sweet Peas** These look like the regular sweet peas, but are hardy and will live for years, getting better all the time. When well established will grow 10 or 12 ft. high. Colors from white to red.

**Madeira Vine** Grows from tubers like potatoes, which should be taken up and kept in the cellar over winter.

Very easily grown and will thrive in any location or soil. Will grow 12 to 15 feet high. Waxy dark green, heart-shaped leaves and racemes of fine white bloom, very fragrant. One of the best vines for planting thickly along the front edge of a porch for quick effect. Should be bought by the dozen.

**Hardy Boston Ivy** (*Ampelopsis Engelmannii*).—This is a variety most used here in the west. It has a leaf more like the American Ivy, but will cling to a wall as the true Boston Ivy. It has the advantage of being absolutely hardy to both drouth and cold and never kills back in the least. In all the country west of the Mississippi I strongly advise it as the one to use. See prices on next page.

**American Ivy** (*Virginia Creeper or Woodbine*).—This is a native American vine and is hardy all over the country. It is a beautiful vine and the fastest grower of any. The only fault is that it will not cling to a wall, but needs some support. With such, however, it climbs readily and is a beautiful vine. The foliage takes on very bright colors. See price on next page.

**Wistaria** Beautiful climbing vines, with great drooping clusters of purple or white flowers. Hardy anywhere. We have the American Purple and the Chinese white. See prices on next page.

**Honeysuckle** These are well known and loved by everyone. They are all hardy and easy to grow. They are great climbers and will grow anywhere. They range from white to yellow and red in color of bloom. The best one to my notion is the Halleana, or Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. It is practically everblooming, very fragrant and a great climber. All the Honeysuckles are fine to have. See prices on next page.

The vines are all large 2-year field-grown stock. See next page for prices:



Ornamental Vines (Continued)

**Clematis Paniculata** (*Japanese Clematis*).—The best and hardiest of all the Clematis. Hardy, thrifty and quick growing. Has great masses of fragrant, white flowers about the size of apple blooms, in July, August and September. Climbs readily where there is any support or trellis. See prices in next column.

**Clematis Jackmanii** (*Large Purple Clematis*).—This is the beautiful, large flowering clematis so much admired. It is harder to grow than the Clematis Paniculata and does not make so tall a vine, but is well worth growing on account of the great beauty of its flowers. Our plants are extra fine and sure to live with proper care. See prices in next column.

Grapes

This is one of the best and healthiest fruits we have. Everybody should have a few grape vines in the home garden. There is scarcely a yard so small either in the country or city that room for from one to a dozen or more grapevines cannot be found. By selecting a few vines of early, medium and late ripening varieties, one may have grapes for the table for several months in the year. They can be planted alongside the house or trained over fences, trellises or doorways and made ornamental as well as useful. They do well on any soil, except low, wet ground. To succeed best they should have a free exposure to sun and air. Have your ground mellow and plant about two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. If planting along side fences, plant six feet apart. If in open ground, in rows 5 feet apart, and 6 feet in a rows. Cut back well when planted out. Leave not more than three buds on vine the first year and then prune severely every year, cutting out the oldest wood and leaving strong new vines. We believe in the list we are offering is included all the best varieties grown in this country.

Probably the best known variety and the most extensively planted everywhere, is the Concord. It is a hardy vigorous grower, very productive, bunches large, berries juicy and sweet, not the earliest, but ripens over a longer period than most varieties.

Moore's Early and Worden ripen about two weeks, and one week, ahead of Concord. Moore's Early is not a heavy grower, but bunches and berries are large and fine. Very sweet, fine for table, as it is very showy. Also it is the first good eating grape to ripen. Worden, in growth, is much like Concord. Fruit about the same in size and of excellent flavor.

Campbell's Early commences ripening soon after Moore's Early, and is a vigorous grower. Berries very large, but bunches not so well shouldered as Moore's Early. Keeps well and is a good shipper and good quality. Champion is a fairly good market grape, but poor quality. Very vigorous grower, bunches medium, compact. Fruit showy, and a heavy bearer, but too sour to eat well.

Among the white varieties Moore's Diamond and Niagara are about equal in growth of vine and hardiness and also in size of bunches of berries.

Postpaid Prices of Vines on Pages 118 and 119

These prices include delivery prepaid by parcels post or express anywhere in Zones 2, 3 and 4. Add 10% beyond.

Strong 2-year Plants,		Each	Two	Doz.
Boston Ivy		35c	65c	\$3.50
American Ivy		35	65	3.50
Hardy Boston Ivy		35	65	3.50
Trumpet Flower		35	65	3.50
Bitter Sweet		35	65	3.50
Clematis Paniculata		35	65	3.50
Clematis Jackmanii		60	\$1.10	6.00
Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet		35	65	3.50
Honeysuckle, Haeleana		35	65	3.50
Honeysuckle, Chinese		35	65	3.50
Honeysuckle, Gold-Leaved		35	65	3.50
Honeysuckle, Yellow-Trumpet		35	65	3.50
Matrimony Vine		35	65	3.50
Wistaria, American Purple		35	65	3.50
Wistaria, Chinese White		60	1.10	6.00
Madeira Vine, large tubers		06	15	.50
Perennial Sweet Peas		35	65	3.00

ries. Moore's Diamond is greenish white, juicy and tender. Niagara yellowish white. Skin thin but tough, a good shipper and market berry.

Elvira is a smaller grape than either Niagara or Moore's Diamond, but bunches very compact and a great bearer, extensively grown as a wine grape. Pocklington is golden yellow when ripe. Fruit medium in size and very showy, sweet and juicy, fine flavor and little pulp.

Of the red varieties Agawam and Salem are the largest berries and heaviest bunches. Agawam is an extra strong grower, fruit very dark red when fully ripe. Skin thick, pulp juicy and of a peculiar spicy flavor. A great bearer and splendid keeper, ripens ten days to two weeks later than Concord. Salem ripens late in September, copery red, thin skin, sweet and tender, a good variety for both table and wine, as well as being a good shipper. Delaware is a fine table grape. Bunches small, but well shouldered. Berries rather small, light red, sweet, and without any hard pulp. Extensively grown in the east, both for table and shipping. Earlier than either Agawam or Salem.

Catawba is a well-known old variety, bunches and berries large, red, turning to purple when fully ripe. Flesh somewhat pulpy, but sweet and juicy. One of the latest. Does not ripen well in the north, but very profitable variety for the south.

Prepaid Price List of Grapes

At these prices all grape vines will be delivered by parcel post or prepaid express all charges paid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. If you live outside of zone 4, add 10 per cent. for delivery prepaid. (Six or more at dozen rate. 25 or more at 100 rate.)

Black Grapes		Each	Doz.	100
Concord		12c	\$1.20	\$6.00
Campbell's Early		20	2.00	12.00
Early Champion		15	1.50	8.00
Moore's Early		15	1.50	8.00
Worden		15	1.50	8.00

White Grapes				
Diamond		15	1.50	8.00
Elvira		15	1.50	8.00
Niagara		15	1.50	8.00
Pocklington		15	1.50	8.00

Red Grapes				
Agawam		15	1.50	8.00
Delaware		15	1.50	10.00
Salem		15	1.50	8.00
Catawba		15	1.50	8.00

## Why Not Have an Asparagus Bed?

Most of you have an idea that there is some great mystery about the growing of asparagus and that you have no chance of success with it. Nothing to it. It really grows like a weed. Just give it room and decent cultivation, and you can't help but succeed. It's mighty good eating in the spring of the year too. Nothing better.

The best way to get a start is from the plants. We have literally millions of them. Best size is strong 1 year. Some people though prefer 2 year. Take your choice. We have both. 50 per cent extra for 2 year.

Set the plants early. It's all bosh, this talk about trenching and all that. Just get the roots in the ground right side up and covered about 3 or 4 inches deep. That's all. Keep them well hoed all the first summer. Then in the fall mulch heavily and keep mulched heavy enough to keep the weeds down all the time from that on. Put plants 10 inches apart in the rows. Rows any convenient width apart. No crop the first year, but a fair crop the next year and plenty from then on for 20 years to come. Cut every day or every other day from early spring till peas come. Great money maker. Can't freeze out or dry out or drown out or hail out. Sure income. Regular pension. Sells readily at most places at 8c to 15c a pound.

Field culture 12 000 plants per acre. Home garden, with rows 2 feet apart. 100 plants for bed 10 feet by 20 feet.

## Postpaid Price List of Asparagus Plants.

These prices include delivery prepaid by either parcels post or express in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. If outside of zone 4, add 10% for prepay. Prices are for strong 1 year. If 2 year plants are wanted, add 50% to prices.

	Doz.	25	100	200	300	500	1000
Columbian Mammoth.....	25c	35c	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$6.00
Bonalettes Giant.....	25	35	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	6.00
Conovers Colossal.....	25	35	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	6.00
Palmetto .....	25	35	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	6.00



Asparagus Plant. (See prices above)

## Varieties of Asparagus.

Really there is no great amount of difference in varieties of asparagus. It depends a great deal more on the soil and culture than it does on the variety. Any of them will be all right in good rich soil and plenty of moisture.

## Rhubarb or Pieplant.

We have the best variety of rhubarb that I have ever seen. It is the strain that is sometimes sold for wine plant. The stalks are very large, quite red in color, very tender and mild in flavor. It is early, hardy and just right in every way. We have no special name for it, but it is somewhat similar to the variety sometimes sold by nurserymen as Victoria, but in my opinion better. It was brought to this country by some of the early settlers and is well known in this neighborhood. The plants can be set either in fall or spring and live easily. They can be shipped safely by mail or express to any part of the country. See prices below.

Ask for special net prices on large lots to go at your expense.

## Sage.

We have a fine crop of Sage plants, (large 1 year) of our own growing. Prices are postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Prices: 15c each, 2 for 25c. \$1.25 per doz.  
\$8.00 per 100.

## Horse Radish.

*Maliner Kren or Improved Bavarian*,---This is an improved variety of horse radish from Bavaria, which is being rapidly adopted all over the United States as the standard variety. It can be grown from either cuttings or crowns. The crowns are the top portion of the large roots and will make a big hill the first year. See prices below:

	Each	Doz	100
Horse Radish Cuttings.....		20c	\$1.00
" " Crowns (3 for 25c)	10c	75	4.00
Large lots horse radish cuttings same prices as asparagus plants.			

## Dasheens, Trinidad or Edible.

This is a plant newly introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a field and garden crop in the South.

### Prices of Dasheen Bulbs.

	Each	Doz.	100
Small Tubers.....	7c	75c	\$4.00
Large Tubers.....	10c	\$1.00	8.00
Mammoth Tubers.....	15c	1.50	12.00

All prices on this page include delivery prepaid by parcels post or express in zones 1, 2, 3, 4. If outside of zone 4, add 10 per cent for prepay.

See vegetable seed department for prices on seed of Rhubarb and Asparagus.



## Growing Trees from Seedlings

The nicest, and easiest and cheapest way to get started with trees is to buy the 1-year seedlings. These are one year's growth from seed and are nice, straight, healthy little trees generally from a foot to a foot and a half, well rooted, easy to ship and sure to live. They are much easier to get to live than the larger trees, and are much cheaper to buy. I strongly advise this size, but also list below the larger older trees if you wish them. These seedling trees go very nicely by mail and can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety.

### Postpaid Price List of Shade and Forest Trees

#### 1-Year From Seed or Cuttings

At prices below these trees will be delivered prepaid by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. Add 10 % for prepay outside zone 4, 6 or more at the dozen rate. 50 or more at the 100 rate. Ask for prices per 1000.

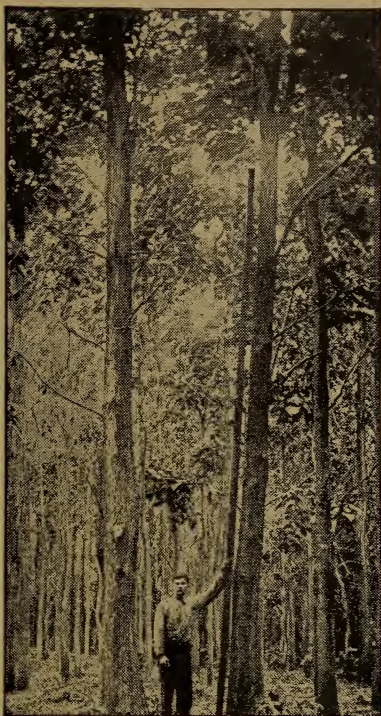
	Each	Doz.	100
Ash, 1-year . . . . .	5c	30c	\$1.00
Box Elder, 1-year . . . . .	5	30	1.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 1-year . . . . .	5	30	1.00
Chestnut, American Sweet, 1-yr . . . . .	10	60	4.00
Elm, American White, 1-year . . . . .	5	30	1.00
Locust, Black, 1-year . . . . .	5	30	1.00
Locust, Honey, 1-year . . . . .	5	30	1.00
Maple, Soft, 1-year . . . . .	5	30	1.00
Mulberry, Russian . . . . .	5	30	1.00
Olive, Russian, 1-year . . . . .	10	60	4.00
Poplar, Carolina, 1-year . . . . .	10	60	4.00
Sycamore, 1-year . . . . .	10	60	4.00
Walnut, Black, 1-year . . . . .	10	60	4.00
Willow, Russian Golden, 1-yr . . . . .	10	50	3.00

### Prices on Shade Trees in Larger Sizes, Mostly 2-Yr

#### From Seed, Cutting, or Graft

These prices are *not postpaid*, and the trees are mostly too large to go by mail anyway. They must go by express or freight at your expense. These trees will range from 3 ft. to 6 ft. high, according to variety. All are strong and thrifty and well rooted. Ask for special prices on larger lots, or larger sizes.

	Each	6 or More
Ash White . . . . .	15c	12c
Box Elder . . . . .	15	12
Catalpa, Speciosa . . . . .	15	12
Elm, American White . . . . .	15	12
Hackberry . . . . .	35	30
Locust, Black . . . . .	25	20
Locust, Honey . . . . .	35	30
Maple, Soft . . . . .	25	20
Maple, Sugar or Hard . . . . .	50	45
Horse Chestnut . . . . .	75	65
Mountain Ash . . . . .	40	45
Russian Olive . . . . .	35	30
Poplar, Carolina . . . . .	15	12
Sycamore . . . . .	35	30
Willow, Russian Golden . . . . .	15	12
Weeping, Cutleaved Birch . . . . .	75	65
Weeping Willow . . . . .	50	35
Umbrella Catalpa . . . . .	75	65
Umbrella Catalpa, extra large, 5 to 6 feet . . . . .	\$1.00	



A commercial grove of *Catalpa Speciosa* planted ten years on an Iowa farm. About half the trees originally planted have been cut out for firewood and posts, paying all expenses to date. The trees that are left about 400 per acre, would make over 2,000 good posts; worth 15c each; or 400 telephone poles, worth from 50c to \$1.50 each. What could you grow that would pay better. Price, seed \$2.00 per lb. postpaid, or 25c per oz. An ounce should make 200 trees. Trees (one year from seed) \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. Ask for prices on larger lots.

### Special Offer On Catalpas

We have a specially fine block of 2-year Catalpa trees, grown in Shenandoah, that we are going to clean out at a bargain. They are 3 to 4 ft. trees, straight and thrifty and first-class in every way. Just the thing to plant for quick effect. In a few years they should make you trees like the picture above.

These trees are too large and heavy to send by parcel post, but they will go nicely by freight, and we will guarantee safe arrival in good condition. We box or bale them without extra charge. You pay the freight, but it will not be high.

PRICE: \$5.00 per 100, 50 for \$3.00, 30 for \$2.00, 10 for \$1.00.

# Woman's Rights In the Garden

Now don't get scared. There's no politics in this. You are not going to get me into any political argument. Not even on woman's rights.

I do believe, though, that when it comes to gardening, a woman has some rights, even though they may not be enumerated in the constitution of the United States.

To begin with, I believe that every woman has a right to a garden. It's natural to want a garden and dig in the dirt and watch things grow and pick flowers and vegetables.

And especially the woman on the farm. If I was a woman on a farm, I'd have a garden or have a fight. And it wouldn't be a little, old weedy corner next to the hedge, but a nice big, clean piece of ground, the best land on the farm, fenced hog and chicken tight and plowed and harrowed by the men first thing in the spring.

And above all, a woman is entitled to good, first-class tools to work the garden with.

Honest, now, sister, what kind of tools have you got to tend your garden with? Show 'em up. I know just about the list anyway. It's an old common hoe, probably rusty and dull, a rake with several teeth bent or broken, and the handle loose, and probably an old butcher knife and maybe a spade that the men wouldn't use to dig postholes with.

And you plant the seed by hand in a row made with the corner of the hoe or the end of the rake handle, stooping along and dropping the seed by hand and then coming along and covering them with your feet. It looked like sin, but it was the only way you could do.

Do your men folks plant and tend their corn that way?

No, Ma'am. They have the latest two row edge drop planters and riding cultivators. Several generations ago they used to plant and tend corn with a hoe, but men don't put up with that kind of tools very long, at least not in their own work. They get machines with wheels and seats on them, even if they have to go in debt for them.

When it comes to paying out a small sum for an up-to-date tool that will plant easily and perfectly everything in the garden and tend it ten times as easy and fast as it can be done by hand in the old style—why then he'll holler like a stuck hog. Can't afford it, all foolishness—mother never had nothing of that kind—wouldn't work nohow, a woman don't know nothing about machinery, anyway.

All right, brother, I hope when you get yours in the hereafter it'll be humping your back over an old, dull, rusty hoe, in a weedy, lumpy, crooked rowed garden; with a sunbonnet on and the thermometer 97 in the shade.

But all joking aside (and I wasn't joking much anyway, that's mostly gospel truth), there ought to be an up-to-date garden drill and wheelhoe in every garden. They are as necessary as a corn-planter or a riding cultivator and don't cost one-half as much. A good garden is half the living, and it's a mighty hard matter making a good garden without good tools. It *can* be done, but it's up-hill business.

With a drill you can plant the seed in nice, straight rows, all just the right depth, evenly dis-

tributed, and so every seed will grow. Your seed will go nearly twice as far. It looks nicer, too. Looks like business. It gives you a garden you can be proud of.

With the wheel hoe you can tend the garden ten times as fast as you possibly could by hand and you do much better work besides. When the ground is just right to work, you can get over the whole garden in one forenoon and kill the weeds before they come up. That is the secret of tending a garden easily.

You can work both sides of the row at once and throw a little dirt into the row so as to cover up any little weeds that may be starting there. If you do it right you can do away with the hand-weeding entirely. Doesn't that sound good?

And it's easy. Any woman that can run a sewing machine can run one. You walk along, standing straight with your shoulders back and your head in the air. The machine has big, light wheels that run easy and carry all the weight. Of course, it takes some muscle, but no more than a carpet sweeper or a baby wagon.

The machine comes equipped with all the different attachments and tools needed for any kind of work in planting or tending anything in the garden. It's guaranteed to work perfectly for anyone and in any kind of soil. It's so simple that any woman or boy or girl can get the hang of it in five minutes.

You can take choice of the different styles of the various combinations. All are good, but of course, the complete outfit is the best of any. I will ship them on approval.

You can raise a good deal more than enough extra stuff in the garden on account of it to pay for it the first year. Besides the satisfaction of making garden in an up-to-date United States way.

Yes, of course, you can get along without it. You *can* get along without a washing machine, too, and sewing machines and incubators and corn planters and riding cultivators and self binders, combined listers and lawn mowers. But would you? The garden is the best paying piece of ground on the farm. Why not make it more profitable yet by using modern tools, too?

Honest, sister, if you don't throw away that old rusty hoe and get a wheel hoe this spring I'll think you haven't the spunk of a mouse. If the old man won't let you have the money, don't feed him any garden stuff till he comes across. Starve him to it.

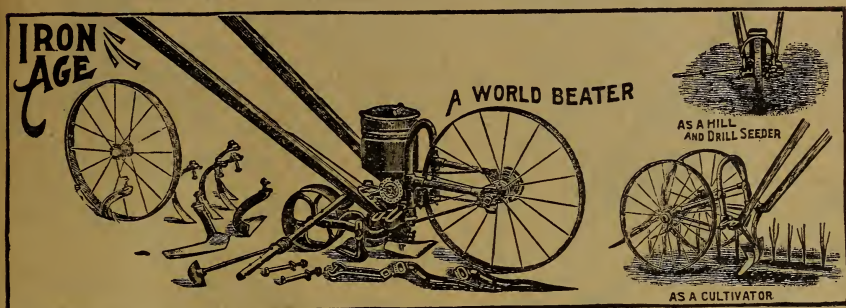
And by the way, some day I'm going to write an editorial on the subject of a woman having to ask her man for every cent of money she needs. It will be a hot one, too.

It's just the time of year to get the wheelhoe. You will find them described and listed in my catalog, or if you wish, I will send you a special catalog of them. We have them right here and can make prompt shipment. They're guaranteed satisfactory to you in your own garden or no trade. The ones I handle, are the best kind made and are reasonable in price.

Now I have had my say and it's up to you, H. F. P. S. I will not be responsible for any divorce cases or assault and battery cases that may be caused by this editorial. H. F.



# Garden Implements



**Iron Age No. 314 Combined, Price \$17.50, the Best Garden Tool Made**

It is a curious fact that the farmers who will have nothing but the very best of farm tools, such as riding plows, cultivators, seeders, etc., will use in his garden the same old implements that were used by his father and grandfather, or, what is worse yet, makes his wife use them. There has been just as much improvement in garden tools as in other lines, but few farmers seem to be aware of it. With modern tools a garden can be tended in less time and in much better shape than by old methods. Besides, here is the finest part of it, the boys will do it and do it gladly, for it is a well-known fact that a boy is generally crazy to run any machine that has wheels on it. It is the old drudgery of the hoe, rake and weeder that has disgusted him with gardening. Plant your garden in long, straight rows with a good drill and tend with a wheel hoe, and you will have by far the best garden you have ever had.

## Iron Age Garden Tools

I have used the Iron Age Garden Tools for several years and have found them the best now before the public. I offer here the two best sellers, but I can furnish you any special tool you want. If these do not suit you, write for special catalog of all Iron Age goods.

Other goods. I can supply a dozen other styles of the Iron Age make, but I have no room to show them here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. Write for complete catalog of the Iron Age implements.

Shipped from Shenandoah. We keep these tools in stock here in Shenandoah, hundreds of them and can make immediate shipment on everything listed in this catalog. We also carry some not listed here, and on all Iron Age goods we can have shipment made from the different Iron Age branch houses, whichever one is nearest to you.

You wouldn't think of tending corn with a hoe. Why not get in line on the garden and be up to date?

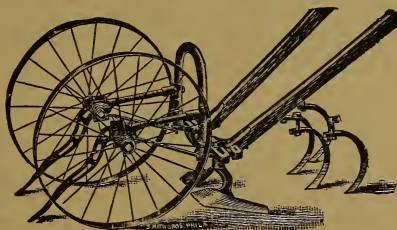
There is just about as much advantage in using a drill and wheel hoe as there is in using a corn planter and a cultivator instead of dropping the corn by the old-fashioned hand method used by our great grandfathers and then hoeing the crop.

## Iron Age Combined Drill, Double Wheel Hoe

It is on the style of the Planet, Jr., implements that are so well known, but is in my opinion much better. It is a combination tool and can be used as a drill or as a wheel hoe and is a success either way, which is not always the case with combination tools. It is remarkably durable and hard to break, being made of maleable iron instead of castings.

The wheels are high and do not choke easily. It will drop either in a hill or drill and is easily adjusted. I strongly advise it as being superior to any other garden tool made. Complete with all attachments shown on this page, \$17.50.

## Iron Age Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator



**No. 313. Price \$9.50**

For parties who wish a wheel hoe and cultivator independent of the drill, this No. 13 Iron Age is the best thing to be had. It is a two-wheeler, working both sides of the row at once. It has two pairs of cultivator teeth and a pair of wide hoes. These are all the attachments that I have ever found necessary, but others can be had if wanted. For tending onions you have this and the Combined Drill and Double Wheel Hoe as shown above, then when the weeds get bad, you can work two cultivators at once. Price \$9.50.

The prices given here are the list prices fixed by the Iron Age factory and are the same to every one.

**Wheel Cultivator and Plow**

The cultivating tools include:  
The Landside Plow,  
Scuffle Hoe, Two separate  
Cultivator Teeth,  
Set of Cultivator Teeth,  
Price \$6.00 Complete.

**No. 19C****No. 19C \$6.00**

If you have never tried a Wheel hoe for your garden, get one of these and see how easy it is to keep your ground under perfect cultivation. It is a low-priced tool and will always be a convenient tool to have for many kinds of work, even if you do buy some of the other combinations later.

Many market gardeners use several of these tools and find their use very profitable—a simple solution of the cultivation problem.

## Repairs on Iron Age Implements

We carry on hand here at Shenandoah, all kinds of repairs for Iron Age tools. If we do not have them on hand we will have them sent direct to you from the factory or the nearest branch office, but we generally have them here. We can supply repairs for any Iron Age or Gem wheelhoe, or Iron Age or New Model drill, no matter how old. The cost will not be high either. Here are some of the ones called for and the prices. Prices do not include postage. You pay postage or express. Postage generally is about one-fourth the price of repairs.

2085	Wirelink chain for drill (old style)	\$.40
2090	Pressed steel chain for drill (new style)	.60
C40	Main frame for drill and double wheelhoe	1.60
C19	Side hoe (specify right or left) C19 right, C20 left	.80
30	Cultivator teeth for wheelhoe, each	.60
C59	Opening plow for No. 6 drill	.40
2080	Wire wheel for drill or wheelhoe	1.50
2069	Marker stick complete (old style)	.80
2070	Marker stick complete (new style)	.80
H23	Marker drag	.80
C55 39	Hopper lid (both halves)	.80

**Fig. 369**

Garden disc cultivating attachment.

**Price \$3.00.****Discs****For Wheelhoes**

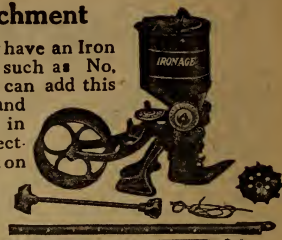
This is made on the same principle as a big disc, but of the right size to attach to an Iron Age Wheelhoe. Work well in loose, mellow soil, but will not work in hard, cloddy, trashy, or wet ground.

**Price, \$3.00.**

## Drill Attachment

If you already have an Iron Age Wheel Hoe, such as No. 13 or No. 1, you can add this drill attachment and plant anything in the garden perfectly. It can be put on or off the wheelhoe part easily as it is simply fastened by two bolts.

No. 6 Hill and Drill Attachment  
Price, \$8.50.

**Fig. 334****Fig. 82**

Landside  
Plow



Price, Single \$1.50  
Double, 2.00

## Landside Plow

Can be attached to any Iron Age Wheelhoe, and makes the tool a perfect wheel plow with plow following the line of the wheel. Plows good, deep furrows and runs steadily. Can also be furnished made double like a lister.



## Onion Set Attachments

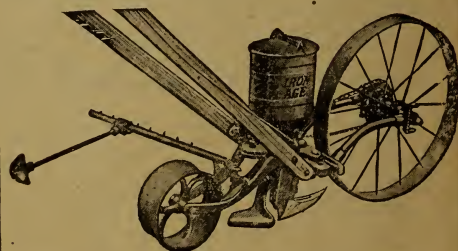
Onion sets are grown in a wide, thick row. The seed is generally sown in a band about 3 inches wide. This requires a special drill shoe which can be used on any Iron Age drill. The gatherer is for cutting under the sets.

**Fig. 145**

Special onion  
set drill shoe.

**Price, 85c.****Fig. 33**

Onion set gatherer.  
**Price, \$1.25**



## Seed Drill No. 318—Drill Only

**Price, \$12.50**

Especially For Onion Seed.—This is for the man who wants a drill only and especially an onion seed drill. It has no hilling attachments, but has a special drill shoe, which places the seed in a very close, narrow row, making cultivation easy.



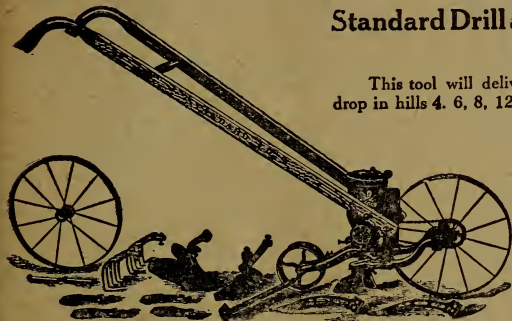
# Corn Belt Garden Tools

## For Corn Belt Gardeners

I HAVE always handled and pushed mostly, the Iron Age Garden Tools, they are good tools, no trouble about them, and I am not going back on them. But I have been trying, quietly for the last 3 years, the Standard Garden Tools, manufactured right here in Iowa, and I am highly pleased with them. They are well made, of good material and are especially fitted to western conditions. They are made right, they run right, and I will personally guarantee these tools to be absolutely satisfactory to you and the factory will do the same. If, for any reason, you are not entirely satisfied with these tools, you can return them at my expense and have your money back. You are to be the judge as to whether you are suited or not. You know me and you know that I wouldn't be backing anything of this kind unless I knew it was absolutely all right. Complete catalog of all the Standard Garden Tools free for the asking.

### Standard Drill and Double Wheelhoe Combined

No. 9 Complete \$16.00



This tool will deliver seed in drills and by shifting one part only will drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart. Index for regulating the flow of seed is in plain view and easily adjusted with a brass thumb screw. Shoe has a special V-shaped bottom and is adjustable for depth up to 2 inches. Seeder is driven by steel chain which has ample adjustment at forward end of wheelarms. Equipment includes four cultivator teeth, one pair of hoes, two pair cultivator teeth, one pair rakes and two leaf guards. Will plant and tend anything in the garden.

### No. 2—Spring Beam Double Cultivator—\$8.50

This spring beam, double wheel tool is a great favorite with all who use it, owing to the fact that the attachments, when in use, are entirely under the operator's control. The handles, being bolted to the spring beams, allow them to be moved to and from each other very easily. In cultivating plants in hills the attachments can be worked in and out between the plants, doing the closest work possible to be done with a wheelhoe. The arch clears the ground fifteen inches and is adjustable in width from seven to eleven inches. Wheels are sixteen inches high, with one inch tires. While the tool is light and easy to handle, it is built of the best material and will stand much hard usage. All tools have best oak handles with bent grips.

Standard No. 2 Spring Beam Cultivator, Shipping weight, 28 lbs. With all attachments shown	\$8.50
No. 5, With plows, hoes and cultivator teeth	8.00
No. 7, With hoes and cultivator teeth	7.25
No. 8, With cultivator teeth only	6.50



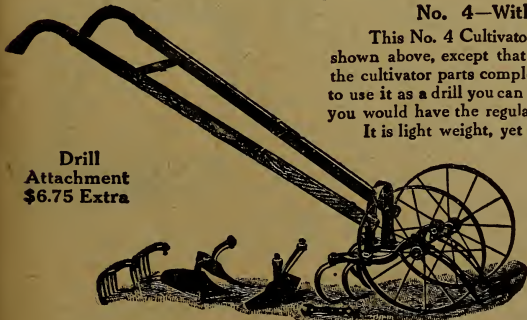
### The Two-Wheeled Double Cultivator

No. 4—With Complete Attachments—\$9.25

This No. 4 Cultivator shown below is the same as the combined tool shown above, except that it does not have the drill attachment, but has all the cultivator parts complete. If you buy this and later decide that you want to use it as a drill you can buy the drill attachments separately for \$6.75, then you would have the regular No. 9, which sells at \$16.00.

It is light weight, yet strong enough to last a lifetime; can be changed in a minute from double wheel, for cultivating astride the rows, to a single wheel, to cultivate between rows. With wheels sixteen inches high and attachments the proper shape, a child can run the tool. It is possible to save the price of this tool in one day when compared with the old-fashioned hoe.

Drill  
Attachment  
\$6.75 Extra



No. 4, With complete attachments	\$9.25
No. 13, With plows, hoes and cultivator teeth	8.75
No. 17, With hoes and cultivator teeth	8.00
No. 19, With cultivator teeth only	7.25
Shipping weight, boxed 40 lbs.	

Complete equipment: 2 rakes, 2 plows, 4 cultivator teeth, one pair hoes, 2 leaf guards and wrench.

# Standard No. 20 Single Wheel Cultivator

And No. 1

Midget Seeder  
Combined  
\$8.25



No. 1 Midget  
Seeder, Price \$3.75

No. 20 Single  
Wheel Cultivator  
Price \$4.50.  
(Without drill.)



When the Little Midget Drill was first brought to our attention, a member of the firm that manufactures them came here to demonstrate it. We went out in the garden and experimented with all kinds of seeds, planting them in as many different ways as we could think of. After this thorough trial we pronounced it a good drill and well worth the money. We were sure that any one getting it would get value received.

Personally, I was not overly enthusiastic over it, for I already had a good drill, the Iron Age, and had been planting my garden with it for a number of years. I had also used the Standard No. 9 which is another just as good as the Iron Age, and some of the folks about the seed house think it is better. As long as there was plenty of these drills about the place I didn't think of using the Little Midget in my garden.

Well, after we had been selling them for a while people began to talk about them. We received letters from those outside of town saying they considered it a good drill.

Some folks here at the seedhouse took the Little Midget drill home to make garden with. Towne Finnell, our seed corn man, took one out this spring and came back very enthusiastic about it. Frank Field put his garden in with one and called me up on the phone to tell me that it was really better for the home garden than either of the other drills.

I began to think about this time that I did not know all there was to know about this drill. With people talking about it so much, I felt there was more to find out. I borrowed Frank's drill and planted my entire garden and decided that not half enough had been said about it.

I found it to be the handiest little drill I ever used. It is very light in weight, easy to lift about or to empty, easy and very simple to regulate the feed. The feed is entirely different from anything else made. The plan is really better than the feed of the larger drills which we handle. There is no brush to wear out. It is not exactly a force feed, but the next thing to it. It will plant all kinds of seed except large Lima beans, melons or squashes, and these you would want to plant in hills, anyway.

In planting beans and peas it is the finest thing yet. I made a furrow with the Standard No. 20 and then followed drilling the seed in the furrow, getting the seed just the right depth and cov-

ering it nicely. It drills all the seed in a nice straight row, getting on just the right amount. Frank Field says it will pay for itself easily in the amount of seed it will save. It sells now alone for \$3.75, and combined with the Standard No. 20 wheelhoe the price is \$8.25. It is easily the best drill on the market for the price, and in these days when the garden plays such an important part in the home economy, no one can afford to go without it.

WALT PITZER

The Standard No. 20 Single Wheel Cultivator. Price \$4.50

For a single wheel cultivator the Standard No. 20 shown in the picture above is a mighty good one. It is light weight, easy running, and is very easily adjusted. The picture above shows it with the Little Midget drill attached, and it also shows the different attachments alongside. These are all handy, and you will have use for them whether you have 5 acres or only a back yard to tend.

The high wheel (24 inch) makes it run easy and balance and steer well. By loosening one wing nut, without the use of a wrench, the handles are adjustable to any height, or to any depth for the cultivation.

The tool is guaranteed satisfactory and you can make no mistake in buying it. Price complete, three shovels and wrench, as shown, \$4.50.

## The Cyclone Seeder

This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy strong, works evenly and will sow any kind of seed any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed, and if not perfectly satisfactory, may be returned at our expense. Price \$1.50 f. o. b. here. If wanted by parcel post, add postage for 5 lbs.

Little Wonder Broadcast Seeder—This is the first and only really good seeder sold at \$1. Does fine work, Sows any kind of seed, Price \$1.00. net. If wanted by parcel post add postage for 4lbs.



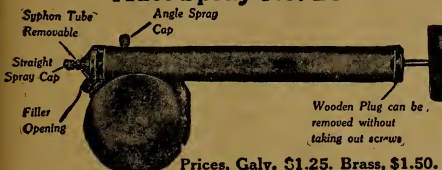


# Sprayers

I have picked out the BROWN line of sprayers as the very best ones made and I show here the most popular and standard forms for the gardener and small farmer.

These small sprayers shown here are practical, efficient and cheap. They are guaranteed both by us and by the factory to be absolutely satisfactory or no trade. We still have on hand a few of the make which we sold last year and as long as they last we will fill orders at the prices given in last year's catalog.

## Auto Spray No. 25



Prices, Galv. \$1.25. Brass, \$1.50.

This is a little hand sprayer or atomizer, like the one we used to list as "Handy Hand Sprayer", only better. Makes a continuous spray and does fine work. Has two nozzle caps, one for straight ahead and one for spraying at an angle, or up under leaves of vines. Has brass ball valve and either brass or galvanized tank.

PRICES: With galvanized tank.....\$1.25  
With brass tank.....1.50  
Shipping weight 2 lbs.



## Auto Spray No. 1

Price, Galv. \$6.75; Brass \$10.

This No. 1 is the most popular type of sprayer made and this is the best one I have ever found of this type. It is well made in every way and should last a lifetime. The body or tank holds 4 gallons and is made of either galvanized steel or sheet brass as you prefer. It is fitted with special packing at the joints that will stand any kind of a solution.

One pumping will give a continuous pressure for a considerable time. It is equipped with a patent non-clogging nozzle. With this sprayer you can handle all the spraying for a small or-



Brass  
Elbow 35c

chard or farm. By getting extension piping, as shown below, you can spray large trees. You can do whitewashing, apply disinfectants, and in fact, do anything that you can do with any sprayer.

PRICES: With 4 gal. galvanized tank \$ 6.75  
With 4 gal. heavy brass tank..... 10.00  
2 ft. brass extension......60  
Brass elbow......35  
Shipping weight 15 lbs.

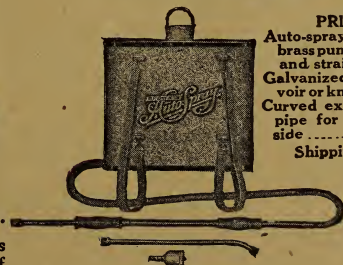
2ft. Brass or Galvanized Extension. Price 60c



## Auto Spray No. 5. Price \$5.00 Or With Knapsack \$8.25

PRICES:  
Auto-spray No. 5,  
brass pump, hose  
and strainer.....\$5.00  
Galvanized reser-  
voir or knapsack 3.25  
Curved extension  
pipe for under-  
side......60

Shipping Weights:  
Pump  
only 4 lbs.  
Knap-  
sack 6 lbs.



## Auto Spray No. 40

Price as shown: Galv., \$20.00 Complete. Brass, \$25.00.

This is a heavy, powerful sprayer for the man who has lots of things to do, or high trees to reach. Can be used for any kind of spraying, also for applying whitewash or paint.

The pump is heavily made of solid brass with brass valves, ball type. The suction pipe is fitted with brass strainer, which can be removed for cleaning.

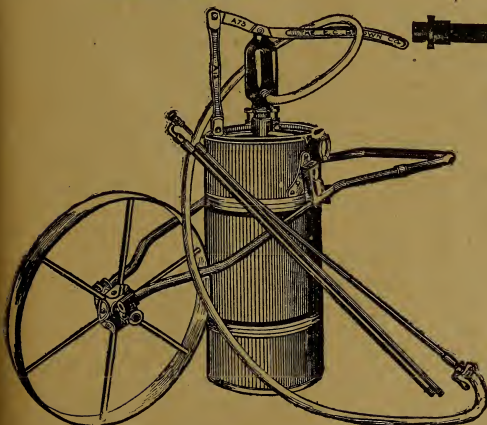
It is equipped with 8 ft. of hose, stop cock, an 8 ft. iron extension pipe and a nozzle that can't clog. It comes complete with truck as shown. Tank is heavy galvanized steel, but can be had in brass also.

Capacity, 12 gallons. Shipping weight, 58 lbs.

PRICES: 12 gal. tank, complete with truck, hose, pipe, etc., \$20.00

## Auto Spray and Knapsack

This pump can be used in connection with a bucket, or barrel, or with a knapsack tank as shown above. It is double acting and very powerful. Can be adjusted for either a solid stream, a wide spray, or a narrow, far reaching spray. Will throw a solid stream 30 feet and is fine for washing windows or cars. Easiest working pump lever saw. Will handle any kind of spray material, being made all of brass.



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# ORDER SHEET

Date .....

Name .....

Postoffice \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

County ..... Rt. No. .... Box ..... Street and No. ....

R. R. Station..... County..... State.....  
(Name of town if different from postoffice.)

What Railroad? ..... What Express Co.?

(Into Your Town?) (Into Your Town?)

Mark in Square Which Way You Want Order Sent	Mail or Parcel Post	Express	Freight	Whatever Way Best
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In Case Price Is Wrong or Price Has Changed:—

Shall we fill exact amount ordered and adjust price later?.....Or shall we

fill exactly the amount of money sent? If out of the variety ordered do we have

Will exactly the amount of money sent: ..... If out of the variety ordered do we have

your permission to substitute equal or better in the nearest we can supply? .....

**Please Answer Above Information Each Time You Write**  
Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back. It's all yours to keep.

**Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back**—It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory, and

money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and can not in any way warrant the stand or the crop.

as they depend on so many conditions beyond our control.

	\$	cts
Total Am't of Order	---	---
Paid in	---	---
P O, Money Order	---	---
Express Money Order	---	---
Draft	---	---
Check	---	---
We like checks	---	---
Currency	---	---
Silver	---	---
Paid in Stamps	---	---
Total Amount Paid	---	---

**Please Don't Write In This Space**

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# Advice to the Young Market Gardener



Maybe it is because I was a gardener myself so long, but I always did think that market gardening was a pretty good business to follow. I don't suppose a person would ever get rich at it, but there is a good living in it anyway and that is about all any of us get at anything. I am supposed to be making more now at the seed business than I used to at gardening, but I am getting only my board and clothing out of it and I always did have that and I work just as hard as I ever did.

I doubt if it pays to go into it on a big scale and hire a lot of help to run two or three wagons and have to hire men to do the selling, or ship to commission houses a long ways off. The best money one time with another is in the home market. Any town from 1,000 up is a good market. It may not seem like a very big opening, but it is a good sure average. You may not get the high prices you sometimes do in a big city, but you have not the risk of losing all of it as you do sometimes on a city market.

Don't try to cover too much ground. A few acres well tended are better than a lot of land half tended. Start with a few acres, keep it well enriched and well tended. Provide for irrigation on at least a part of it if you possibly can. Grow food stuff and get it up in nice shape. Do your own selling. Sell direct to the consumer and cut out the middleman. Deal liberally and honestly with your customers and charge a fair price and give good measure. I remember an old Irish friend of mine who used to say: "Henry, 'tis no sin to charge high if you give good weight and good measure." I always remembered it.

You don't have to have a whole lot of land to start with. Some of the most successful gardens I have ever known were little more than back yards.

Go up to the grocery store and make a list of the prices they are asking for stale, second quality vegetables and then go home and put in the evening figuring out what can be grown on an acre or even a quarter of an acre of each.

Fair yields per acre, such as anyone may expect with good land and good care and ordinary weather, would be about as follows: Potatoes, 260 bu.; sweet potatoes, 300 bu.; onions, 200 to 500 bu.; beets, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, 300 to 600 bu.; cabbage, 12,000 lbs.; tomatoes, 30,000 lbs.; sweet corn, 1,000 dozen ears, peas and string beans in the pod, 100 to 150 bu.; muskmelons, 15,000, and so on. I have beaten those figures lots of times. Early radishes and bunch onions you can easy sell \$5.00 to \$8.60 worth from each square rod. I averaged \$9.60 per square rod on radishes one spring.

Of course, it's not all fun. There are lots of long hours and backaches and hard work and hot work and getting wet in the rain and all that, but it won't kill you, in fact, you even get fat on it. And you are independent. You always have something growing and you have some money coming in the year around and you always have some change in your pocket.

It is not limited to any one locality. Probably your own town is as good as any other.

Try it and see. Garden stuff will always sell. If it's hard times people eat more garden stuff and less meat. Grow a little of everything at first till you find what pays and what don't and then grow a more limited line, but don't confine yourself entirely to one crop, for if something happens to that you're done for then.

I am a great believer in gardening. I mean market gardening. Of course everyone ought to have a good garden. That is taken for granted, so I will not have much to say about that. You know it already.

But I doubt if you realize the advantages of gardening as a business. I don't know of anything I would rather do if I had to start over again. It is the best thing in the world for a boy who wants to get to doing something for himself, and every boy wants that.

There is nothing he could go into that will cost so little at the start, and nothing that is so likely to be successful with a fair amount of sense and hard work. And you can start anywhere. You don't have to go off somewhere else. The chances are good in at least 19 places out of 20.

Supposing now that you have made up your mind to try gardening next summer. What next?

The first thing to do is to get the land. Don't try to spread out and work too much land. Better a little, of good well-worked land, than a lot half-tended. You can do wonders on just one acre, 8 acres is a big patch and 10 would be the outside limit at least for the first year.

Get as close to town as you can. It saves waste time on the road. Of course if you already live a good ways out and naturally want to work at home or near there, you will have to do the best you can, but if you are not tied to one particular neighborhood, get near town.

Get the very best of land, even if it costs a little more rent. Poor land can be brought up in time so it will yield well, but it takes time and work and money to do it. By all means get land that is ready to do business right from the first jump. The richer the better. It can't be too rich. And of course level and smooth if possible. Stumps and stones don't hurt the soil, but they are mean to work around. Still I would rather have rich new stump land than old, poor, smooth land. The cost of the rent is a very small matter compared with the yield of good land. There is lots more difference in the yield of good and poor land than there is in the rent.

Pay cash rent. I don't believe in share or partnership deals. Pay for what you get and have it all for your own. Of course, if you happen to have a failure, the rent money will come hard, but the chances are you will not make a failure. Not a complete one, anyway.

It may be that you can sell your stuff to the stores or market men and save some time and work, but, as a rule, I have always found it best to sell direct to the consumer. It takes a little more time, but you get better prices and you can work up a personal trade of your own. I have been through the mill myself. I rode a market wagon for twenty summers and if I should go broke today, I would probably start in market gardening.

HENRY FIELD



## HENRY FIELDS FREE FLOWER SEEDS

I always did believe that flowers were made mostly to be given away. I can't send you flowers very well, so I am going to send you flower seeds. To every customer ordering \$1.00 or over of seeds of any kind, I will send free the following collection of flowers: Larkspurs, Asters, Calliopsis, Calendula, and Burning Bush. All easy to grow and sure to grow and bloom for anyone. No charge. You're welcome. Come again.

HENRY FIELD.

